

(2) The import, export, manufacture, possession and sale of opium and poppy-heads are also prohibited, except as permitted by these rules.

12. (1) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads may be imported by any person holding a lease or license under rule 16 or 17; or by a licensed druggist, under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a permit obtained from the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) Opium imported under sub-rule (1) shall be immediately taken, with bulk unbroken, before the District Superintendent of Police, to be weighed and examined.

(3) If on examination the District Superintendent of Police is satisfied that the opium corresponds with the permit authorizing its import, he shall allow the importer,—

- (a) if he is a wholesale vendor of opium, to store it at such warehouse or warehouses as may have been appointed by the Superintendent of Police with the approval of the Cantonment Magistrate; and,
- (b) if he is a licensed vendor of opium or a licensed druggist, to take it to the shop or shops at which he may have been authorized to sell it.

(4) If the opium is found not to correspond with the permit authorizing its import, it shall be liable to be treated as opium imported in contravention of these rules.

13. (1) The manufacture of preparations and admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the opium, other than for medicinal purposes, is prohibited.

(2)

(2) Preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking may be manufactured by any person in a quantity not exceeding five tola; provided that such manufacture is for his private consumption and that it is from opium of rewards permitted by these rules.

14. (1) A person may possess—

(a) opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, to an amount not exceeding five tola in weight; provided that it has been purchased from a licensed vendor or druggist under these rules;

(b) any preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking to an amount not exceeding one tola in weight; provided that it has been manufactured from crude opium purchased from a licensed vendor or druggist under these rules by the possessor under rule 13, sub-rule (2);

(c) poppy-heads to an amount not exceeding five seers in weight; provided that they have been purchased from a licensed vendor or druggist under these rules.

(2) A person authorized by the general or special order in writing of the Cantonment Magistrate to possess opium or poppy-heads in quantity exceeding in weight that specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule may possess the opium or poppy-heads covered by the order.

(3) A licensed druggist may, subject to the terms and conditions of his permit, possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight, and poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight.

A person authorized by the general or license, possess preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, in any quantity.

A vendor may, subject to the terms and conditions of his permit, possess opium used for smoking, in any quantity.

A vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the terms and conditions of his permit, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium

used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, to any person, within the limit of the quantity that may be possessed by any person in accordance with rule 14.

A druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, sell preparations or admixtures of opium for smoking, or poppy-heads by retail for medicinal purposes only.

16. The Cantonment Magistrate may grant to any person a wholesale vendor's license empowering him to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads in any quantity to other persons holding similar licenses and to licensed vendors of opium.

17. Licenses or leases for the sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads or both, in a shop opened in accordance with the provisions of rule 5, shall be granted by the Cantonment Magistrate and shall be for one year only, unless the Resident otherwise specially direct.

18. All wholesale and all licensed vendors of opium shall be bound to maintain such books and to render such returns as the Cantonment Magistrate may from time to time prescribe; to present these books for examination at such places and at such times as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct; and to furnish such explanations regarding their dealings as they may be required to furnish.

19. (1) A wholesale or a licensed vendor of opium may dispose of any opium or poppy-heads remaining in his possession at the expiry of his lease or license by private sale to other licensed vendors within the Cantonment of Secunderabad, provided that he gives written information of the quantity so sold by him to the Cantonment Magistrate together with the written acknowledgment of the purchaser or purchasers verified in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct. Any opium or poppy-heads which he is unable so to dispose of, shall be surrendered by him to the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) On the expiry of a license held by a licensed druggist, opium or poppy-heads in the possession of such druggist shall be disposed of in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

Possession, sale,
etc., on behalf of
Government.

20. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed—

(a) to prohibit the possession for *bona fide* medicinal purposes by medical servants of the British or of the Nizam's Government of opium in excess of the amount limited in rule 14, sub-rule (1);

(b) to affect the possession, transport, import, export or sale of opium by or on behalf of the British or the Nizam's Government, which is hereby permitted.

CHAPTER V.

Hemp Drugs.

21. The cultivation of hemp is prohibited within the limits of the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

22. (1) The import of hemp drugs is prohibited except by a person licensed to sell the same under rule 25, and subject to the following conditions, namely:

(a) that the importer obtains a permit in that behalf from the Cantonment Magistrate;

(b) that the import is from the place and by the route specified in such permit, and in accordance with any further conditions therein laid down; and

(c) that on arrival of the hemp drugs at their destination they are immediately taken, with bulk unbroken, before the District Superintendent of Police to be weighed and examined.

(2) If on examination the District Superintendent of Police is satisfied that the drugs correspond with the permit authorizing their import, he shall allow them to be taken to the shop at which they may have been authorized to be sold.

(3) If the drugs are found not to correspond with the permit authorizing their import, they shall be liable to be treated as drugs imported in contravention of these rules.

23. The export of hemp drugs is prohibited except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a permit granted by an officer duly empowered in that behalf.

24. The manufacture of hemp drugs within the Cantonment of Secunderabad in excess of

the quantities specified in rule 26 is prohibited, except by a person licensed to sell the same under rule 25, or by a person holding a special permit to possess the same under rule 26.

25. No hemp drugs shall be sold in the Cantonment of Secunderabad except in a shop opened in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 and the terms and conditions of a lease or license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate.

26. No person shall have in his possession any quantity of hemp drugs larger than—

- (a) five tolas in the case of ganja or charas or any preparation or admixture thereof; and
- (b) one seer in the case of bhang or any preparation or admixture thereof,

unless he holds a lease or license under rule 25 or holds a permit therefor from an officer duly empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

Officers and their powers.

27. The Resident may make rules,—

- (a) determining the number of licenses or leases for the manufacture or sale of liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs to be granted in the Cantonment of Secunderabad;
- (b) regulating the number, size and description of stills to be used in any distillery licensed or established by the Cantonment Magistrate under rule 6;
- (c) for the inspection and supervision of stills, distilleries and breweries so licensed or established;
- (d) for the management of any public distillery similarly established;
- (e) for placing the storage, import, transport or removal of liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs, under such supervision as may be deemed necessary;
- (f) prohibiting the use of any article which he deems to be noxious or otherwise objectionable in the manufacture of liquor, opium or hemp drugs;

(g) regulating the disposal of things confiscated under these rules;

(h) prescribing the duties of Excise Officers under these rules;

(i) regulating the payment of rewards to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under Chapter VII of these rules; and

(j) providing generally for carrying out these rules.

28. The Cantonment Magistrate may, subject to the control of the Resident, appoint persons whether in the British service or in that of the Nizam of Hyderabad or in that of a person holding a lease or license for the sale of liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs under these rules, to be officers for the collection of the excise revenue and for the prevention of offences against these rules; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise Officers.

29. A Magistrate may recover any amount due under these rules for any lease, license, pass or permit by distress and sale of the moveable property found within the Secunderabad Cantonment limits of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety.

30. Any Excise Officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under these rules carries on the manufacture or sale of any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs.

31. Any Excise Officer may detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against these rules or any other law or rules relating to excise revenue for the time being in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or to be carrying any liquor, opium, poppy-heads, hemp or hemp drugs liable to confiscation under these rules, and may seize such liquor, opium, poppy-heads, hemp or hemp drugs together with any packages, coverings or vessels in which the said article or articles is or are contained and the other contents (if any) thereof, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying the same; and may also arrest the person in whose possession such liquor, opium, poppy-heads, hemp or hemp drugs is or are found.

32. Any Excise Officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten Hali Sicca rupees, or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary, may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under these rules, or engaged in the unlawful sale of any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs and may seize such article, liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs.

Power of Excise Officers in cases of possession of liquor, etc., liable to confiscation and of illicit sales.

33. Whenever any Excise Officer in receipt of such monthly salary or annual remuneration as aforesaid has reason to believe from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down by him in writing) that in any place any liquor, opium or hemp drug is unlawfully manufactured, or any still, utensil, implement or apparatus is used, kept or concealed for the purpose of manufacturing any liquor, opium or hemp drug in contravention of these rules, or any other article liable to confiscation under these rules is kept or concealed, such officer may after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten Hali Sicca rupees, unless the Excise Officer is himself such an officer of police) enter into such place, and, in case of resistance, may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such liquor, opium or hemp drug or article, after making an inventory thereof in presence of at least two respectable inhabitants of the locality, and may also detain and search, and if he thinks fit arrest, the occupier of the place with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such liquor, opium or hemp drug, or in the using, keeping and concealing of such article,

Power of Magistrate to issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

34. A Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under these rules or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful manufacture or sale of any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under these rules, or to have committed any other offence against these rules or any other law or rules relating to excise revenue for the time being in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad

35. (1) A Magistrate may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe, either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under these rules or any other law, that any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs is or are unlawfully manufactured, or sold, or that any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs or any other article liable to confiscation under these rules or any other law or rules relating to excise revenue for the time being in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad is, or are kept or concealed.

(2) Such warrant may be executed by any Excise Officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten Hali Sicca rupees at the time and in the manner prescribed in rule 33.

(3) Whenever a Magistrate thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise Officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed by rule 33, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

36. Whenever an Excise Officer arrests any person or seizes any article liable to confiscation under these rules, or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search to his employer or official superior, and shall take the person arrested or the article seized with all convenient despatch to a Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

37. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Magistrate issued under these rules, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall within twenty-four hours thereafter take the person arrested or the article seized to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to any other Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

38. Every officer of police shall, on request made by an Excise Officer, aid such Excise Officer in the due execution of his duties under these rules.

Police to aid Excise Officers.

Resident empowered to invest Police Officers with powers of Excise Officers.

39. (1) The Resident may invest—

- (a) any officer of police with the powers conferred on Excise Officers by rule 31;
- (b) any officer of police in charge of a station or of or above the grade of Head Constable, with the powers conferred on Excise Officers by rules 32 and 33.

(2) Every officer so invested with powers shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of those powers, be deemed to be an Excise Officer within the meaning of these rules.

40. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing to a person holding a lease or license under these rules for the sale of any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs, require that any shop in which such liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs is or are sold shall be closed at such times as he thinks necessary for the sake of public peace and order that such shop shall remain closed.

(2) In the event of the occurrence of a riot or unlawful assembly in the vicinity of any such shop, any Magistrate or officer of police who is present may require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

Penalties.

41. Whoever, being the holder of a lease, license, pass or permit granted under these rules, or being the servant or agent of such holder,—

- (a) fails to produce such lease, license, pass or permit on the demand of any Excise Officer, or
- (b) wilfully does, or omits to do any thing in contravention of these rules or of any rules made thereunder, or
- (c) commits any act in breach of the conditions of his lease, license, pass or permit not otherwise provided for by these rules, or
- (d) wilfully contravenes any rule prescribed by the Resident for the management of a public distillery established under rule 6, or

(e) commits any act in breach of the conditions on which he is permitted to manufacture liquor in any such public distillery, or

(f) permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in any shop or place in which any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs is or are sold or manufactured, or

(g) permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in any such shop or place, or

(h) receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for any liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs sold to any person,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

42. Whoever, being the holder of a lease or license for the sale or manufacture of liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs under these rules,—

(a) mixes or permits to be mixed with the liquor, opium, poppy-heads or hemp drugs sold or manufactured by him any noxious drug or any foreign ingredient likely to add to its actual or apparent intoxicating quality or strength, or any article prohibited by any rule made under rule 27, clause (f), or

(b) sells or keeps or exposes for sale as European or foreign liquor any liquor which he knows or has reason to believe to be country liquor,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

43. Whoever in contravention of rule 6 manufactures any liquor, or constructs or works any distillery or brewery, or uses, keeps or has in his possession any material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and all liquor manufactured in contravention of rule 6 and all materials, stills, utensils, implements or apparatus whatsoever collected or had in possession for the purpose of such manufacture, shall, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which

any liquor, material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus aforesaid is found, and the other contents, if any, of the vessel or package in which the same is found, be liable to confiscation.

For illegally removing, importing, exporting or transporting country liquor or tari.

44. Whoever—

- (a) without a pass as required by rule 6 removes any country liquor from the place of its manufacture, or
- (b) in contravention of rule 8 transports any country liquor or tari, or
- (c) in contravention of rule 9 or 10 imports or exports any country liquor or tari,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and the said country liquor or tari, together with any vessels, packages and coverings, containing the same, and the other contents, if any, of the package or covering in which such liquor may be found, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

45. Whoever in contravention of rule

For illegally selling liquor or hemp drugs.

7 or 25 sells any liquor, or hemp drugs shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

46. Whoever in contravention of rule 8

For illegally possessing country liquor or tari.

possesses any country liquor or tari shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and the country liquor or tari, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and the other contents, if any, of such vessel or package, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

47. Whoever in contravention of any of the provisions of Chapter

For illegal cultivation of poppy, etc.

IV—

- (a) cultivates the poppy, or
- (b) manufactures opium or poppy-heads, or
- (c) possesses opium or poppy-heads, or
- (d) imports or exports opium or poppy-heads, or

- (e) sells opium or poppy-heads, or

- (f) omits to warehouse opium, or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium, or

otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of the said Chapter, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

48. In any case in which an offence of under rule 47. has been committed—

- (a) the poppy in respect of which the offence has been committed,

- (b) the opium or poppy-heads in respect of which the offence has been committed,

- (c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) of the said rule, the offender is importing or exporting any opium or poppy-heads exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium or poppy-heads which he is importing or exporting,

- (d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (e) of the said rule, the offender has in his possession any opium or poppy-heads, other than the opium or poppy-heads in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium or poppy-heads,

shall be liable to confiscation, along with the vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium or poppy-heads is or are found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium or poppy-heads is or are concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the same.

For illegal cultivation of hemp and illegal manufacture, etc., of hemp drugs.

49. (1) Whoever in contravention of any of the provisions of Chapter V—

- (a) cultivates hemp, or
- (b) prepares any hemp drug, or
- (c) possesses any hemp drug, or

(a) imports or exports any hemp drug,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any hemp or hemp drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this rule, together with any vessels, packages or coverings containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

50. (1) Whoever, being the owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture or sale of any country liquor, tari or hemp drug, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being invested with local jurisdiction, authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any such liquor, tari or hemp drug within the local limits of his jurisdiction, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

51. Whoever, being an officer of police, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses to aid an Excise Officer as required by rule 38, and whoever being an officer in charge of a police station, on application made by an Excise Officer desiring to act under rule 33, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

52. Whoever, being an Excise or other officer, unlawfully releases or connives at the escape of any person arrested under these rules, or connives at the commission of any offence against these rules, or acts in any manner inconsistent with his duty for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of these rules may be evaded or broken, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

53. Whoever maliciously gives false information that any person has committed or been concerned in any offence against these rules, with the intent that

such person be arrested, or that any building or place be searched to the injury or annoyance of such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For vexatious search or seizure. 54. Whoever, being an Excise Officer,—

(a) without reasonable ground of suspicion searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under these rules, or

(c) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(d) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

55. Whoever, being an Excise Officer, in contravention of rule 36 or 37 neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delay taking to a Magistrate any person arrested or any article seized under such rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

56. In every prosecution under rule 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 49, as the case may be, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence under such rule in respect of any liquor, opium, poppy-heads, hemp or hemp drugs, or any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor, opium or hemp drugs, or any such materials as are ordinarily used for such manufacture for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily;

and the holder of a lease, license, pass or permit under these rules shall be responsible, as well as the actual offender, for any offence committed by any person in his employ, or acting on his behalf, under rule 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47 or 49, as the case may be, as if he had himself committed

the same, unless he proves that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence.

57. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under rule 41, clause (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 or 50, except on the complaint or report of a Magistrate or an Excise Officer; and no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under any of these rules, except rule 47, unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of the offence.

58. Every person imprisoned for an offence under rule 41, clause (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), shall be confined in the civil jail, and every person imprisoned for an offence under any other provision of these rules shall be confined in the criminal jail.

59. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under these rules, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for such offence.

60. (1) Any article liable, on the conviction of an offender, to confiscation under these rules may, on the application of an Excise Officer, be confiscated by the order of a Magistrate, whether any conviction of an offence against these rules is secured against any person in respect of such article or not.

(2) Whenever confiscation is authorized under these rules the Magistrate ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(3) Where an offence against these rules has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when any liquor, opium, poppy-heads, hemp or hemp drugs not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by a Magistrate, who may order the confiscation of the article or articles in respect of which the offence is committed:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the article or articles intended to be confiscated, or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See rule 3 (1) (b)]

Liquor, not being country liquor ...	2 Imperial gallons or 12 reputed quart bottles.
Country liquor, other than tari ...	One seer.
Tari ...	Four seers.
Opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking. ...	Five tolas.
Poppy heads ...	Five seers.
Ganja or charas or any preparation or admixture thereof. ...	Five tolas.
Bhang or any preparation or admixture thereof. ...	One seer.

No. 1706-E.B.—The following order of His Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th July 1901, is republished for general information:

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S.

The 24th day of July, 1901.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Marquess of Cholmondeley.
Viscount Cromer.
Lord Chesham.
Lord James of Hereford.
Lord Pauncefoot.
Lord Milner.
Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the exercise of the power and jurisdiction vested by Treaty in His Majesty the King in and over the parts of China within the limits of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," and otherwise in him vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. The limits of this Order are the Island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Wei-hai-Wei, and a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Wei-hai-Wei as has been or shall be hereafter delimited, including the territorial waters of the said islands and coast.

Provided that if, and whensoever, any delimitation of territory is agreed upon between His Majesty's Government and the Government of China, whether the same extends or diminishes such belt of ten miles, the Commissioner shall by proclamation give public notice thereof, and thereupon the limits described in such proclamation shall be the limits of this Order.

All territories and places within the limits of this Order are in this Order referred to as "the said territories."

2. In this Order:

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Judge" includes Acting Judge and also the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner, when sitting as Judge.

"Supreme Court" means His Majesty's Supreme Court for Hong Kong.

"Native" means any person of Chinese birth or parentage, not being a British subject.

"Master" with respect to any ship includes any person (except a pilot), having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit" in case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear" in like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Offence" includes crime and any act or omission punishable criminally in a summary way or otherwise.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

Expressions used in any ordinances, rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

PART II.—ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

3.—(1) There shall be a Commissioner (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) in and over the said territories, and the person who shall fill the said office of Commissioner shall be from time to time appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.

(2) In the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence from the said territories of the Commissioner for the time being, all and every the powers and authorities by this Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as may be appointed to administer the same by any instrument under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or, if there be not in the said territories any person so appointed, then in the Senior

Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's forces within the said territories.

(3) The Commissioner shall administer the Government of the said territories in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and shall do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to the trust thereby reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed to him by virtue of this Order and of his Commission, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by Order of His Majesty in Council, or by His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and according to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in the said territories.

4. The Commissioner shall have an official seal, bearing the style of his office, and such device as a Secretary of State from time to time approves, and such seal shall be deemed the public seal of the said territories, and may be kept and used by the Commissioner for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the public seal. And, until a public seal shall be provided, the seal of the Commissioner may be used as the public seal.

5. The Commissioner may make and execute in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, under the public seal, grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by His Majesty within the said territories.

6. The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court or before any Judge or Magistrate within the said territories a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as may be lawfully thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as to him may seem fit.

7. The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue or become payable to His Majesty.

8. A Secretary of State or the Commissioner, subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, may, on behalf of His Majesty, appoint, for the administration of the said territories, such public officers under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties.

The Commissioner may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office within the said territories any person exercising the same, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to the Commissioner. And, in proceeding to any such suspension, he shall observe the directions in that behalf given to him by such instructions as may hereafter be addressed to him by a Secretary of State.

9—(1) The Commissioner may make and proclaim Ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the said territories and of all persons within the same.

(2) Under this Article any of the Laws and Ordinances of Hong Kong may be applied to the said territories with such modifications and adaptations as circumstances may require.

(3) Every such Ordinance shall forthwith be transmitted to the Secretary of State unless it has been previously approved by him.

(4) Every such Ordinance shall, from and after the Proclamation thereof, or such other date as may be fixed by the Ordinance, have the force of law, unless the disallowance of such Ordinance by His Majesty shall, within the space of one year after such Proclamation, be signified to the Commissioner by the Secretary of State.

(5) Every Ordinance which shall be disallowed by His Majesty shall cease to be of any force or effect so soon as the disallowance thereof shall be published by the Commissioner.

10. Every Ordinance Proclamation or other public Notification under this Order shall be published in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

11. Anything in this Order to the contrary notwithstanding, all natives resident within the walled city of Wei-hai-Wei shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of Chinese officials except so far as such jurisdiction may be inconsistent with the naval and military requirements of His Majesty, or with the peace, order, and good government of the said territories.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

12. There shall be and there is hereby established in and for the said territories a Court styled His Majesty's High Court of Wei-hai-Wei, in this Order referred to as "the Court."

Until a Judge is appointed the High Court shall be held and constituted by the Commissioner, and thereafter by the Commissioner or the Judge, or by both sitting together.

The High Court shall be a Court of Record.

13. His Majesty may from time to time appoint a Judge under His Sign Manual:

He shall be a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

In case of the illness of the Judge, or of his absence from the said territories or from the place where the High Court usually sits, or in any other emergency, the Commissioner may temporarily appoint a person who has held judicial office in His Majesty's service, or otherwise has legal knowledge and experience, to be Acting Judge.

14.—(1) The Secretary of State may appoint for any district or districts of the said territories a Magistrate or Magistrates, each of whom shall hold a Court.

(2) The Court of a Magistrate is in this Order included in the term "the Court," unless the context implies a reference to the High Court only.

15. Subject to the directions of the Secretary of State, and to the provisions of this Order, the Commissioner may from time to time appoint such and so many persons, to be registrars, clerks, bailiffs, interpreters, and other officers of the Court as he thinks fit, and may prescribe their duties, and may remove from office any person so appointed.

16. All jurisdiction, criminal and civil, over all persons and in all cases respectively being and arising within the territories, shall, subject to and according to the provisions of this Order, be vested in the High Court.

17. The High Court may sit at any place in the said territories as occasion requires.

18. The whole or any part of the jurisdiction and authority of the High Court for or in respect of any district may, subject to the provisions of this Order, and of any Ordinance made thereunder, be exercised by the Magistrate (if any) appointed to act for that district and being therein.

Provided as follows :

(1) The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction in every such district, and may order any case, civil or criminal, pending before a Magistrate to be removed into the High Court, whether sitting in the district or elsewhere :

(2) A Magistrate, unless he is a European British subject, shall not have jurisdiction to hear or determine any case in which any accused person or defendant is not a native.

19. Subject to the other provisions of this Order the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the Statute Law and other law for the time

being in force in England, and with the procedure and practice of Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

For the purpose of facilitating the application of such Statute Law, the Court may construe any enactment with such alterations and modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary to meet the circumstances of the said territories.

Except as regard acts which are or may be made offences by this or any other Order in Council applying to the said territories, or by any laws or regulations made thereunder, such acts only as would be offences if committed in England shall be deemed to be offences rendering the person committing the same liable to punishment.

Provided that in civil cases between natives the Court shall be guided by Chinese or other native law and custom, so far as any such law or custom is not repugnant to justice and morality.

Subject to the provisions of this Order and of any Ordinance made under this Order, the High Court may make rules of Court with respect to procedure in all criminal and civil matters in the High Court and in Magistrates' Courts.

20.—(1) When a native is a party to any case, criminal or civil, the Court, if it thinks fit, may try the case with two assessors.

(2) An assessor shall be a native having a competent knowledge of Chinese law and custom, nominated and summoned or requested by the Court to act as assessor.

(3) An assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court, but his opinion, whether concurring or dissenting, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

21.—(1) The High Court may award any such punishment as may be awarded by any Court of criminal jurisdiction in England for the time being.

(2) Subject to the maximum penalties provided by law, a Magistrate shall not award imprisonment, with or without hard labour, exceeding a term of twelve months, nor any fine exceeding four hundred dollars.

(3) A Magistrate shall not try any of the following offences: treason, murder, rape, forgery, and perjury; nor, except by direction of the High Court in writing, any offence punishable with penal servitude for seven years or upwards. Such direction may be given in any case after the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, if the High Court is of opinion that the offence will be adequately punished with such punishment as the Magistrate has power to award.

22.—(1) A criminal prosecution is commenced by a complaint made to the Court, or by the issue of a summons or warrant by the Court of its own motion.

(2) For the issue of a summons the complaint need not be on oath, unless the Court so requires.

(3) A warrant may be issued if the complaint is in writing and on oath, or if the accused person does not appear on a summons, and it is proved that the summons has been served or cannot be served.

(4) On receiving a complaint, whether on oath or not, the Court may, if it is of opinion that the complaint discloses no offence, or is otherwise unsubstantial, decline to issue any summons or warrant.

(5) An accused person arrested on warrant shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after arrest unless exceptional circumstances prevent his being so brought, and the complaint shall be heard as soon thereafter as circumstances reasonably admit. Due notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the prosecutor (if any), and summonses issued to the witnesses, if any.

23.—(1) When the accused is before the Court, and the prosecutor has had notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the complaint, but does not appear, the Court, unless it thinks fit to adjourn the hearing, shall dismiss the complaint ;

(2) If both parties are present, the Court shall proceed to hear the complaint ; and

(a) If the offence is legally punishable, or if the Court thinks it would be adequately punished, with imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, the case shall be tried summarily on the complaint ;

(b) Otherwise, the Court shall take the depositions of the prosecutor and witnesses with a view to determining whether the accused shall be tried on a charge.

(3) The following offences are not triable summarily, that is to say : treason, murder, rape, arson, housebreaking, robbery with violence, forgery, and perjury.

24. At a summary trial the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he admits or denies the truth of the complaint. If he admits, the Court may convict him and award punishment, but may first take further evidence if it thinks fit. If he denies, the Court shall hear the evidence of the prosecutor and witnesses, and of the witnesses, if any, for the accused, and either discharge the accused or convict him and award punishment.

25 —(1) At the preliminary examination of a case which must be, or may in the opinion of the Magistrate require to be, sent for trial to another Court, the procedure shall be as follows :

(a) The Court shall, in the presence of the accused, take the depositions on oath of those who know the facts and put them in writing ;

(b) The accused may cross-examine each witness for the prosecution, and the witness's answers shall form part of his deposition ;

(c) The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness and signed by him.

(d) After the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution has been taken, the Court shall ask the accused if he wishes to make any statement or has any witnesses to call, or other evidence to adduce in his defence, and the Court shall then take his statement and the evidence of his witnesses (if any) ;

(e) The accused shall be informed that any statement he may make may be used against him at the trial, and also that he may be sworn as a witness himself ;

(f) The Court having heard all the evidence, shall consider the whole matter, and if he thinks that a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused, shall cause a charge, on which the accused is to be put on his trial, to be framed, and read over to the accused.

(g) The Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the trial and give evidence ;

(h) If a person refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain till the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into recognizance ;

(i) Until the trial the Court shall either admit the accused to bail, or send him to prison for safe keeping ;

(j) The accused shall be entitled to a copy of the charge on which he is to be tried ;

(k) The complaint (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused (if any), the charge on which the Court orders him to be tried, and the recognizances shall be carefully transmitted to the Court before which the trial is to take place.

(2) At the preliminary examination of a case which may be tried on a charge before the same Court, the procedure above described may be varied as follows :

After hearing so much evidence as is in the opinion of the Court sufficient to raise a strong presumption against the accused and to enable the Court to frame a charge, the Court may proceed to frame a charge and appoint a day for the trial.

(3) When an accused person is arrested in one district in respect of an offence committed in another district, the preliminary examination may be commenced in the district in which the accused is arrested. In this case any depositions taken shall be transmitted, with the accused, to the Court of the district in which the offence was committed.

26.—(1) The charge upon which an accused person is tried shall state the offence, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) There shall be a separate charge for each offence, and every charge shall be tried separately, but if the acts form one transaction, or if the offences are of the same kind, the charges may be tried together, if the Court thinks fit.

(3) When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or where one is accused of committing an offence and another with abetting or attempting to commit that offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit.

(4) The Court may alter any charge at any time, but if the alteration is likely to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor, the Court may adjourn the trial for such time as may be necessary.

(5) No error or omission in stating the offence or the particulars shall be regarded as material unless the accused was misled by the error or omission.

(6) When a person is charged with an offence, and the evidence proves either the commission of a minor offence or an attempt to commit the offence charged, he may be convicted of the minor offence or the attempt.

(7) For the purposes of the application of any statute law, a charge framed under the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to be an indictment.

27. The Court may, at any stage of the prosecution, in its discretion admit to bail a person charged with any felony, riot, or assault, but a person charged with murder shall not be admitted to bail except by or by direction of the High Court.

In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary.

The High Court may admit a person to bail, although a Magistrate has not thought fit to do so.

28. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Damages ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

Where such damages are ordered an action cannot be brought for the assault.

29. The Court may, from time to time, postpone or adjourn any trial if it considers it necessary to do so in the interests of justice.

During the postponement or adjournment the accused may be committed to prison for safe custody, or admitted to bail or suffered to go at large, as the Court thinks fit.

30. Where there is reasonable cause to suspect that anything, by, or in respect of which any offence cognizable by the Court has been committed, is in any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may, by a search warrant, authorize an officer of the Court to search the house or place, and if anything searched for be found, to seize it and bring it before the Court for adjudication.

31. A warrant for apprehension or a search warrant may be issued and executed on any day at any time.

32. A sentence of death shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the Commissioner.

For this purpose, when the trial has been held by the Judge, he shall transmit his notes, or a copy thereof, and a report on the case to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may commute the sentence to such punishment as he thinks proper in the circumstances, or may pardon the convict.

33. The Court may order a person convicted before it to pay all or a part of the expenses of the prosecution, the amount to be specified in the order.

The Court may, when it thinks a prosecution is vexatious or frivolous, order the complainant to pay all or a part of the expenses of the prosecution and of the accused, the amount being specified in the order.

In both cases the Court may order that the whole or such portion as the Court thinks fit of the expenses so paid be paid over to the complainant, or the accused, as the case may be.

34.—(1) When a person is convicted before a Magistrate, and the punishment imposed is a fine of one hundred dollars or upwards, or imprisonment for three months or upwards, he may appeal to the High Court.

(2) The Magistrate shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal and shall, as on a remand, either commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or admit him to bail, or take security for the payment of the fine (if any).

(3) The Magistrate shall frame a statement setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction and sentence, and any question of law, and any objections alleged by the person convicted, and transmit the same, together with the notes of the evidence and any documents adduced in evidence, to the High Court.

(4) The High Court shall either affirm or annul the conviction or amend it, or affirm or annul the sentence or vary it, or rehear the case itself, or order a rehearing before the Magistrate, giving all necessary and proper directions.

35.—(1) In each of the following cases, namely:

(i) Where a person is convicted before the High Court, or his conviction before a Magistrate is affirmed by the High Court, and the person so convicted declares his desire to appeal to the Supreme Court on any question of law affecting the conviction or sentence; or

(ii) Where the High Court thinks fit to reserve for the judgment of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial—

The High Court shall frame a statement setting out the facts, and the grounds of the conviction and sentence, and the question or questions of law raised by the person convicted or by the High Court.

(2) The High Court shall annex to that statement certified copies of the summons, indictment (if any), and proceedings, and of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, and appearing to that Court to be material, and the depositions, the notes of the oral testimony, any statement or objections to the conviction or sentence made by the person convicted, and any argument thereon that he desires to submit to the Supreme Court, and a note of the reasons why any tendered evidence which is not transmitted appears to the Court to be im-

(3) The High Court shall forthwith send the statement and its annexes to the Supreme Court.

(4) The High Court shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, as on a remand, either (if necessary) commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or admit him to bail, with or without security, by recognisance, deposit money, or otherwise.

(5) The Supreme Court shall hear and finally determine the matter, after considering the statement of the High Court, and hearing publicly any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution, or of the person convicted.

(6) The Supreme Court may require the High Court to make any amendment in or addition to its statement or the annexes thereto.

(7) The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered publicly.

(8) The Supreme Court shall either affirm or annul the conviction, or amend it, and shall either affirm or annul the sentence or vary it, and shall give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

36. The Supreme Court shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence, on the ground—

(i) Of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, have been properly met by amendment, by the High Court; or

(ii) Of any error or informality which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the appellant to any undue prejudice.

37. There shall be no appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Supreme Court, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

38. The Commissioner may by general order prescribe the manner in which and the prisons in which punishments are to be carried into execution, and may make rules for the government of the prisons and of all persons therein.

39.—(1) When an offender is sentenced to imprisonment and the High Court thinks it expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either Hong Kong or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

(2) The High Court may, by warrant under the hand of the Judge, cause the offender to be sent to such place as aforesaid, in order that the sentence may be carried into effect accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person named therein, and to carry him and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

40. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," and "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to the said territories as if they were part of His Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:

(a) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Governor or Government of a British possession;

(b) The High Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court, and for a Magistrate of a British possession;

(c) For the purposes of the said Act of 1881, and of this Article in relation thereto, the said territories and Hong Kong shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

41.—(1) In cases of murder or manslaughter if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the said territories, the High Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any person who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to

murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened within that jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any person on board a British ship, or by any British subject on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the High Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the said territories. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," of the following enactments, that is to say :

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," Section 685.

42. When a British subject, being within the said territories, is accused of having committed any offence on board a British or Chinese ship at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, or on board a ship not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State at such a distance as aforesaid, he may be apprehended, charged, and tried, in like manner as if the offence had been committed within the said territories.

The High Court, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of His Majesty's naval or military forces has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British ship at such distance as aforesaid, may issue a warrant for the search for and apprehension of such deserter, and, on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be, with all convenient speed, taken and delivered over to the officer in command of a vessel of war of His Majesty, or to the nearest military station of His Majesty's forces.

43. Where the High Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on a charge of an offence committed on board of or in relation to any ship, other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process, then, if it appears to the Court that the interests of public justice so require, that Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, and may cause the ship to be detained accordingly, until the charge is heard and determined, and the Order of the Court thereon is fully executed, or for such shorter time as the Court thinks fit; and the Court shall have power to make all such orders as appear to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

44. If any person—

- (i) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the said territories; or
- (ii) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within the said territories, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or,
- (iii) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within the said territories, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace; he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to a fine alone not exceeding five hundred dollars.

5. If any person—

- (i) Does any act calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between British subjects, Chinese subjects, and foreign subjects, or any of them, or to excite opposition to the lawful authority of His Majesty within the said territories; or,

- (ii) Without His Majesty's authority levies war, or takes part in any operation of war, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, or against any Government exercising authority in any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, he shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine.

46.—(1) Where a person has been convicted under the last preceding article, he shall in addition to the punishments therein mentioned, and without further proceedings, be liable to deportation; and the Court may order that he be deported to such place as the Commissioner may direct, but every such order shall be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner.

(2) The place shall be a place the Government thereof consents to the reception therein of the person to be deported.

(3) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(4) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution, be embarked in custody under the warrant of the Commissioner on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

(5) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

(6) If any master of a British ship, after a reasonable remuneration for the conveyance of a deported person has been tendered or paid to him, refuses or fails to carry such person to the place named, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(7) The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(8) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

(9) If any person deported under this Order returns to the said territories without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

47. The Court shall have all the powers appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, provided as follows:

(a) Where a person is charged with causing the death, the Court may proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination;

(b) Where no person is charged with causing the death, the Court shall, without any jury, hold an inquest, taking the depositions of those who know the facts. If, during or after the inquest, any person is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination. If after the inquest the Court does not see fit to cause any person to be charged, the Court shall send a copy of the depositions to the Commissioner, together with a report as to the cause of the death.

PART V.—CIVIL MATTERS.

48.—(1) Every civil proceeding in the Court shall be taken by action, and not otherwise, and shall be designated an action.

(2) For the purposes of any statutory enactment or other provision applicable under this Order to any civil proceeding in the Court, an action under this Order shall comprise and be equivalent to a suit, cause, or petition, or to any civil proceeding, howsoever required by any such enactment or provision to be instituted or carried on.

49.—(1) Every action shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

(2) Every application in the course of an action may be made to the Court orally, and without previous formality, unless in any case the Court otherwise directs, or the Rules of Court otherwise provide.

(3) No action or proceeding shall be treated by the Court as invalid on account of any technical error or mistake in form or in words.

(4) All errors and mistakes may be corrected, and times may be extended, by the Court in its discretion, and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

50.—(1) The sittings of the Court for the hearing of actions shall, where the amount of business so required, be held on stated days.

(2) The sittings shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, hear any particular case in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

51. Every action shall commence by a summons, issued from the Court, on the application of the Plaintiff, and served on the Defendant (in this Order referred to as an original summons).

52. In each Court there shall be kept a book, called the Action Book, in which all actions brought in the Court shall be entered, numbered consecutively in each year in the order in which they are commenced with a short statement of the particulars of each action, and a note of the several proceedings therein.

53.—(1) An original summons shall not be in force for more than twelve months from the day of its date (including that day).

(2) If any Defendant named therein is not served therewith, the Plaintiff may, before the end of the twelve months, apply to the Court for renewal thereof.

(3) The Court, if satisfied that reasonable efforts have been made to serve the Defendant, or for other good reason, may order that the summons be renewed for six months from the date of renewal, and so, from time to time, during the currency of the renewed summons.

(4) The summons shall be renewed by being re-sealed with the seal of the Court, and a note being made thereon by the Court or its officer, stating the renewal and the date thereof.

(5) A summons so renewed shall remain in force and be available to prevent the operation of any statute of limitation, and for all other purposes, as from the date of the original summons.

(6) The production of a summons purporting to be so renewed shall be sufficient evidence of the renewal and of the commencement of the action, as of the date of the original summons, for all purposes.

54. If an action is not proceeded with and disposed of within twelve months from service of the original summons, the Court may, if it thinks fit, without application by any party, order the same to be dismissed for failure to proceed.

55. The Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, either on or without application of a Defendant, order the Plaintiff to put in further particulars of his claim.

56. There shall ordinarily be no written pleadings; but the Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, order the Plaintiff to put in a written statement of his claim, or a Defendant to put in a written statement of his defence.

57. The evidence on either side may, subject to the direction of the Court, be wholly or partly oral, or on affidavit or by deposition.

58.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the Minutes) may at any time do any of the following things as the Court thinks just :

(i) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any action, proceeding or application ;

(ii) Order or allow any amendment of any pleading or other document ;

(iii) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

(2) Any Order within the discretion of the Court may be made on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters, as the Court thinks fit.

59. Subject to the provisions of this Order and any Rules of Court, the costs of and incident to all proceedings in the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court.

60.—(1) All orders of the Court shall, if not made in writing, be drawn up in writing and filed with the papers in the action.

(2) The seal of the Court shall be affixed to every order, which shall then be part of the record in the action.

(3) The order shall bear the date of the day of the delivery of the decision on which the order is founded.

(4) All money ordered by the Court to be paid by any person shall be paid into the office of the Court, unless the Court otherwise directs.

61.—(1) On proof of great urgency or other peculiar circumstances, after an action is brought, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of a plaintiff, or of its own motion, make an order for stopping the clearance of, or for the arrest and detention of, a ship about to leave the said territories, other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process.

(2) The Court may, at any time, on reasonable cause shown, discharge or vary the order.

62.—(1) Any agreement in writing between any persons to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an arbitrator is named therein or not, may be filed in the Court by any party thereto, and, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, and shall have the same effect as an order of the Court.

(2) Every such agreement is in this Order referred to as a submission.

(3) If any action is commenced in respect of any matter covered by a submission, the Court, on the application of any party to the action, may by order stay the action.

63.—(1) The High Court shall have, with respect to all persons within the said territories, all such jurisdiction in bankruptcy as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) Magistrates may exercise such jurisdiction in bankruptcy as may be prescribed by Ordinances, and subject thereto by Rules of Court, provided that a Magistrate shall not exercise any bankruptcy jurisdiction unless he is so authorised by the Commissioner.

(3) Proceedings in bankruptcy shall be originated by a summons to the debtor to show cause why he should not be adjudicated bankrupt, or by a summons issued by the debtor himself to his creditor, or any of his creditors, to show cause why he, the debtor, should not be adjudicated bankrupt.

(4) On or after the issue of such summons, the High Court may stay any proceedings pending in any Court in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, or may allow the proceedings to continue on such terms as the High Court thinks fit.

(5) On or after the issue of such summons, the High Court may appoint a receiver or manager of the property or business of the debtor.

64.—(1) The High Court shall have Admiralty jurisdiction for and within the said territories, and over vessels and persons coming within the same.

(2) The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4); sections 5 and 6; section 16, sub-section (3); shall apply to the High Court as if that Court were a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and as if the said territories were a British possession; and for the purpose of this application the expressions "judgment" and "appeal" shall, in the enactments so applied, have the same respective meanings as are assigned thereto in section 15 of the said Act.

65.—(1) The High Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within the said territories, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other Judge or Judges in England intrusted by virtue of His Majesty's Sign Manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics.

66.—(1) The High Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within the said territories, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution, or nullity, or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) The High Court shall have the like jurisdiction in relation to native marriages as would be exercised by any Chinese Court, if His Majesty had not acquired power and jurisdiction in the said territories, and subject to the provisions of any Ordinance, may exercise the same in accordance with Chinese law and custom so far as consistent with justice and morality, observing, nevertheless, the procedure of the High Court, so far as is practicable.

67.—(1) The High Court shall be a Court of Probate, and, as such, shall, so far as circumstances admit, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England in cases of probate and administration of estates.

(2) The Commissioner may by Ordinance confer on Magistrates or on any Magistrate named or designated in the Ordinance in this behalf, jurisdiction in cases of probate and administration.

(3) In all cases where the deceased was a native effect shall be given to Chinese law and custom so far as the same are consistent with justice.

Appeal in Civil Cases.

68.—(1) Where a civil action in the High Court involves the amount or value of five hundred dollars or upwards, any party aggrieved by any decision of the Court in the action shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court against the same on the following conditions, namely:

(i) The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Judge, and to such amount as the Judge thinks reasonable, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs that may be ordered by the Supreme Court on the appeal to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(ii) The appellant shall pay to the High Court such sum as the Judge thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the Supreme Court of the record.

(2) In any civil case the High Court may, if it thinks fit, give leave to appeal on the conditions aforesaid.

(3) In any civil case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as it thinks fit.

69.—(1) After three months from the date of a decision of the High Court, an appeal against it shall not lie except by leave of the Supreme Court.

(2) After six months from the date of a decision of the High Court, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Supreme Court.

70.—(1) When a person ordered to pay money, or to do any other thing, appeals, the Judge shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as he thinks fit.

(2) If the Judge directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given, shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Judge for performance of any order to be made on appeal.

(3) If the Judge directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Judge for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

71.—(1) The appellant shall file an appeal motion-paper in the High Court.

(2) He may at the same time file any argument which he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

(3) The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the High Court directs.

72.—(1) A respondent may, within seven days after service, file in the High Court a motion-paper of cross appeal (if any), and such argument as he desires to submit to the Supreme Court, on the appeal and cross appeal (if any).

(2) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the High Court to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

73.—(1) On the expiration of such seven days, the High Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the writ of summons, statements of claim and defence (if any), orders, and proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, or a certified copy thereof, and the notes of the oral evidence, the appeal and cross appeal motion-paper, and the arguments (if any).

(2) The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered; and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Judge, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the Supreme Court.

(3) The Judge shall not, except for some special cause, take on himself the responsibility of the charge, or of the transmission to the Supreme Court, of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They shall be returned to the parties producing them; and they shall produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

74.—(1) After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be in exclusive possession of the whole action, as between the parties to the appeal.

(2) Every application in the action, as between the parties to the appeal, shall be made to the Supreme Court, and not to the High Court; but any application may be made through the High Court.

75.—(1) The Supreme Court shall, after receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give notice thereof through the High Court to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending in person, or by counsel or solicitor if they so desire.

(2) But if all the separate parties to an appeal appear in person at Hong Kong, or appoint persons there to represent them as their counsel or solicitors in the appeal, and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court may dispose of the appeal, without being required to give notice through the High Court to the parties to the appeal, of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

76. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal.

77. (1) The Supreme Court may, from time to time, make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the action, as among the parties to the appeal, and for that purpose may amend any defect or error in the record of appeal, and may enlarge the time for any proceeding except as otherwise by this Order expressly provided.

(2) The Supreme Court may direct the High Court to inquire into and certify its finding on any question, as between the parties to the appeal, or any of them, which the Supreme Court thinks fit to determine before final judgment is given in the appeal.

(3) The powers of the Supreme Court under this Order may be exercised by the Supreme Court, notwithstanding that the appeal is brought against part only of the decision of the High Court; and those powers may be exercised in favour of all or any of the parties to the action, although they have not appealed from, or complained of, the decision.

(4) Generally, the Supreme Court shall, as among the parties to the appeal, have as full jurisdiction over the whole action as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court by parties subject to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(5) The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, remit the action to the High Court, to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

(6) The appeal shall be determined by the Supreme Court according to the law to be administered under this Order by the High Court.

78. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, an appeal to the Supreme Court shall not lie from an order of the High Court, made on the application of one party, without notice to the other party.

(2) But, if any person thinks himself aggrieved by such an order, he may, on notice to the other party, apply to the High Court to vary or discharge the order, and an appeal shall lie from the decision on that application.

79 Subject to the provisions of this Order and of any Ordinance made under this Order, the Supreme Court may, with the consent of the Commissioner and with the approval of the Secretary of State, make rules of Court with respect to the hearing of appeals under this Order.

80. For purposes of appeal in civil cases to His Majesty the King in Council, a decision of the Supreme Court on appeal under this Order shall have the effect of a decision of that Court under its ordinary primary jurisdiction.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

81. A Land Commission is hereby constituted for the said territories, consisting of the Judge and one other Commissioner who shall be appointed and may be removed by His Majesty's Commissioner.

The Land Commission shall deal with such questions relating to the titles, tenures, occupancy, and assessment of lands in the said territories as may be assigned for their determination by any Ordinance, which may also prescribe the powers, duties, and proceedings of the Commission.

82.—(1) All the water area included within the lines hereinafter described shall be deemed to be Admiralty waters and shall be solely under the control of the Naval Authorities, that is to say:

A line from the Eastern Point of the Hu An Lok Rocks to Itau; thence in the direction of Flagstaff Point, until the Eastern Point of Weigall Cove bears North "true"; thence to within a cable's length of the shore at that point;

thence following the direction of the coast line and islands at a distance of one cable until Outer Island bears North by West; thence to Kwoa Pu, the northern point of Liu Kung Tau; thence along the shore of Liu Kung Tau to the westward and southward to the Eastern Point of the Hu An Lok Rocks.

(2) The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may from time to time, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, alter the limits of the Admiralty waters, and such alteration shall be carried into effect by Ordinance as provided by Article 9 of this Order in Council.

(3) The Naval Commander-in-Chief will make such regulations as will permit of the use of Admiralty waters by mercantile vessels, so far as is necessary.

83. The Commissioner may make Rules of Court and prescribe forms of procedure as to all civil and criminal proceedings and the fees to be taken therein.

All such Rules shall be transmitted by the Commissioner to the Secretary of State, for his approval, and, so far as they relate to fees, for the approval of the Treasury, and until disallowance by him shall have full force and effect.

84. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Commissioner shall transmit to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order so far as relates to judicial affairs for the year ending 31st December then last, showing the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken in the Courts under this order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

85. From and after the commencement of this Order, the Order in Council relating to the exercise of His Majesty's jurisdiction in China shall cease to have any effect in the territories within the limits of this Order, with such savings and exceptions (if any) as may be made by any Proclamation issued by the Commissioner before the commencement of this Order.

86. This Order shall commence and take effect as follows:

As to the appointment of the Commissioner or other officer, the making of Ordinances or Rules, and the issue of any instructions, proclamations or notifications, immediately from and after the passing of this Order.

As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first publicly exhibited in the said territories.

87. This Order may be cited as "The Wei-hai-wei Order in Council, 1901."

A. W. FitzRoy.

Arrangement of Articles.

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

Article.

1. Limits of order.
2. Interpretation.

PART II.—*Administrative and Legislative.*

3. Office of Commissioner.
4. Public seal.
5. Grants of lands.

Article. °

6. Pardon.
7. Remission of penalties.
8. Power to appoint and suspend officers. .
9. Ordinances.
10. Publication of Ordinances, &c.
11. Provision as to Wei-hai-Wei city.

PART III.—*Judicial.*

12. High Court.
13. Judge.
14. Magistrates.
15. Officers.
16. Jurisdiction of High Court.
17. Sittings of High Court.
18. Jurisdiction of Magistrates.
19. Law and procedure.
20. Assessors in native cases..

PART IV.—*Criminal Matters.*

21. Punishments.
22. Commencement of prosecution.
23. Proceedings on appearance.
24. Summary trial on complaint.
25. Preliminary examination.
26. Charges.
27. Bail.
28. Damages for assault.
29. Adjournments.
30. Search warrants.
31. Execution of warrants.
32. Sentence of death.
33. Expenses of prosecution.
34. Appeal to High Court.
35. Appeal to Supreme Court.
36. Limitation of power of Supreme Court.
37. No appeal to the King in Council except by leave.
38. Prisons.
39. Imprisonment beyond limits of Order.
40. Fugitive offenders.
41. Offences on high seas, &c.
42. Offences at sea within 100 miles of coast.
43. Detention of ship.
44. Insults to religions.
45. Offences against peace and order.
46. Deportation.
47. Inquests.

PART V.—*Civil Matters.*

Article.

48. Civil proceedings by action.
49. Summary trial of actions.
50. Sittings of Court.
51. Commencement by summons.
52. Action book.
53. Duration of summons.
54. Non-prosecution of action.
55. Particulars.
56. Pleadings.
57. Evidence.
58. Discretion of Court as to practice.
59. Costs.
60. Orders of Court.
61. Arrest of ships.
62. Submission to arbitration.
63. Bankruptcy.
64. Admiralty jurisdiction.
65. Lunacy.
66. Matrimonial jurisdiction.
67. Probate and administration.
68. Conditions of right to appeal.
69. Time for appeal.
70. Execution pending appeal.
71. Appeal papers to be filed.
72. Respondent's papers.
73. Transmission of documents.
74. Powers of Supreme Court after transmission of appeal.
75. Day of hearing appeal.
76. Presence of parties.
77. Decision on appeal.
78. Notices of appeal.
79. Rules of Court for appeal to Supreme Court.
80. Appeal to King in Council.

PART VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

81. Land Commission.
82. Admiralty waters.
83. Rules of Court.
84. Reports to Secretary of State.
85. Repeal of Orders.
86. Commencement of Order.
87. Short title.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DÉPARTEMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1901.

No. 5113-P.—Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 26th of September 1901, and until further orders.

The 4th October, 1901.

No. 5155-P.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson is appointed Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 27th of September 1901, and until further orders.

The 4th October, 1901.

No. 5160-Ex.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or by land into or out of Burma, except the Shan States, of opium, as defined in section 3 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), otherwise than as permitted by the said Opium Act, 1878, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under the said Opium Act, 1878, or under any such enactment.

No. 5162-Ex.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmaster at Rangoon and the Postmaster at Akyab to search, or cause search to be made, for any opium, the bringing or taking of which by sea or land into or out of Burma, except the Shan States, is prohibited by Notification No. 5160-Ex. of this date, in course of transmission by post to any place in Burma, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all such opium found to the officer for the time being in charge of the opium administration of the Rangoon Town or the Akyab District as the case may be; and that such opium shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to opium confiscated under the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 4th October, 1901.

No. 5154-A.—The Governor General in Council announces for public information that the net profit on the coinage of rupees in the quarter April to June 1901 transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund by charge to the Mint was £415,100*. The charges in the quarter incidental to the remittance of gold to London for investment, the sale of the gold in London, and the investment amounted to £4,025; and the total amount at credit of the Fund on the 30th of June 1901 was £3,441,076. This amount was on that date held in the following form:

	£
In gold in India pending remittance for investment ...	1,097,776†
In British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock of the nominal value of £534,383 ...	500,711
As a book credit to be converted gradually into gold or gold securities as funds can be made available ...	1,842,589
Total ...	3,441,076

* Of this amount £400,000 was paid in gold to the Fund on May 30, the balance of £15,100 was paid on October 2, after the exact amount of the profits of the quarter had been ascertained.

† Of this amount £500,005 was remitted to London in July, and invested in Consols: these transactions will come into the accounts of the quarter July to September.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th October, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 888.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Denis Grey Wilson, South Wales Borderers, Double Company Officer, 17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd August 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 889.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry.

Dildar Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 890.—Veterinary-Major J. W. A. Morgan is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Dated 16th May 1901.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 891.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Extract paragraph 21 of a military despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 99, dated the 30th August 1901.

I forward herewith for your Excellency's information copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with enclosed extract from the Head-quarters Orders of the Ogaden Punitive Force, recording Colonel Ternan's acknowledgment of the services of the Indian Contingent.

Foreign Office, London, August 6th, 1901.

From—The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under Secretary of State, India Office.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, the accompanying copy of an extract from the Head-quarter Orders of the Ogaden Punitive Force recording Colonel Ternan's acknowledgment of the services of the Indian Contingent.

• • • • •

3. On the departure of the Indian contingent the Officer Commanding the Force desires to express his sincere thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Legh, Commanding 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Campbell, Commanding Section No. 9 Mountain Battery; and Captain Gordon, Commanding the Camel Corps, for the very excellent services rendered by them and the officers and men under their command during the recent expedition against the Ogadens.

The conduct of the men in camp and on the march has been excellent, and the behaviour of the troops in action has been all that can be desired.

In spite of the great heat, want of water, and though the men carried 100 rounds of ammunition, the troops marched well, and few men fell out.

During the fighting on the return march of the flying column from Samasa to Asmadu, the Officer Commanding was very pleased with the steady fire discipline of the detachment, 16th Bombay Infantry. The men kept their heads, and accurately carried out all orders regarding the direction and delivery of the fire.

The Officer Commanding has had much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the home authorities, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the very good work done by the Indian contingent in Jubaland, and has expressed a hope that the authorities may think fit to grant a medal in recognition of the services rendered during the campaign.

The Officer Commanding, on saying good-bye to the Indian contingent, hopes that they will have a speedy and pleasant journey back to India, and wishes all good luck to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 892.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st October 1901.

Harland Fitz Lyddon Farrant.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

28th September 1901.

Charles William Keene.

Frank Martin.

4th October 1901.

John Stewart Mortimer Harcourt.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

20th August 1901.

Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard.

25th August 1901.

William Bradley Roberts.

2nd September 1901.

Alfred Patrick Sandeman.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st October 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James Barry Gibbons.

Donald St. John Dundas Grant, M.B.

Dirom Grey Crawford, M.B.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Robert Bradley Roe.

John Smyth, M.D.

Hugh Greany, M.D.

Edward Pettingall Youngerman, M.B.

Captains to be Majors.

30th September 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Bruce Melville, M.B.

Joseph Charles Stoelke Vaughan, M.B.

Alexander Leonard Duke, M.B.

Joshua Chaytor White, M.D.

Harry William Elphick, M.B.

Charles Henry Bedford, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Louis Williams, M.D.

Wilfrid Constant Vickers, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

John Blackburn Smith, M.B.

Henry Francis Cleveland.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 893.—Sergeant Frederick Stanley Walderave to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 8th August 1901, to complete the establishment, on augmentation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 894.—The following promotions are made the undermentioned regiments:

9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Jemadar Partab Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Atar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1901.

15th (Curton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Hafiz Muhammad Baran Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Hakdad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Nawaz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1901.

5th Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse).

Ressaidar Bahadur Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Alab Bakhsh Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Wadhoo Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Abdul Hamid, appointed native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the 1st July 1901.

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar-Major Abdul Sattar Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 24th August 1901.

"Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Rangasami to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ramasami to be Subadar and Havildar Maduranayakam to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Ramasami, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th September 1901.

8th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Gurumurti to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Narayanasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Maduramuttu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1901.

16th Madras Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Hemaji Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Viraraghavulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th June 1901.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Ramchander Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Basanta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sukdeo Prasad Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th September 1901.

14th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Ithuji Balekar to be Subadar and Havildar Ramchandrar Chipkar to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Dhondi Sawant and Jemadar Tukeram Kaste, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th February 1901 and 1st December 1900, respectively.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Kamardin to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Taj Muhammad, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 895.—Conductor J. W. Turner, Head Overseer, Proof Department, Balasore, is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, Clause 95 of 1894, with effect from the 15th September 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bombay.

No. 896.—Sergeant George Gardiner to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 5th April 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Mason, retired.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 897.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Stephen Henry Curry, Indian Subordinate Me-

dical Department, Bombay, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 30th October 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 898.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Vivian Ernest Weatherall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st August 1901, *vice* Williams, promoted.

No. 899.—*Vagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Eric Danks, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, to be Captain with effect from the 9th September 1901, *vice* Stuart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Henry Francis Hallifax, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd July 1901, *vice* Hanson, promoted.

Frank Chetwynd Coventry, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd July 1901, *vice* Marten, promoted.

No. 900.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Edward Ferdinand Litchfield, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st August 1901, *vice* Walker, promoted.

No. 901.—*3rd (Cadet) Bat. 'ion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Joseph Gregory Spencer to be Captain, with effect from the 28th August 1901, *vice* Allison, resigned.

No. 902.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Lewis Taylor, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Arthur Sampson Jameson resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th August 1901.

No. 903.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith levers, Commandant, resigns his commission.

Robert Cyril Shipp, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Muller.

No. 904.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Thomas Hunt, Gentleman, to be Captain, with effect from the 12th July 1901, *vice* Scott, deceased.

John Tilt Woods, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th July 1901, *vice* Horne, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 32.—Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 1st October 1901, *vice* Commander F. M. Barwick, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 33.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st October 1901, *vice* Commander Black.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

E. DEBRATH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 28th September and 4th October 1901:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Supply and Transport Corps	Conductor John Seutt . . .	18th September 1901.	Calcutta.	.	.
17th Madras Infantry	Lieutenant Harold Blythe Robinson	24th September 1901.	Bangalore.	.	.

E. DEBRATH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 30th September, 1901.

No. 381.—Mr. J. C. Lyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 1st October, 1901.

No. 382.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine-and-a-half months, under Article 264 A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 2nd October, 1901.

No. 384.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications No. 508, dated 9th December 1896, and No. 278, dated 22nd June 1898, Major O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1899, and is posted to State Railways.

No. 385.—Major O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 5th April 1901, under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 386.—The services of Major O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st July 1901.

Public Works Department Notification No. 113, dated 18th March 1901, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd October, 1901.

No. 388.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the survey of branch lines to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Balamau or Bhagauli to Roodamau, a distance of 15 miles, and Hardoi to Sandee, a distance of 14 miles, making a total distance of 29 miles, by the Agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The projects will be known as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys.

The 4th October, 1901.

No. 390.—Mr. E. Rose, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank (Provincial Service), State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1901.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1901.

No. 383.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 372, dated 24th September 1901, for sub. *pro tem.* against the name of Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, read, *Permanent.*

The 3rd October, 1901.

No. 387.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 22nd November 1901, in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 133, dated 27th March 1900.

No. 389.—Mr. H. V. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and sub. *pro tempore* 2nd Class, with effect from the 2nd June 1901.

The 4th October, 1901.

No. 391.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.I.E., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are, on his return from privilege leave, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, the 28th September, 1901.

The chief feature in the meteorology of the past week was the cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay during the previous week and which crossed the Ganjam Coast near Vizagapatam on Sunday morning. It had partly filled up in crossing the Eastern Ghâts and was a shallow diffused depression covering a large extent of country with pressure in only moderate defect at its centre, but it had given rain over a large area comprising Assam, Bengal, the East Coast (North), the east of the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces and the north of the Deccan. Balasore received 3·68 inches and amounts ranging from one to two inches were reported from Barisal, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Sibsagar, Purnea, Gopalpur, Cuttack, False Point, Seoni and Nagpur. During the next twenty-four hours the storm advanced in a north-westerly direction, the centre being about 50 miles to the south-east of Nagpur on Monday morning. It was practically unchanged in character and rain had continued in Bengal, the East Coast (North) and the east of the Gangetic Plain, had increased in the Central Provinces and had extended into the Bombay Deccan. The heaviest falls reported were:—6·82 inches at Chanda, 3·55 inches at Balasore, 2·60 inches at Gaya, 2·55 inches at Vizagapatam, 1·95 inches at Bijapur, 1·89 inches at Cocanada and 1·35 inches at Seoni. The storm then recurved, advancing in a northerly direction, and on Tuesday morning was shown as a very ill-defined and diffused depression lying over the east and central districts of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces. The deficiency of pressure in the depression area was practically the same as on the preceding day, but no clearly defined centre was shown and winds were very irregular in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Light rain had fallen in Bengal and the Deccan and light to moderately heavy rain in the Central and North-Western Provinces, the east of Central India and the East Coast (North). The heaviest fall reported was 4·34 inches at Bahraich. Amounts ranging from 2 to 3 inches were received at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Pachmarhi and Amraoti and from one to two inches at Burdwan, Sutna, Nowgong, Seoni, Chanda, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Gopalpur and Balasore. The storm then intensified slightly and was better defined on Wednesday. It had continued travelling in a northerly direction and was lying against the hills in North Oudh where pressure was in large defect. It had given heavy rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and moderate rain in the east of Central India, but rain had decreased in the Central Provinces and the East Coast (North). Fyzabad received 9 inches, Lucknow 4·80 inches, Bareilly 4·67 inches, Bahraich 3·80 inches, Ranikhet 3·30 inches, Cawnpore 2·50 inches and Sutna 2·05 inches. The storm then filled up and no more rain of importance was received during the remainder of the week in the North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India, though showers continued in Bengal and on the East Coast.

Showers have been received in Malabar during the greater part of the week, and as the storm in Oudh filled up rain commenced falling in South India and Ceylon, the heaviest falls reported being 3·52 inches at Madura on Thursday and 3·45 inches at Trincomalee on Friday.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen during the week in Orissa and Oudh and moderately heavy rain over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast. No rain has been received in North-West India. The rainfall of the week has been equal to or in excess

of the normal in Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, the Surma Valley, East, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North Western Provinces (except the west division), Oudh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India (East), the Bombay Deccan, Coorg, Malabar and all the divisions of Madras. In North Oudh the rainfall averaged 7·80 inches, in South Oudh 4·50 inches and in Orissa 5·70 inches.

The following gives the most important amounts received at individual stations during the week :

Assam	Sunamganj	14·94 inches.
Bengal	Banphal (Backergunge)	12·42 „
Orissa	Balāsore	11·74 „
Oudh	Tarabganj (Gonda)	17·81 „
	Bikapur (Fyzabad)	10·94 „
	Fyzabad	9·31 „
	Safipur (Unao)	8·02 „
	Lucknow	7·21 „
North-Western Provinces	Pilibhit city. . . .	12·63 „
	Shajahanpur	8·42 „
	Bansi	8·13 „
	Ghatampur	6·10 „
Khandesh	Sinnar (Nasik)	11·56 „
Berar	Urvi (Wun)	7·44 „
Central Provinces	Chanda	9·19 „
Central India	Nagode (Sutna)	6·15 „
East Coast	Calingapatam	9·43 „
Madras	Devala (Nilgiris)	14·58 „

Nine inches of the total fall of 9·31 inches reported from Fyzabad were received in one day.

The last three columns of the following table show that the rainfall of the period from June 2nd to September 28th has varied from the normal by less than 20 per cent., and may hence be considered practically normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal (except the Bengal Hills), Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, Oudh, the central, west submontane and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the submontane, hills and north divisions of the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts (except Mysore and Khandesh), the East Coast (North and South) and Madras (South).

The largest percentage of defect occurs in the South and West Punjab, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India (West).

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to September 28th.	Excess or de- fect of (normal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	5'04	2'40	+3'54	153'28	145'51	+ 5
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	1'96	2'65	-0'69	76'52	74'55	+ 3
	3. Central do.	1'69	1'74	-0'05	45'80	47'09	- 3
	4. Upper do.	1'20	1	0	22'99	1	0
	5. Arakan	3'81	3'66	+0'15	149'14	149'72	0
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3'11	2'87	+0'24	75'26	68'80	+ 9
	7. Assam Surma	4'24	3'55	+0'69	92'34	88'88	+ 4
	8. Do. Hills	2'62	4'58	-1'96	95'32	109'75	- 13
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1'82	2'55	-0'73	51'59	54'29	- 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'83	1'72	+0'11	42'43	43'29	- 2
	11. Central do.	2'27	2'30	-0'03	41'10	43'99	- 7
	12. North do.	2'49	3'90	-1'41	65'54	75'24	- 13
	13. Bengal Hills	2'14	4'27	-2'13	85'63	108'20	- 21
	14. Orissa	5'70	1'80	+3'90	30'60	42'24	- 28
	15. Chota Nagpur	2'00	1'66	+0'34	39'47	43'15	- 9
	16. South Bihar	1'78	1'57	+0'21	39'14	35'96	- 16
	17. North do.	2'44	2'77	-0'33	33'12	41'74	- 26
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	18. N. W. P. East	1'39	1'23	+0'16	23'16	33'74	- 31
	19. South Oudh	4'50	0'99	+3'51	28'28	32'11	- 12
	20. North do.	7'80	1'00	+6'80	31'15	34'55	- 10
	21. N. W. P. Central	2'17	0'61	+1'56	26'42	30'39	- 13
	22. Do. West	0'02	0'45	-0'43	16'11	23'24	- 31
	23. Do. East Submontane	2'97	1'71	+1'26	28'82	36'18	- 20
	24. Do. West do.	2'36	0'63	+1'73	34'13	37'60	- 10
	25. Do. Hills	3'51	0'52	+2'99	37'10	37'80	- 2
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'41	-0'41	13'27	20'35	- 35
PUNJAB	27. South do.	0	0'31	-0'31	6'27	13'02	- 52
	28. Central do.	0	0'22	-0'22	10'52	13'70	- 23
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0'40	-0'40	19'55	23'00	- 15
	30. Do Hills	0	1'01	-1'01	52'03	55'20	- 6
	31. North Punjab	0	0'24	-0'24	9'53	11'72	- 19
	32. West do.	0'01	0'11	-0'10	3'12	5'81	- 46
	33. Malabar	2'84	2'39	+0'45	86'24	92'02	- 6
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras South Central	2'36	1'27	+1'09	22'66	21'33	+ 6
	35. Coorg	3'90	2'94	+0'96	89'57	105'61	- 15
	36. Mysore	0'5	1'22	-0'37	15'50	22'04	- 30
	37. Konkan	0'41	2'76	-2'35	100'53	109'41	- 8
	38. Bombay Deccan	1'28	1'57	-0'29	23'77	22'33	+ 6
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	1'23	1'71	-0'48	15'39	20'43	- 22
	41. Berar	2'12	1'86	+0'26	31'60	33'02	- 4
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	42. Central Provinces West	2'28	1'11	+1'17	34'11	36'87	- 7
	43. Do. do. Central	3'74	1'02	+2'72	49'98	47'21	+ 6
	44. Do. do. East	2'94	1'17	+1'77	42'94	44'08	- 3
	45. Gujarat	0	1'07	-1'07	20'64	42'00	- 51
BOMBAY (NORTH)	46. Kathiawar and Cutch	0'02	0'35	-0'33	6'57	19'30	- 66
	47. Sind	0	0'02	-0'02	1'05	4'87	- 78
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0'24	2'18	- 89
	49. Central India East	1'15	0'69	+0'46	26'40	33'57	- 21
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	50. Rajputana East, Central	0'03	0'14	-0'11	13'11	25'68	- 49
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'15	-0'15	6'69	11'12	- 40
	52. East Coast North	3'66	1'16	+2'50	20'77	24'22	- 14
MADRAS	53. Hyderabad South	1'16	...	...	16'53	...	...
	54. Madras Central	1'06	1'23	-0'17	11'30	15'59	- 28
	55. East Coast Central	1'37	0'98	+0'39	12'16	15'40	- 21
	56. Do. South	1'23	1'31	-0'08	15'46	14'81	+ 4
	57. Madras South	1'41	0'55	+0'86	6'45	6'35	+ 2

SIMLA ;

Dated 3rd October, 1901;

W. A. BION,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the
28th September 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Littoral, Malabar and the Nilgiris and good elsewhere, except in Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tinnevely, where it was fair. Water-supplies are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of the Vizagapatam, Kistna, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Salem, Tinnevely and Malabar. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue. Standing crops are in good condition and have been improved generally by the recent rains, except some in Kistna and Tinnevely which need more rain. Harvesting of early crops is in progress in parts with fair outturn. Pasture has improved and is available, except in parts of the Deccan, Nellore and Tinnevely, but fodder is available generally. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or slightly easier. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 220; women, 466; children, 633; total, 1,319; Chingleput—men, 15; women, 68; children, 153; total, 236; North Arcot—men, 152; women, 218; children, 605; total, 975; Anantapur—men, 17; women, 82; children, 108; total, 207. Grand total, 2,737.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. There was a moderate fall in parts of Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, the Karnatak, Ratnagiri and Kanara and a very slight fall in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Wadhwan. Crops have been benefited in the Deccan and the Karnatak. More rain is urgently wanted in Gujarat and parts of Nasik, Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba for crops, particularly rice. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by rats or insects in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Rajkot and Baroda. They are suffering from want of sufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik and Baroda, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Belgaum. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach and parts of Khandesh and the Karnatak. Preparations for spring cultivation are in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, and sowing has been commenced in parts of Broach, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally is sufficient for cultivation. Prices have risen in five districts, fallen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is about normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but is easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan, and is considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is easier in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of *guar* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Konkan and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is easier. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad and Kaira, 32; Panch Mahals, 35; Sholapur, 30½; Ahmednagar, 22½; Poona, 27½; Nasik, 24½; Satara, 25; Bijapur, 27½; and Belgaum, 33.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 182,973; dependants, 32,444; total on works, 215,417. In poor-houses, 6,747;

on village relief, 71,131; total on gratuitous relief, 77,878. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 20,820; dependants, 5,883; total on works, 26,703. In poor-houses, 3,282; on village relief, 1,158; total on gratuitous relief, 4,440. Figures for Palanpur, Aundh, Phaltan and Kolhapur are incomplete. Grand total, 324,438.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was general and moderately heavy at places, but most of the districts in Bihar and also the districts of Birbhum, Khulna, Dinajpur, Angul, Palamau and Singhbhum are in need of more rain. Transplantation of winter rice still continues in places. Harvesting of early rice, jute and some other autumn crops is in progress. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in twelve districts, fallen in seventeen and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Rain continued all over the Provinces during the week, except in Saharanpur, Meerut, Muttra and Ghazipur. Very heavy rain fell in the Central Submontane districts and heavy rain in the Eastern submontane, North, Central and South Oudh districts, the average falls being respectively 9, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In other parts of the Provinces the average falls varied from over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to over $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, while in the Upper Doab districts an average of 5 cents only was registered. The recent rain has saved the crops from withering and has proved highly beneficial to operations for sowing of spring crops in Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Sitapur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Lucknow, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Jalaun and Banda. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be good, except in Muttra, where they are bad; in Bijnor, where the late rice crop is an almost total loss; and in Meerut, Aligarh and Agra, where the autumn crops are suffering from drought. Damage to some crops, caused by floods, is reported from the district of Kheri and sugarcane has suffered from insects in one tahsil of the Azamgarh district. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and sowing of spring crops has been commenced in a few places. Markets are well stocked and fodder is ample. Prices have generally fallen.

Punjab.—A slight fall of rain is reported in parts of Mooltan only. Harvesting of early maize has been commenced in Amballa. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are going on. The condition and prospects of standing irrigated crops are good to average. Crops on dry lands are generally withering for want of rain which is badly wanted throughout the Province. Flights of locusts appeared in parts of Delhi and Jullundur, and have damaged the crops in the latter district. Locusts' eggs and young ones are being destroyed in Delhi. Crops have also been damaged by rats in parts of Lahore and by hail in parts of Lahore and Rawalpindi. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is said to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices are generally unsettled. They are rising in Lahore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, falling in Jullundur, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi and are unchanged elsewhere.

Burma — LOWER BURMA: Transplanting has been practically completed. Prospects are good. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of paddy is nearly completed in the northern districts, Thayetmyo, the Pyinmana subdivision of Yamethin and Kyaukse. Elsewhere transplanting of paddy and sowing of the late crops continue, but operations are backward in the Shwebo subdivision. Reaping of sesamum continues and reaping of early paddy has been commenced in Mandalay and is in progress in Myitkyina. Plucking of cotton has been commenced in Sagaing and Myingyan. The state of standing crops is fair to good, and prospects have improved with the fall of rain in Sagaing. The late rain has damaged the crops in parts of the Yenangyaung township of Magwe and the want of rain has damaged paddy nurseries in the Singu township of Mandalay and is drying up the crops in the Shwebo subdivision of Shwebo. Owing to late irrigation paddy cultivation is backward in parts of Kyaukse. The price of paddy has risen in Shwebo and Tavoy and has fallen in Mergui. Elsewhere changes are unimportant.

Central Provinces.—There was rain in the early part of the week which has now given place to clear skies and cool nights. The condition of the crops has much improved generally by the rain of the last week and the showers of this week. More rain is needed in Nimar and Chhattisgarh and for the late sown rice on light soils in Jubbulpore. The harvesting of early millets is in progress generally and of early rice has commenced in parts of Balaghat and Sambalpur. The preparation of land for winter sowings is in full swing. Some damage to standing crops by rats is reported from Betul, by grasshoppers from Betul, Raipur and Bilaspur and by insects from Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Nagpur. Rice is expected to yield a full crop in Betul, Chanda and Balaghat, a normal crop in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Nagpur and Bhandara and a crop below normal in other districts, except Chhattisgarh. The prospects in Chhattisgarh largely depend upon a good shower about the middle of October. With rain then a full crop will be reaped, and without it the yield will be below the normal. The prospects of *juar* point to an average crop in the northern districts, a crop somewhat below average in the Nerbudda Valley and plateau districts, a full crop in Nagpur and parts of Wardha and a crop below average in Chanda and Bhandara. The important cotton districts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur produce an average cotton crop, whilst the outturn in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chanda will be below average. The early millets are generally yielding a full crop. *Til* has generally been damaged and the estimate is much below the normal, particularly in the Nagpur country. Prices are generally stationary. The lowest prices are—wheat 15, gram 16, rice 14 and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8½, gram 10, rice 8 and *juar* 11½ seers per rupee. There are only 45 persons receiving gratuitous relief in Balaghat. Government relief has been closed in Chhattisgarh.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Lower Assam and the Garo Hills and moderate rain elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Nowgong. Plucking of tea is in progress and its prospects are good in Lakhimpur, backward in Kamrup and Darrang and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice are nearly finished. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup. Sowing of pulse continues. Sugarcane is thriving. Cutting of jute continues, with normal outturn. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. The prices of common rice are—Silchar and Sibsagar 11; Sylhet, Dhubri, Tezpur and Nowgong 10; Gauhati 9½; and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was 39 cents in the Civil and Military station. Good rain fell throughout the Province. Standing crops are in good condition in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, fair in Hassan and Chittaldrug and are improving in Mysore. Horse gram and paddy are being sown in parts, and in other parts *ragi* is being harvested. Prospects are encouraging in Bangalore, favourable in Mysore and improving in Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chittaldrug. Prices are steady in Chittaldrug, have slightly fallen in Kolar and in parts of Kadur and Hassan and have slightly risen in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and in other parts of Kadur and Hassan. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Kadur. Water and fodder are available, except in parts of Kadur and Hassan and in parts of Chittaldrug, where fodder is scarce. More rain is wanted in Hassan and Chittaldrug and in parts of Kadur.

COORG: The rainfall was 1 inch 41 cents. Picking of cardamoms and reaping of *ragi* continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The rain during the week was 2 inches 9 cents. The weather was warm. Crop prospects are good. Ploughing of fields for the ensuing winter crop continues. Fodder and water are adequate to wants. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 11 cents. The total from 1st January is 18 inches 71 cents. District rainfall was good and heavy in parts. It has benefited standing autumn crops which are being harvested. Where rain has been adequate spring sowings have been commenced. The Sifpur, Tandur and Nalgundah districts and small parts of a few other districts cause apprehension. Rain is urgently required to remove all fears of distress. Pasture and water generally are available. Prices have fallen substantially in some talukas and otherwise they are fairly steady. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 7½ and *juar* 14½ seers per halli rupee. Total persons on

Rajputana.—The rainfall amounted to only a few cents in Abu, Bikanir and Deoli. More rain is wanted everywhere. Operations for the spring have been commenced in Jaiselmer and Alwar. Autumn crops are withering on *barani* land. Prospects generally are unfavourable. Damage has been done to crops by rats and locusts, especially in Sirohi and Kherwara. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient generally. Prices show a general tendency to rise. The cheapest prices range from 11 to 22 seers the rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief, 148.

Central India.—The rainfall was *nil* in Gwalior, general in Baghelkhand and Malwa, 2·97 inches in Bundelkhand and partial elsewhere. It has been insufficient in Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa, and are in progress elsewhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; fair in Bhopal and Bundelkhand; and bad elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. The condition agricultural stock and pasturage is good everywhere. Prices are steady in Indore and Bundelkhand, below average in Baghelkhand, high in Bhopal and rising elsewhere. Average prices—Gwalior 13·5 to 23, Bundelkhand 17 to 20½, Malwa 13½, Bhopawar 15 and Indore 7½ to 14 seers per rupee. Numbers gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 208; Rutlam, 145; total, 353.

Baroda.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition at present, but want of more rain is felt everywhere. Rats and caterpillars continue to damage the crops, but their number has decreased. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 26; wheat, 21; rice, superior, 13; rice, inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 19,536; gratuitous relief, 9,023; total, 28,559.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 21 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising. Wheat sells from 14½ to 28 and maize from 25 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—The rainfall which was 2·35 has benefited the lowland crops greatly. The weather has been cloudy and showery. Upland rice has been harvested, with good outturn. The price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Madras . . . . .	...	2,213	2,213	...	2,737	2,737	+ 524
Bombay	243,461	80,801	324,262	215,417	77,878	293,295	— 30,967
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	46	46	...	45	45	— 1
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	243,461	83,060	326,521	215,417	80,660	296,077	— 30,444
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States . . . . .	...	133	133	...	148	148	+ 15
Central India States . . . . .	...	1,018	1,018	...	353	353	— 665
Hyderabad	3,377	1,344	4,721	2,639	1,077	3,716	— 1,005
Baroda	19,694	8,856	28,550	19,536	9,023	28,559	+ 9
Bombay Native States	30,204	4,708	34,912	26,703	4,440	31,143	— 3,769
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	53,275	16,059	69,334	48,878	15,041	63,919	— 5,415
GRAND TOTAL	296,736	99,119	395,855	264,295	95,701	359,996	— 35,859

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on
Thursday, the 3rd October 1901, based on the India, Daily
Weather Reports of the period.**

As was stated last week high pressure conditions with fine weather and clear skies were being established over Northern and Central India on Thursday, September 20th. These fine weather conditions have prevailed uninterruptedly over these areas during the week under review, so that there has been practically no rain over the whole of the north of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Northern India, from Bihar westward to the Indus. Light variable winds with a low humidity and clear or nearly clear skies have prevailed over the whole of this large region.

On the other hand, the barometer has been low over the centre and south of the Bay, a condition which has been accompanied with north-west to north-east winds over the south and east of the Peninsula and light south to south-east winds over Burma and North-East India. Showery weather consequently prevailed over Burma, particularly the coast districts, parts of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley and the East Himalayas during the week, but the rainfall amounts were generally light or moderate. In South India, the Madras Deccan, and part of the East Coast, scattered rain occurred daily throughout the week, the heaviest falls in twenty-four hours having been about 1" at Madura on the 27th; about 1" at Kurnool on the 29th; about 1" at Tinnevely, Madura, Nellore and Coimbatore on the 30th; 2½" at Salem and about 1" at Wellington, Cuddalore and Mysore on the 1st; and about 1½" at Masulipatam and Nellore on the 2nd. During this time the weather became feebly unsettled over the West Coast districts, and light to moderate rain was of daily occurrence during the week over the southern half of the West Coast. Falls of about 1" were recorded at several places on the West Coast on the 2nd and on the 3rd a fall of 1" was recorded at Bijapur in the Bombay Deccan.

At the close of the week the weather was becoming unsettled with a cyclonic tendency over the Bay, but was becoming more settled again along the West Coast.

The following table shows that actually or practically no rain was received during the week in the Darbhanga and Bahraich divisions of the East Sub-Himalayas, the Gangetic Plain, the West Himalayas, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, the Raipur division of the East Satpuras, the Central India Plateau, Gujarát and the West Satpuras. Some rain fell over the remainder of India, but generally in less than the usual amounts. The only exceptions were the Calicut division of the West Coast, the Madura division of the South India and the south division of the East Coast. In the two latter areas the excess was large.

The only important changes in the percentage variations of the monsoon rainfall to date are in the extreme south, where in the Madura division the excess has been increased and in the East Coast (south) the previously existing deficiency has been considerably diminished. The total rainfall to date is between 25% and 50% in defect in four divisions and is 50% or more in defect in the North-West Dry Area (—50%); Baluchistan (—91%); the Indore division of the Central India Plateau (—60%); the Ahmedabad division of Gujarát (—57%) and the Rajkot division of Gujarát (—64%).

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 3RD OCTOBER 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 3RD OCTOBER 1901.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Variation.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . . . .	...	2'78	3'51	-0'73	120'89	121'06	-1'07	-1	0
Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . . . .	...	1'04	1'36	-0'32	42'04	48'72	-6'68	-14	-13
Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . . . .	...	0'63	1'39	-0'76	21'48	20'43	+1'05	+5	+10
Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj .	0'75	2'13	-1'38	71'49	64'09	+7'40	+12	+14
Assam Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	1'28	1'72	-0'44	48'35	47'04	+1'31	+3	+4
	...	0'87	2'13	-1'26	59'04	64'95	-5'91	-9	-7
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur .	1'18	2'14	-0'96	66'01	78'10	-12'09	-15	-15
	{ Darbhanga .	0	1'59	-1'59	36'29	43'10	-6'81	-16	-12
	{ Bahraich .	0	1'10	-1'10	35'46	40'14	-4'68	-12	-9
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	0	1'17	-1'17	34'49	40'42	-5'93	-15	-12
	{ Patna .	0'04	1'05	-1'01	28'46	37'42	-8'96	-24	-22
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	{ Simla .	0'10	0'72	-0'62	38'62	46'64	-8'02	-17	-16
	{ Ludhiana .	0'02	0'36	-0'34	29'99	36'31	-6'32	-17	-17
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	0'01	0'94	-0'93	23'42	30'85	-7'43	-24	-22
	{ Lahore .	0	0'19	-0'19	15'66	21'55	-5'89	-27	-27
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . . . .	...	0	0'05	-0'05	3'82	7'66	-3'84	-50	-50
Baluchistan (Quetta) . . . . .	...	0	0'01	-0'01	0'12	1'31	-1'19	-91	-91
East Coast, North	{ Waltair .	0'78	1'35	-0'57	19'93	25'59	-5'66	-22	-21
	{ Cuttack .	0'53	1'84	-1'31	31'75	48'43	-16'68	-34	-33
	{ Ranchi .	0'28	1'11	-0'83	42'11	48'85	-6'74	-14	-12
East Satpuras	{ Raipur .	0	0'98	-0'98	45'88	49'33	-3'45	-7	-5
	{ Jubbulpore .	0'11	1'56	-1'45	54'22	58'32	-4'10	-7	-5
Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi .	0	1'12	-1'12	39'12	41'06	-1'94	-5	-2
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'16	-0'16	13'48	22'26	-8'78	-39	-39
	{ Indore .	0'05	0'60	-0'55	17'00	42'04	-25'04	-60	-59
West Coast	{ Calicut .	1'78	1'47	+0'31	64'41	70'06	-5'65	-8	-9
	{ Bombay .	0'31	1'65	-1'34	94'45	93'14	+1'31	+1	+3
Gujarāt	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'73	-0'73	17'40	40'61	-23'21	-57	-56
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'14	-0'14	7'68	21'39	-13'71	-64	-64
West Satpuras (Akola) . . . . .	...	0'04	1'37	-1'33	21'16	31'79	-10'63	-33	-31
Deccan	{ Bellary .	0'72	1'45	-0'73	13'59	17'90	-4'31	-24	-22
	{ Bijapur .	0'48	1'68	-1'20	21'74	22'33	-0'59	-3	+3
	{ Hyderabad .	0'43	0'81	-0'38	19'81	23'55	-3'74	-16	-15
South India	{ Mysore .	1'85	1'87	-0'02	15'84	14'80	+0'95	+6	+7
	{ Madura .	2'69	1'32	+1'37	15'19	11'86	+3'33	+28	+19
East Coast, South (Madras) . . . . .	...	3'20	1'12	+2'08	13'19	14'04	-0'85	-6	-23

SIMLA;

The 3rd October, 1901.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the total totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
 Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons usually relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Uddappah . . .	1,291,903	...	..	...	...	747	747	...	512	512	...	1,419	1,419
Chingleput . .	1,312,722	...	...	...	...	246	246	...	291	291	...	190	190
North Arcot . .	2,208,391	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	516	516	...	604	604
TOTAL MADRAS	4,813,016	...	...	...	...	993	993	...	1,319	1,319	...	2,213	2,213
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad . . .	795,094	2,737	18,044	20,781	714	14,681	15,395	865	11,062	11,927	929	6,551	7,480
Kaira	715,725	...	605	605	...	487	487	...	295	295	...	298	298
Panch Mahals .	261,870	4,302	6,542	10,844	4,610	6,289	10,905	3,982	4,837	8,819	5,270	3,237	8,507
Broach	291,428	...	263	263	...	293	293	...	118	118	...	36	38
Sholapur	720,978	56,750	17,488	74,238	52,537	17,238	69,775	49,395	16,873	66,268	46,361	16,484	62,845
Ahmednagar . .	837,774	95,763	26,311	122,074	96,963	25,576	122,439	98,169	21,819	122,988	93,589	23,637	117,226
Poona	995,074	22,356	3,905	26,261	20,726	4,716	25,442	19,793	4,925	24,718	19,427	4,946	24,373
Khandesh	1,442,018	1,651	16,153	17,804	633	2,997	3,630	458	3,349	3,807	...	...	...
Nasik	819,575	6,397	5,964	12,361	5,919	5,740	11,659	5,846	4,009	9,855	5,899	2,347	8,246
Satara	1,146,521	14,529	11,312	25,841	13,276	10,493	23,749	11,964	6,991	18,955	10,518	8,988	19,506
Bijapur	735,041	31,076	7,949	39,025	35,137	8,081	43,218	40,100	8,353	48,453	43,285	8,840	52,125
Belgaum	994,209	19,664	5,349	25,013	17,469	5,799	23,268	14,981	5,939	20,920	17,986	5,427	23,413
Dharwar	1,113,426	267	12	279	351	...	351	391	...	391	197	8	205
TOTAL BOMBAY	10,868,733	255,492	119,897	375,389	248,221	102,390	350,611	245,944	91,570	337,514	243,461	80,801	324,262
Central Provinces.													
Balaghat	383,331	...	59	59	...	37	37	...	39	39	...	46	46
Raipur	1,584,427	...	3,918	3,918	...	757	757	...	578	578	...	...	...
Bilaspur	1,164,158	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	3,131,916	...	4,024	4,024	...	841	841	...	664	664	...	46	46
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	18,813,665	255,492	123,921	379,413	248,221	104,224	352,445	245,944	98,553	339,497	243,461	83,060	326,521
Central India States.													
Indore	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664
Jaora	84,000	...	242	242	...	250	250	...	247	247	...	194	194
Ratlam	83,000	...	180	180	...	189	189	...	181	181	...	160	160
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	1,266,000	4,335	1,086	5,421	...	1,103	1,103	...	1,092	1,092	...	1,018	1,018
Hyderabad	11,537,040	4,656	1,839	6,495	4,774	1,440	6,223	4,853	1,402	6,255	3,877	1,344	4,721

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st AUGUST 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st SEPTEMBER 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Bombay Native States.</i>													
Kathiawar . . .	2,752,404	3,801	1,270	5,071	3,651	1,300	4,951	3,407	1,340	4,747	3,032	1,271	4,303
Palanpur . . .	645,526	...	172	172	...	163	163	...	156	156	...	163	163
Rewa Kantha . . .	733,506	703	102	805	589	105	694	459	99	558	501	106	607
Akalkot . . .	75,774	524	214	738	218	208	426	178	180	358	179	193	372
Avudh . . .	65,146	49	27	76	61	27	88	64	26	90	65	26	91
Phaltan . . .	66,383	255	13	268	251	13	264	252	14	266	183	14	197
Jamkhandi . . .	102,162	3,913	423	4,336	3,959	408	4,358	3,615	406	4,021	3,577	406	3,983
Jath . . .	71,443	9,672	1,033	10,705	9,167	1,083	10,250	8,771	1,106	9,877	8,444	1,125	9,569
Daphlapur . . .	8,343	494	111	605	497	109	606	491	107	598	492	111	603
Miraj (Junior) . . .	35,487	1,041	18	1,059	986	26	1,012	896	17	913	862	17	879
Sangli . . .	238,945	8,883	216	9,099	9,260	217	9,477	9,472	59	9,531	9,892	119	10,011
Kolhapur . . .	705,251	504	2	506	492	...	492	92	...	92	127	...	127
Mudhol . . .	61,815	2,243	1,188	3,431	2,470	1,165	3,634	2,530	1,122	3,652	2,204	1,157	3,361
Ramdurg . . .	36,181	510	...	510	558	...	558	586	...	586	646	...	646
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	5,598,366	32,592	4,789	37,381	32,159	4,824	36,983	30,813	4,632	35,445	30,204	4,708	34,912
TOTAL NATIVE STATES.	20,816,802	59,293	16,684	75,977	55,037	16,428	71,465	51,898	15,511	67,399	53,275	15,926	69,201
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	39,630,467	314,785	140,605	455,390	303,258	120,652	423,910	297,832	109,064	406,896	296,736	98,986	395,722

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the areas in these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open per week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Decrease.	
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1901.	1900.	1901.	22nd September 1900.	21st September 1901.	1900.	1901.	22nd September 1900.	21st September 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
East Indian	67	660	1,873	1,873	946,009	12,66,000	505	676	1,46,85,513	1,55,53,000	9,67,487	...	3,35,81,000	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	139	8,242	31,200	131	224	3,70,412	3,46,000	15,588	...	6,73,000	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incl'dg. Raipur-Dhamtari & 6") (a)	148	174	1,603	1,550	1,90,513	1,59,000	123	99	26,09,531	19,50,000	...	6,59,531	53,33,000	16,52,694
Great Indian Peninsula system	332	472	1,491	1,561	4,123	4,50,000	276	276	52,13,915	57,77,000	5,63,085	...	1,80,72,000	...
Indian Midland (incl'dg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	181	215	868	872	1,11,187	1,20,000	132	132	15,61,135	15,42,000	...	19,135	41,02,000	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	21	6,211	3,600	300	171	68,914	50,100	...	18,814	1,25,000	48,459
North Western (incl'dg. Nowshera-Dargai & 6")	180	196	3,178	3,178	531,549	8,20,000	170	232	63,23,973	58,22,000	34,98,027	...	2,11,09,000	...
South and Rohilkhand (incl'dg. m. g.)	189	209	1,046	1,115	1,51,990	1,80,000	145	161	2,37,173	27,46,000	7,08,862	...	64,83,000	...
Eastern Bengal (incl'dg. metre & 2 6")	450	390	843	854	3,23,417	4,23,000	384	496	39,25,632	36,77,000	...	2,48,632	69,90,000	3,85,630
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	2,29,440	2,21,000	493	479	33,89,427	25,41,000	...	8,48,427	77,94,000	5,46,983
Madras	253	250	845	845	1,99,471	2,23,000	236	266	24,45,728	25,01,000	55,242	...	53,01,000	...
" North-East line (a)	142	152	493	508	54,502	93,000	119	183	7,34,571	10,57,000	3,22,429	...	22,28,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	3,042	3,400	95	166	35,114	40,500	5,386	...	99,800	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incl'dg. Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda & 6")	262	295	1,786	1,786	3,58,171	3,89,000	201	218	50,79,368	49,36,000	...	1,23,368	1,33,49,000	1,15,528
Patanpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	47	400	24	24	5,685	5,700	15	...	17,200	1,122
South Indian	165	167	1,034	1,034	1,66,544	2,07,000	161	200	19,10,860	22,12,000	3,01,140	...	48,90,000	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet	86	86	54	54	3,940	5,100	73	94	52,860	67,600	14,731	...	1,48,000	...
Southern Mahrattá (incl'dg. S. M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,00,000	59,400	86	85	14,26,743	13,46,000	...	...	31,18,000	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	85	94	296	296	22,675	22,700	77	77	2,94,309	2,98,000	3,691	...	6,54,000	3,36,339
Bengal and N. W. (incl'dg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,241	1,241	94,978	1,16,000	85	93	13,37,421	16,60,000	3,22,579	...	40,06,000	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	13,774	18,100	70	91	1,97,523	2,42,000	44,477	...	6,59,000	...
Assam Bengal	76	74	436	378	26,299	33,100	64	57	3,25,812	3,90,000	64,188	...	9,24,000	...
Burma	197	197	1,177	1,177	1,67,472	2,03,000	149	172	20,19,717	22,13,000	1,93,283	...	59,60,000	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	4,800	4,100	81	63	35,583	42,700	14,117	...	87,800	...
Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)	13	29	...	68	...	5,400	...	79	...	38,000	38,000	...	69,700	...
Special gauge. } Jorhát	69	60	25	25	1,655	1,500	67	72	21,661	22,000	339	...	43,200	...
TOTAL	253	276	20,109	20,752	41,44,787	50,88,300	206	245	5,60,68,584	6,12,02,600	51,34,016	...	14,56,81,700	...

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

H. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd October 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3086 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th September 1901 :—

- No. 371 of 1901.—K. Thulasi Doss, bangle merchant, No. 1, Ayya Pillai street, Madras. *A machine for lifting water.*
- No. 372 of 1901.—K. Thulasi Doss, bangle merchant, No. 1, Ayya Pillai street, Madras. *A machine for lifting water.*
- No. 373 of 1901.—Christopher Rawson, consulting and analytical chemist, at present residing at Peeprah, Jodhara, in the district of Chumparun. *Improvement of indigo manufacture.*
- No. 374 of 1901.—C. Padmanaba Iyer, puttadar, residing at Mettupolayam, Coimbatore district. *A water lift, called the "Carnatic pump."*
- No. 375 of 1901.—James Gresham, director of the firm of Gresham and Craven, Limited, and Frank James Gresham, both of Craven Iron Works, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineers. *Improvements in or applicable to injectors.*
- No. 376 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, of 526 Wallace avenue, and Edwin Musser Herr, of 136 Dithridge street, electrical engineers, both in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical heating systems for cars.*
- No. 377 of 1901.—William F. Singer, manufacturer, of 4th avenue and 28th street, New York city, U. S. A. *Improvements in thermostatic switches.*
- No. 378 of 1901.—Nigel Fairholt Paton, merchant, of Grahams building, Bombay. *Improvements in apparatus for emptying petroleum from closed drums or cans.*
- No. 379 of 1901.—Harry Vaughan Rudston Read, civil engineer, of Broad street avenue, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in connection with syphons or the like, in which the aeration of liquids is effected by releasing compressed or liquefied gas from containers thereof.*
- No. 380 of 1901.—Messrs. Ernsthausen, Limited, merchants, of Calcutta. *Improvements in indigo manufacture.*
- No. 381 of 1901.—L. P. Declossets d'Errey, civil engineer, of Pondicherry, in French India, and H. Fellx, merchant, of Marseille, France. *A machine to separate the kernels of the berry called ground-nut from their pods, to be known as the "ground-nut husking mill."*
- No. 382 of 1901.—Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Pirpainti, in Bengal, British India. *An improved process of indigo steeping, to be called the "pure culture process."*
- No. 383 of 1901.—R. G. Jones, Lt.-Col., I.S.C., military assistant to the Government of Mysore. *A machine for starting races.*
- No. 384 of 1901.—R. G. Jones, Lt.-Col., I.S.C., military assistant to the Government of Mysore. *A light training saddle.*
- No. 385 of 1901.—Francis Norman Duncan, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, residing at 145 Howrah road, Howrah, Bengal. *Means for utilising the force of gravity, and the tension, or power of the bearing springs of railway wagons or vehicles, for the purpose of indicating or shewing the weight of the load placed in or on the said wagons or vehicles.*

No. 3087 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 40 of 1901.—Samuel Crawshaw and Francis Charles Dixon, trading as and under the name of Messrs. Adam and Company, engineers and contractors, civil lines, Agra, N.-W. P. *Lighting streets, houses and buildings by the aid of acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 21 September 1901.)

No. 66 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 24 September 1901.)

No. 119 of 1901.—The Mallett Cotton Ginners Compress Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 35 Nassau street, in the city, county and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in batting and compressing cotton.* (Specification filed 25 September 1901.)

No. 3088 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 77 of 1895.—Edwin James Preston and Arthur Bernard Gill. *Improvements in and connected with the electric lighting of trains and other vehicles.* (From 27 December 1901 to 27 December 1902.)

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton Hockley. *An improved draw bar for the hauling of coal tubs, etc., to be called "Ashton Hockley's patent draw bar."* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1904.)

No. 3089 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (Act V of 1888), the fees hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 259 of 1894.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in collapsible or other metal boxes, cases, or chests, for containing tea, or the like.* (Specification filed 20 June 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, ~~will~~ from this date (December 15th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
*Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd October, 1901.

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
30th September, 1901.*

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	2,67,00,000	10,04,43,675	12,71,43,675	2,23,82,972	2,87,28,539	...	...	5,11,11,511
Allahabad	...	1,32,50,650	1,32,50,650	1,29,00,317	16,28,422	...	...	1,45,88,739
Lahore	...	2,13,27,015	2,13,27,015	85,94,320	23,25,240	...	...	1,09,19,560
Bombay	2,58,32,895	6,85,25,475	9,43,58,370	3,58,12,006	3,37,89,643	...	...	6,90,01,649
Karachi	...	75,21,160	75,21,160	23,63,900	16,50,975	...	...	40,20,875
Madras	68,06,465	2,37,08,675	3,05,15,140	2,09,15,133	39,54,547	...	...	2,48,69,680
Calicut	...	28,66,365	28,66,365	17,58,350	45,825	...	...	18,04,175
Rangoon	...	85,19,550	85,19,550	2,47,62,980	38,22,810	...	...	2,85,85,790
	5,93,39,360	24,61,62,565	30,55,01,925					
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>			<i>Nil</i>					
TOTAL ₹			30,55,01,925	12,95,49,978	7,59,52,001	...	...	20,55,01,979
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>								<i>Nil</i>
								NET TOTAL ₹ 20,55,01,979
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								₹99,99,440
								GRAND TOTAL ₹ 30,55,01,925

W. H. MICHAEL,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 24th September, 1901.

No. 3453-S.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, after consulting the Municipal Committee of Ajmer, is pleased to issue, under section 10 (2) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the following amended election rules for observance in the Ajmer Municipality in supersession of the rules issued under this office, Notifications Nos. 1726-S. and 3195-S., dated the 23rd June and 27th November, 1894. —

I. For the purposes of representation, the Ajmer Municipality shall be divided into four wards, which shall respectively return the number of representatives named below :—

- (a) The City, sub-divided into eight sub-wards or Mohallas, nine representatives, of whom not more than six shall be Hindus and not more than three shall be Mohammadans.
- (b) The Kaiser Gunj, including Cavendishpura, two representatives, of whom one shall be Hindu and the other Mohammadan.
- (c) The Railway, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.
- (d) The Suburbs, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

The City ward shall comprise the following sub-wards :—

- (1) Madar Gate to Agra Gate, bounded on the east by city wall and on the west by Naya Bazar and Purani Mandi, having one Hindu representative.
- (2) From Agra Gate to Delhi Gate, bounded on the east by Naya Bazar up to the Chauper, on the west by Dargah Bazar, having one Hindu representative.
- (3) From Naya Bazar Chauper up to the Nalla Bazar, *via* Ghiwala Gate and Gali Khazanchian, on the south from Gali Khazanchian up to the Dargah Bazar, having two representatives, one Hindu and the other Mohammadan.
- (4) Kayastha Mohalla, Putni Mandi up to Gali Khazanchian, having one Hindu representative.
- (5) From Madar Gate up to Usri Gate, bounded on the north by Nalla Bazar and on the west by Ghasiti and Diggi Bazar, having one Hindu representative.
- (6) From Ghasiti to Langar-Khana Gali, including Nawab-ka-Bera and Regar Mohalla, having one Mohammadan representative.
- (7) Lakhan Kotri from Delhi Gate to Dargah, bounded on the east by Dargah Bazar and on the south by Nalla Bazar and Chauk Surat Ram, having one Hindu representative.
- (8) Khadim Mohalla, Shorgar Mohalla, Dargah, Lakhan Kotri, Silawat Mohalla and Indarkot, having one Mohammadan representative.

The Kaiser Gunj ward shall comprise Kaiser Gunj and Cavendishpura.

The Railway ward shall comprise all residing in the Railway lines.

The Suburbs ward shall comprise all others living in Municipal limits, not included in above-mentioned wards.

II. Every male inhabitant of the Municipality who is not less than 21 years of age shall be qualified to vote for the election of representatives for the ward in which he is registered as an elector : provided that he has been a resident of Ajmer Municipality for at least six months previous to the date of preparation or triennial revision of the Electoral list, and is—

- (a) The owner of house property situate within the limits of the Municipality, of which the value is not below Rs. 1,500, or
- (b) The occupier of premises whereof the rent actually is or the rack-rent may be estimated to be not less than Rs. 150 a year, or
- (c) A servant of the Government of India, or of any Railway Company, whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 100, or whose pension is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem.
- (d) Being a resident of the ward, is assessed to an Imperial or Municipal tax in a sum not less than Rs. 25 a year.
- (e) Advocate or licensed pleader or a licensed Mukhtar.
- (f) A graduate of any University.

III. Every person so qualified shall be entitled to be registered as an elector unless he has been convicted of any offence, or subject to any order of a Criminal Court, which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, implies a defect of character which unfits him to be an elector.

IV. No person shall be an elector for more than one ward or sub-ward. Any person who is qualified under Rule II to be an elector for more than one ward or sub-ward shall be at liberty, and shall be required to choose before the date fixed for the final settlement and amendment of

the lists as hereinafter provided in respect of which of the wards or sub-wards for which he is qualified to vote he will exercise his privilege.

V. Every elector is qualified to be a candidate for election as representative for any one ward or sub-ward, provided that he—

- (a) Does not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Board, or
- (b) Has not been proscribed by the Government from being employed in its service.

VI. It shall be open to the District Magistrate, for reason to be recorded by him at the time, to remove any name from the list of electors.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

VII. The list of electors shall be revised triennially. Copies of the revised lists shall be published after signature by the District Magistrate, by being posted at the District Katchery, the Municipal Office, the City Police Station, and conspicuous places in each ward or sub-ward. With the list shall be published a notice stating that the roll of electors will be finally settled on a specified date, not being later than twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition to or removal from the list of any name or names to present applications to that effect, accompanied by the reason on which the applications are based, not later than four days previous to the date in question.

VIII. On the date fixed under Rule VII, the District Magistrate, or some officer appointed by him, shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented, and shall amend the list as may appear necessary, with reference to the above rules.

IX. All orders by the District Magistrate under Rules VI and VIII shall be final. An appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate from any order passed under Rule VIII, by any officer appointed by him.

X. The revised lists shall be finally completed by 1st November, and shall come into operation on 15th idem, and shall continue in operation until a new list shall have been completed.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

XI. Every candidate for the office of Municipal Commissioner shall be nominated in writing.

XII. The nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors of the ward or sub-ward as proposer and seconder, and by three other electors of the ward or sub-ward as assenting to the nomination.

XIII. Each candidate shall be nominated by separate nomination paper, but the same proposer and seconder may subscribe any number of nomination papers, not exceeding the number of persons to be elected for the ward or sub-ward.

XIV. The nomination paper shall be in the following form :—

MUNICIPALITY OF AJMER.

Election of _____ to be held on the _____ day of _____ 190 _____.

We the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward, hereby nominate the following person as a candidate at the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

A. B.

C. D.

We the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward roll for the said ward or sub-ward, hereby assent to the nomination of the abovenamed person as a candidate at the said election.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

XV. Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered personally at or forwarded in a registered cover by the candidate or by his proposer or seconder to the District Magistrate's Office 14 days at least before the election day and before 4 P.M. of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

XVI. As soon as may be after the nomination paper has been delivered, the Secretary to the Municipality shall send notice of the nomination to the person nominated, and inscribe his name in a list which shall be fixed up in the head Municipal Office.

XVII. The list of candidates shall be completed by 7th December, and shall be published immediately after that date by the District Magistrate in the way provided in Rule VII for the publication of list of electors.

XVIII. If the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the number of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken of the ward on the day for the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIX. If the number of candidates duly nominated is not greater than the number of the vacancies, the person or persons shall be deemed to be elected.

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

XX. The date on which the elections are to take place shall be fixed by the District Magistrate, and shall be not later than one week after the publication of the lists prescribed in Rule XVII.

The District Magistrate shall fix one or more polling places for each ward or sub-ward, and shall appoint one or more officers to conduct the elections at each polling place: Provided that no person not being a gazetted officer shall be appointed as Polling Officer who is an elector for the ward or sub-ward in which the polling place is situated, or is a candidate for election in any ward or sub-ward.

XXI. The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 2 to 5 P.M. It shall be competent for the District Magistrate to keep the poll open for two successive days at the hours stated in this Rule.

XXII. On the day of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place, receive a printed voting paper in the following form:—

Votes for the election of a Municipal Commissioner for the Municipal District (or ward or sub-ward) of _____

Name of Candidate voted for.	Signature or mark of Voter.	Address of Voter, with his number on the list of electors.

Signed in my presence.

(Sd.) _____
Polling Officer.

XXIII. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward or sub-ward.

XXIV. In all cases vote must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write, he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the paper shall be filled by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his directions at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the Polling Officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXV. The Polling Officer shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose, or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction.

XXVI. Each person whose vote is allowed by the Polling Officer shall drop his vote paper, in the presence of the Polling Officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal, in the presence of the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality. Boxes for this purpose shall be provided by the Municipality. As the paper is placed in the ballot box, the Polling Officer shall check off the elector's name in the ward roll.

XXVII. At the close of the day of voting the ballot boxes shall be brought to the District Magistrate, or to a subordinate Magistrate appointed for the purpose, by whom they shall be opened on the morning following the close of the poll and the votes counted.

XXVIII. When the votes have been counted, the District Magistrate shall declare the result of the elections.

XXIX. The newly elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 1st April following a general election.

After a by-election for which the rule shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those for a General Election, a member may take his seat on the Committee as soon as his election has been approved.

PENALTIES.

XXX. Every person who—

- (1) Alters any roll list or other documents in contravention of these rules, or
- (2) Wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under Rule XXV of these rules, or
- (3) Practises fraud, intimidation, personation, or bribery at an election, or
- (4) Obstructs, or in any way interferes with, the examination and counting of votes by a returning officer, or
- (5) When a summons or notice in connection with an election-petition has been issued for service, or served on him, commits any such contempt as is described in sections 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, or 181 of the Indian Penal Code, or
- (6) Defaces, injures, disturbs, or removes any copy, notice, or other documents fixed up under these rules on the Municipal Hall or in a ward or sub-ward, or
- (7) Being required by these rules to do any act or take any proceedings, neglects or refuses to do or take it, shall be punished with fine which may extend to 10 Rupees.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara,
Public Works Department.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
G. Englebright, Assistant Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Cawnpore.	27th June, 1901.	District Judge, Cawnpore, on 30th August, 1901.	No Will. No application.
James Wright.	Dalcherra Tea Garden in Cachar.	24th July, 1901.	Extra-Assistant Commissioner-in-charge, on 6th September 1901.	Ditto.
C. L. Toussaint, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.	Thayetmyo.	29th August, 1901.	District Judge, Thayetmyo, on 4th September, 1901.	Will left. No application.
T. H. W. Busell.	Darjeeling.	8th August, 1901.	District Judge of Dinajpur on 8th September, 1901.	Will left. Letters of Administration applied for.
G. Reid, District Surveyor of Azamgarh.	Cawnpore.	Not stated.	District Judge, Azamgarh, on 10th September, 1901.	No Will. No application.
H. Chession, Relieving Driver, Pumping Station, Benares, Water Works.	Bhalupur Dispensary.	2nd June, 1901.	District Judge, Benares, on 13th September, 1901.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 27th September, 1901.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following books have been prescribed as text-books for the examinations of the Calcutta University in 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

[In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chaprs. V-VIII, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.]

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

The following portions of the English Selections appointed by the Syndicate for the Entrance Examination, and published by Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co. in 1901, have been prescribed for the Entrance Examination of 1903:—

(TO BE READ.)

Prose.

The Merchant of Venice.
The Battle of Trafalgar.
Early Memorials of Grasmere.
On the Choice of Books.
On Character.
The Impurities of Air.
Ventilation.
Exercise.
Water-supply.
Removal of refuse matters.

Poetry.

Past and Present.
"Thou art O God."
The Journey Onwards.
Qua Cursum Ventus.
The Hour of Death.
The Soldier's Dream.
Grace Darling.
The Village Blacksmith.

(TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

"Thou art O God."
The Journey Onwards.
The Soldier's Dream.
The Village Blacksmith.

Two papers to be set in English: the first paper to contain questions on text-book and questions on grammar arising therefrom; the second paper to contain passages in a vernacular, as defined in paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination, for translation into English, together with questions on English composition. In the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper will be set in which simple essays or letters or other original composition will replace the passages for translation into English.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1904.

GREEK.

Xenophon ... Anabasis, Books V and VI.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

LATIN.

Cæsar ... De Bello Gallico, Book VII.
Ovid ... Fasti, Book VI (Pitt Press Edition).

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition, including easy passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

Hauff ... Das Wirtshaus im Spessart, by G. E. Fasnocht, omitting *Saids Schicksale* (Macmillan & Co.).

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

FRENCH.

Francoisque Sarcey ... *Le Siege de Paris*, edited by F. B. Kirkman (Blackie's modern French texts).

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

ARMENIAN.

Michael Chamitchev ... *History of Armenia*, Parts, I, II, and III.

SANSKRIT.

Calcutta University Selections for 1896, 1897.

The following books or any others covering similar ground are recommended as text-books in* Sanskrit Grammar:—

Vidyāsāgar	...	Vyākaraṇa—Kaumudī,
		or
Vidyāsāgar	...	Upakramanikā as translated by Rājkrishna Banerji (12th edition),
		or
Vidyāsāgar	...	Vyākaraṇa—Kaumudī (Hindi translation by Mathuranāth Sinha),
		or
Nilmani Mukerjee	...	Laghumanjarī,
		or
Herambanāth Tarkaratna	...	Vyākaraṇa—Sangraha,
		or
Kalikumār Sarman	...	Vyākaraṇādarsa,
		or
Kānhyailal Śāstri	...	Vyākaraṇa—Bodha (in Hindi),
		or
Kānhyailal Śāstri	...	Vyākaraṇa—Bodha,
		or
Gurunāth Sen Gupta	...	Sukhabodha—Vyākaraṇa,
		or
Gadādhara Kābyatīrtha	...	Sanskṛita-Bodha-Vyākaraṇa,
		or
Kālīśchandra Vidyābinod	...	Sanskṛita-Prabes—Vyākaraṇa,
		or
Rajkumar Tarkaratna	...	Students' Sanskrit Grammar.

BENGALI.

Calcutta University Selections for 1900, edited by Babu Śrīśchandra Chaudhuri.

M.A., B.L.

Hemchandra Banerjee	...	Poetical Selections.
Nakuleswar Vidyabhushan	...	Bhāshābodh Bānglā Vyākaraṇ.

HINDI.

Tulsidās	...	Rāmāyana, Ajodhyā Kānda.
Sitārām	...	Uttarārama Charita (Bhāshā).

URIYA.

M. S. Rao	...	Prabandhamālā, pages 1-115.
Ram Nārāyan Rāy	...	Kabitā-Sangraha.

TELUGU.

Prose.

K. Veeresalingam	...	Nitichendica Sandhi.
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Poetry.

Selections published by the University of Madras for the Entrance Examination of December 1893, pages 13-30.

PALI.

Poetry.

Khuddakapatha.

Prose.

Jatakas, 41-60 (excluding introductory stories and gloss on the stanzas).

* Questions will be so set that they may be answered from any of the books named.

BURMESE.*Prose.*

Withandya Jataka.

Poetry.

Loka-Sara Soñ-ma-sá, prepared from original Manuscripts, under the auspices of the Vernacular Text-Book Committee, Rangoon.

Grammar.

Lonsdale's Burmese Grammar.

TAMIL.*Poetry.*

Tamil Poetical Anthology, No. II, page 15 to end.

Prose.

The Panchatantra ... Parts I, II and III.

KHASI.

(FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.)

H. Roberts ... Khasi Grammar.

John Roberts ... Fourth Reader.

The Book of Job.

ARABIC.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad.

PERSIAN.

New Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad (prescribed for 1904-1908).

URDU.

Revised Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad.

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on Grammar and Idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into English); and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India* recognised by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (ii) a subject for original composition in one of the vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

HISTORY.

Sir William Lee-Warner ... The Citizen of India.

George Townsend Warner... A Brief Survey of British History.

Adnar Chandra Mukerjee ... A Short History of the Indian People.

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Clarke .. Class Book of Geography, omitting all the paragraphs headed (a) "Communications," (b) "Historical Sketch," (c) "Animals," "Plants," and "Minerals;"

or

Christian Literature Society Manual of Geography (revised edition), omitting all the paragraphs either headed as follows, or dealing with the following subjects (a) Railways, Canals, Roads; (b) History; (c) Animals, Vegetables, Minerals,

and

Huxley ... Science Primer—Introductory, Arts. 12-55,

and

Geikie ... Physical Geography Primer.

DRAWING.†*Freehand.*

Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books, First Grade Ornament, Books I-VI, and Freehand Elementary Design, Books I-II.

* The vernaculars recognised by the Senate are the following:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia, Assamese, Telugu, Gujarathi, Khasi and Tamil.

† 1. Free-hand—

The candidate will be required to draw correctly, in outline, straight lines, simple and compound curves. Drawing to be enlarged or reduced to a given size.

2. Model drawing—

By "Model drawing" the delineation of "Geometric solids or common objects from nature" is to be understood. The candidate will be required to draw correctly, in outline, Geometric solids, as the cube, triangular, square, and hexagonal prisms, the cylinder and cone—the solids to be arranged in groups of two or three in combination with common objects without ornamentation, as vases, lotus, buckets, stools, &c.

Drawing to be not less than eight inches in height.

One paper to be set in this subject.

Model Drawing.

Owen Gibbons ... A Guide to Model Drawing, published by John Marshall & Co., 42, Paternoster Row, London.

F.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

ENGLISH.

Milton ... Paradise Lost, Book II.
 Wordsworth ... Selections by Webb, Part I (Macmillan's Series).
 Tennyson ... The Passing of Arthur.
 Addison ... Selections from the "Spectator" by Airy.
 Blackie ... Self-culture.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus ... Book VII.
 Euripides ... Medea.

LATIN.

Virgil ... Æneid, Book I.
 Cicero ... Pro Marcello and Pro Lege Manilia.

With passages from Latin authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

FRENCH.

H. E. Berthon ... Specimens of Modern French Verse (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics).
 E. About ... Le Roi des Montagnes, edited by E. Weekly (Macmillan).

GERMAN.

Schiller ... Wallensteins Tod, edited by Karl Breul (Pitt Press Series).
 Goethe ... Die Italienische Reise, edited by Prof. Fiedler (Macmillan).

HEBREW.

Genesis.
 Ruth.
 Psalms I—XLI.

ARMENIAN.

Prose.

- I.—Eghishe's History of the Wars of the Vardons (Fifth Century), Parts I, V, VI, and last 10 pages of the Supplement.
- II.—A Course of reading in classical Armenian for advanced students by Elisha. (Selections from ancient and modern classical authors.)

Poetry.

1. Joseph declaring himself to his brothers, pages 117-121.
2. The Mother and Daughter, pages 191-194.
3. The Shepherd and Shepherdess, pages 212-216.

SANSKRIT.

Kālidāsa ... Raghuvansa, Cantos I—VI.

BENGALI FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Akshaykumar Datta ... Charupātha, Part III.
 Madhusudan Datta ... Meghnād-Badha, Canto IV.
 Nabinchandra Das ... Raghuvansa, Canto XIII.

PALI.

Fausböll's Jātaka, Vol. VI :—Mugapakkhajātaka.
 Mahajanakajātaka.
 Oldenberg's Dipāvanisa :—Bhanavaras, 5-7.

ARABIC.

Selections by Lt.-Col G. S. A Ranking, M.D., I.M.S., omitting pages 115 to 184.

PERSIAN.

New selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad (prescribed for 1904-1908.)

URDU FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Musddasi Hali	...	...	The whole.
Abi Hayat	...	...	Pages 237-264.
Maulavi Mohamed Ibsanullah's Tārikh-ul-Islam	...	...	238-269.
Arayeshi Mahfil	...	...	4-36.
Urdu Moalla	...	...	5-37.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot	Popular Natural Philosophy, 8th edition, Book I, omitting Articles 12, 13, 32-35, 49-52, 56, 61-75; Book II, omitting Articles 107-110; Book III, omitting Articles 124-131, 137-140, 155 (Diving Bell); Book IV to be omitted altogether; Book V, omitting Articles 212, 213, 224, 225, 238, 243, 244, 245, 255, 263-265, 271-302, 306, 307, 308, 310; Book VI, omitting Articles 360, 370-379, 381-383, 386, 387-401; Book VII, omitting Articles 409, 411, 412-415; Book VIII, omitting Articles 422, 435, 436, 463, 464-474, 489, 490, 499, 505, 506, 507-510, 524-532, 535, 536-541, 544, 551, 552.
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ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

The following book is recommended—

S. Parrish	Chemistry for Organised Schools of Science, 1900 (Macmillan & Co.).
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BOTANY FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

W. H. Gregg	A Text-book of Indian Botany, p.p. 1-224 (Thacker's School Series).
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HISTORY.

Creighton	Primer of the History of Rome.
Fyfe	Primer of the History of Greece.

LOGIC.

The following book is recommended to be used in studying the subject of Logic as defined by the Syllabus prescribed.—

Jevons	Primer of Logic, sections I-XIV, XXV-XXVI.
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SANITARY SCIENCE.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject as defined by the Syllabus prescribed:—

Corfield	...	...	The Laws of Health.
Notter and Firth	...	...	Practical Domestic Hygiene.
Wilson	...	...	Manual of Health Science.
Col. K. P. Gupta	...	...	Elements of Sanitary Science and Practical Hygiene for the F.A. course.

PHYSIOLOGY.

John Gray M'Kendric	Elementary Physiology (William and Robert Chambers).
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MATHEMATICS.

Asutosh Mukhopadhyay	Geometry of Conics, omitting— Chapter I.—Propositions III, VIII, IX, XIII, XV-XXIII, XXV. Chapter II.—Propositions VI, VII, XI-XIII, XVI, XVIII-XXXV. Chapter III.—Propositions V, VI, IX-XXVI, XXVIII-XXXVII, and the section on the Equilateral Hyperbola.
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B. A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare	Merchant of Venice; Richard III.
Milton	...	...	Lycidas; Samson Agonistes.
Palgrave	...	...	Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, Book IV.
Burke	...	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Trevelyan	...	...	Selections from Macaulay (Historical Portraits and Historical Sketches).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Spenser	...	...	The Faery Queene, Book II.
Wordsworth	...	...	Selections by Mathew Arnold (omitting poems of Ballad form and narrative poems).
Lamb	...	...	Essays of Elia (First Series).

Permanent subjects.

Earle	...	...	Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw	...	...	Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Sophocles	...	...	Ajax; Electra.
Demosthenes	...	...	The First Philippic and the Olynthiacs, I-III.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides	...	...	Book II.
Euripides	Bacchæ.
Plato	Phædo.

Permanent subject.

Peile	Primer of Philology.
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LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Livy	Books XXI and XXII.
Horace	Epistles, Book II; Epodes.
Cicero	Philippics, II and V.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Virgil	...	...	Georgics, III and IV.
Tacitus	Germania and Agricola.
Terence	Phormio.

Permanent subject.

Peile	Primer of Philology.
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FRENCH.

(FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.)

Pass Course.

Racine	Esther.
H. E. Berthon	Specimens of Modern French Prose (Macmillan & Co.).
G. Masson	...	...	French classics, Vol. IV (Clarendon Press). A selection from the letters of Mme. de Sévigné and her Contemporaries (the first 40 letters of Mme. de Sévigné and the Lettres Choiesies des Contemporains).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Molière	...	...	Le Médecin Malgré Lui.
Corneille	...	...	Horace.
Fasnacht	...	...	Select Specimens of the Great French Writers, 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries (Macmillan).

Permanent subject.

Darmesteter ... Historical French Grammar (Macmillan & Co.).

HEBREW.**PASS COURSE.**

Samuel, I and II.	|	Psalms, XC-CL.
Chronicles, I and II.		Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Isaiah.

Ezekiel.

The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT.**PASS COURSE.**

Kālidāsa ...	...	Kumārasambhava, Cantos I-V.
Sriharsha ...	...	Ratnabali (text as fixed in Pandit Krishnanath Nyay-panchanan's edition).
Kālidāsa ...	...	Meghadūta.
Kālidāsa ...	...	Sukuntalā (text as fixed in Pandit Iswarachandra Vidyāsagar's edition).

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Bhavabhūti ...	...	Uttararāmcharita.
Bhāravi ...	...	Kirātārjunīya, Cantos XIII, XIV.

Permanent Subject.

Barada-Rāja ... Laghukaumudi (Dr. Ballantyne's edition, as reprinted by Lazarus & Co., pages 1-282, i.e., to the end of *Tinanta*).

PALI.**PASS COURSE.***Poetry.*

Dhammapada (the whole).

Dipavanisa (Oldenberg's).

Prose.

Milindapañha (Trenckner's), pages 1-211.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Mahavanisa ...	...	Chapters 1-38.
Dighanikāya ...	...	Vol. I (Pali Text Society's edition), the Brahmajāla and Sammaññaphalasuttas.

Permanent Subject.

Whitney's Science of Language.

ARABIC.**PASS COURSE.**

Tarikhul Khulafa ...	...	From the Caliphate of Saffāh to that of Wāseq (both inclusive).
Mustatrāf ...	...	Chaps. I-V and X-XVI.
Ḥamasah ...	...	Pages 1-25 (edition of 1856).
Diwan-i-Mutanabbi ...	...	First 56 pages (Hughli edition of 1841).

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Maqamat-i-Hariri ...	...	First 10 Maqamas.
Tarikh-i-Timuri ...	...	From the beginning to the end of the quotation from Tarikhi-Ibn-ush Shihnat, pages 1-195 (Labore edition, 1870).
Ḥamasah ...	...	Pages 26-74 (edition of 1856).
Banat Suad ...	...	The whole.

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Revised Selections to be prepared by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akbarnāmāh ...	...	Vol. III, from the beginning to the end of the 20th year of Akbar's reign.
Hafiz ...	...	From the beginning to the end of Radif Dal.
Waqai-i-Niamat Khan-i-Ali ...	...	From the beginning of Waqāi dated 18th Shāban to the end of the book (pages 85-154, Newal Kishore's edition).
Masnaviyat of Maulana Rumi ...	...	From the beginning to the end of the story of 'Nakhshirān and Khargōsh.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(a) The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science as defined by the Syllabus prescribed:—

PASS COURSE.

Psychology.

Any one of the following—

Sully ...	...	Outlines of Psychology (new edition).
James ...	...	Text-book of Psychology.
Höffding ...	...	Outlines of Psychology.
Maher ...	...	Psychology.
Dewey ...	...	Psychology.
H. Stephen	Elements of Psychology.

Logic.

Bain	Logic, Introduction, Books II, III, IV, V (Chapter 5 only), VI;
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or

Mill	System of Logic, Introduction; Book I, Chapter VIII; Book II (omitting Chapter VII); Book III (omitting Chapters XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXV); Book IV, Chapters VII, VIII; Book V, Chapters IV, V;
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or

Carveth Read	Logic, Inductive and Deductive.
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Ethics.

Any one of the following—

Calderwood	Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
James Seth ...	...	A Study of Ethical Principles.
D'Arcy ...	...	Short Study of Ethics.
Janet ...	...	Theory of Morals.
Martineau ...	...	Types of Ethical Theory, Vol. II, Book I, Book II, Branches I and II.
Mackenzie ...	...	Manual of Ethics.

HONOUR COURSE.

Psychology.

Any one of the following—

Sully ...	...	Outlines of Psychology (new edition).
James ...	...	Text-book of Psychology.
Höffding ...	...	Outlines of Psychology.
Maher ...	...	Psychology.
Dewey ...	...	Psychology.
H. Stephen	Elements of Psychology.

Logic.

Bain	Logic, Introduction, Books II, III, IV, V (Chapter 5 only), VI;
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or

Mill	System of Logic, Introduction; Book I, Chapter VIII; Book II (omitting Chapter VII); Book III (omitting Chapters XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXV); Book IV, Chapters VII, VIII; Book V, Chapters IV, V;
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or

Carveth Read	Logic, Inductive and Deductive.
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Ethics.

Any one of the following—

Calderwood	Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
James Seth	...	...	A Study of Ethical Principles.
D'Arzy	...	...	Short Study of Ethics.
Janet	...	...	Theory of Morals.
Martineau	...	...	Types of Ethical Theory, Vol. II, Book I, Book II, Branches I and II.
Mackenzie	...	...	Manual of Ethics.
.	.	.	<i>History of Philosophy.</i>
			(GENERAL.)
Ueberweg	...	...	History of Philosophy, Vol. II;
			or
Erdmann	...	...	History of Philosophy, Vol. II;
			or
Weber	...	...	History of Philosophy (English Translation by F. Thilly), Introduction and Modern Philosophy.
			(SPECIAL.)
Leibnitz	...	...	Monadology, as translated by Dr. R. Latta in the Clarendon Press Series, being pages 215-277 of the Volume.
.	.	.	<i>Natural Theology.</i>
Martineau	...	...	A study of Religion (2nd edition).

(i) The following books are recommended for purposes of reference :—

Hamilton	...	...	Lectures in Metaphysics.
Mansel	...	...	Metaphysics.
Mill	...	...	Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh	...	...	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Bain	...	...	Mental and Moral Science.
Spencer	...	...	Principles of Psychology.
Spencer	...	...	First Principles.
Ward	...	...	"Psychology" (Encyclopædia Britannica).
Sully	...	...	The Human Mind.
Carpenter	...	...	Mental Physiology.
Ladd	...	...	Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Green	...	...	Philosophical Works, Vols. I, II, and III, Prolegomena to Ethics.
Martineau	...	...	A Study of Religion.
Ueberweg	...	...	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science.
Venn	...	...	Logic of Chance; Empirical Logic.
Sigwart	...	...	Logic (English Translation).
Bradley	...	...	Principles of Logic.
Sidgwick	...	...	Methods of Ethics.
Sidgwick	...	...	Outlines of the History of Ethics.
Martineau	...	...	Types of Ethical Theory.
Mill	...	...	Utilitarianism.
Flint	...	...	Theism.
Flint	...	...	Anti-Theistic Theories.
Caird.	...	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Stirling	...	...	Gifford Lectures—Philosophy and Theology.
Lotze	...	...	Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion (translated by Ladd).
Windelband	...	...	History of Philosophy.
Schwogler	...	...	History of Philosophy.
Falkenberg	...	...	History of Modern Philosophy.

The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be on the subject as defined by the Syllabus and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

Loney	...	...	Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Greaves	...	...	Hydrostatics, Chapters I-VIII (omitting Articles 24-34, 37-39, 47, 57, 62-66, 72, 80, 90, 101, 106, 109-110, 114-120),
			(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics).
Parker	...	...	Elements of Astronomy (omitting Chapter XIV)

HONOUR COURSE.

Loney	...	...	Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell	...	...	Matter and Motion, Chapter III, and Articles 96 and 97 only.
Greaves	...	...	Hydrostatics, Chapters I-VIII (omitting Articles 32-34, 72, 101, 106, 109-110, 114-120), (or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics).
Parker	...	...	Elements of Astronomy, omitting Chapter XIV.
Salmon	...	...	Conic Sections (6th edition), Chapters I-III, V-VIII, to the end of Article 116, and Chapters X-XIII, (or any other book covering the same ground).
Williamson	...	...	Differential Calculus (9th edition), Chapters I-V, IX, XI-XVIII.
Edwards	...	...	Integral Calculus for Beginners, Chapters I-X.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Gardiner	...	...	Students' History of England.
Elphinstone	...	...	<i>History of India and History of Hindu Civilisation.</i> History of India, omitting Book XII and the Appendices.
Meadows Taylor	...	...	Students' Manual of the History of India from Book IV, Chapter XXVII, to the end.

History of Muhammadan Civilisation.

Ameer Ali	A short History of the Saracens, Chapters XV-XXII.
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Histories of Greece and Rome.

Oman	History of Greece.
Shuckburgh	History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett	Manual of Political Economy.
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HONOUR COURSE.

History of England.

Gardiner	Students' History of England.
Green	Short History of the English People, Chapters VII, VIII, and IX, constituting Part III of the reprint of Green's History in four parts.
Bagchot	...	...	The English Constitution.

History of India and History of Hindu Civilisation.

Elphinstone	...	...	History of India to the end of Book XI, including the Appendices.
Meadows Taylor	...	...	Students' Manual of the History of India from Book IV, Chapter XXVII, to the end.

History of Muhammadan Civilisation.

Ameer Ali	A short History of the Saracens, Chapters XV-XXII.
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Histories of Greece and Rome.

Oman	History of Greece.
Shuckburgh	History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett	...	...	Manual of Political Economy.
Marshall	Economics of Industry.

Political Philosophy.

Mill	On Representative Government.
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MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

PASS COURSE.

Ganot	Physics (15th edition, 1898).
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General properties of Matter.—Omitting Books I, II, III, IV, with the exception of Articles 88, 89, 90, 91, 98, 183, 184.

Sound.—The whole book is to be read.

Heat.—Omitting Articles 384, 395, 396, 409, 451, 483, 484, 485, 486, 494, 495, 496, 497, 510.

Light.—Omitting Articles 593, 604, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 626, 627, 631, 632, 634, 640, 641, 642, 645, 647, and Chapter VIII.

Magnetism.—Omitting Articles 716, 729, 736, 740, 744, 743.

Frictional and Voltaic Electricity.—Omitting Articles 783, 784, 803, 805, 816, 817, 854, 869, 870, 903; the latter half of Article 905 (after page 907); Articles 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 919, 920, 932, 933, 936, 937, 938, 939, 941, 942, 943, 945, 946, 947, 948, 963, 964, Chapter VII; Articles 978, 979, 981, 985, 993, 994, 995, 998, 999, 1001, 1002, 1003; Chapter X, and subsequent pages.

HONOUR COURSE.

Ganot	...	...	Physics (15th edition, 1898), omitting Chapter X of Book X and the Elementary Outlines of Meteorology and Climatology.
S. P. Thompson	...	...	Elementary Lessons on Electricity and Magnetism (edition 1895).
Tait	...	...	Heat.
Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science (2nd edition), omitting Books I and II.

CHEMISTRY.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Chemistry as defined by the Syllabus prescribed:—

PASS COURSE.

Newth	A text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (latest edition).
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HONOUR COURSE.

Newth	A text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (latest edition).
Tilden	Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy (latest edition).
Perkin and Kipping	...	...	Organic Chemistry (Part I).
{ Chapman Jones	...	...	Practical Inorganic Chemistry for Advanced Students.
{ Valentin	...	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
{ Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science (2nd edition), omitting Books I and II.

The examination in Chemistry shall be on the subject as defined by the Syllabus, and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.

BIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley	...	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology, edited by Sir M. Foster.
Reynolds Green	...	...	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	...	...	First book of Indian Botany.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley	...	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology, edited by Sir M. Foster.
Parker	...	...	Lessons in Elementary Biology.
Parker and Haswell	...	...	A Manual of Zoology.

PHYSIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

HONOUR COURSE.

Kirke	...	...	Hand-book of Physiology, edited by Professor Halden.
Parker and Haswell	...	...	A Manual of Zoology.
Haddon	...	...	Introduction to the Study of Embryology.
Reynolds Green	...	...	Text-book of Botany.
Stirling	...	...	Outlines of Practical Histology.
Bower	...	...	Practical Botany for Beginners (Macmillan & Co.).
Parker and Parker	...	...	Practical Zoology (Macmillan & Co.).
Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science (2nd edition), omitting Books I and II.

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	...	...	Class-book of Geology.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Mill	...	...	The Realm of Nature (University Extension Manuals).

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	...	...	Class book of Geology.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Rutley	...	...	Mineralogy.
Rutley	...	...	Rock-forming Minerals.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

HONOUR COURSE.

Geikie	...	...	Text-book of Geology.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Dana, E. S.	...	...	Text book of Mineralogy, new edition, 1898.
Alfred Harker	...	...	Petrology for students, Cambridge, 1895 (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals).
Mill	...	...	The Realm of Nature.
Geikie	...	...	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Zittel	...	...	Text-book of Palæontology, translated by C. R. Eastman, Ph. D. Vols., I and II.
Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science (2nd edition), omitting Books I and II.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1904.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

Subject II—Statics and Dynamics—

Loney	Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
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Subject X—Hydrostatics and Astronomy—

Greaves	Hydrostatics, Chapters I-VIII (omitting Articles 24-34, 37-39, 47, 57, 62-66, 72, 80, 90, 101, 106, 109-110, 114-120),
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(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics).

Parker	Elements of Astronomy (omitting Chapter XIV).
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HONOUR COURSE.

Subjects II and X—

Loney	Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell	Matter and Motion, Chapter III, and Articles 96 and 97 only.
Greaves	...	...	Hydrostatics, Chapters I-VIII (omitting Articles 32-34, 72, 101, 106, 109-110, 114-120),

(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukherjee's Elementary Hydrostatics).

Parker	...	...	Elements of Astronomy, omitting Chapter XIV.
Salmon	...	...	Conic Sections (6th edition), Chapters I-III, V-VIII, to the end of Article 116, and Chapters X-XIII,

(or any other book covering the same ground).

Williamson	...	...	Differential Calculus (9th edition), Chapters I-V, IX, XI-XVIII.
Edwards	...	...	Integral Calculus for Beginners, Chapters I-X.

MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

THEORETICAL PORTION.

PASS COURSE.

Ganot	Physics (15th edition, 1898).
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General properties of Matter.—Omitting Books I, II, III, IV, with the exception of Articles 88, 89, 90, 91, 98, 183, 184.

Sound.—The whole book is to be read.

Heat.—Omitting Articles 364, 395, 396, 409, 451, 483, 484, 485, 486, 494, 495, 496, 497 and 510.

Light.—Omitting Articles 593, 604, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 626, 627, 631, 632, 634, 640, 641, 642, 645, 647, and Chapter VIII.

Magnetism.—Omitting Articles 716, 729, 736, 740, 741, 743.

Frictional and Voltaic Electricity.—Omitting Articles 783, 784, 803, 805, 816, 817, 854, 869, 870, 903; the latter half of Article 905 (after page 907); Articles 909, 912, 913, 914, 916, 916, 919, 920, 932, 933, 936, 937, 938, 939, 941, 942, 943, 945, 946, 947, 948, 963, 964, Chapter VII; Articles 978, 979, 981, 985, 993, 994, 995, 998, 999, 1001, 1002, 1003, Chapter X, and subsequent pages.

HONOUR COURSE.

Ganot	...	...	Physics (15th edition, 1898), omitting Chapter X of Book X and the Elementary Outlines of Meteorology and Climatology.
S. P. Thompson	...	...	Elementary Lessons on Electricity and Magnetism (edition 1895).
Tait	...	...	Heat.
Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science (2nd edition, omitting Books I and II).

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

PASS COURSE.

Schuster and Lees	...	Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.
	Part II.	Section V, Exercises I, II. Sections VIII, IX, XIII.
	Part III.	Section XV, Exercises I, II.
	Part IV.	Sections XXII, XXIII.
	Part VI.	Section XXXIV.
	Part VII.	Section XXXVII.

HONOUR COURSE.

Schuster and Lees	...	Intermediate Course of Practical Physics. In addition to the portions prescribed for the Pass Course, the following:—
	Part II.	Sections VI, X, XI, XIV.
	Part III.	Section XVII.
	Part V.	Section XXXII.

CHEMISTRY.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Chemistry as defined by the syllabus prescribed:—

PASS COURSE.

Newth	...	...	A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (latest edition).
Chapman Jones	...	...	Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced students.

HONOUR COURSE.

Newth	...	...	A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (latest edition).
Tilden	...	...	Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy (latest edition).
Perkin and Kipping	...	...	Organic Chemistry (Part I).
Chapman Jones	...	...	Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced students, or
Valentin	...	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

The examination in Chemistry shall be on the subject as defined by the syllabus, and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley	...	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology, edited by Sir M. Foster.
			(For Practical Examination.)
Haliburton	...	...	Essentials of Chemical Physiology. Blood, Milk, Albumen, Digestive Juices, Urine (Normal) and Glycogen.

Stirling	...	...	Outlines of Practical Physiology.
			<i>Experimental Physiology.</i> —The Frog's Heart,—Beating of the Heart,—Effect of Heat and Cold—Section of the Heart, pages 220-224; Stannius's Experiment, page 228; The Laryngoscope—Vowels, pages 268-270; Reflex Action—Action of Poisons—Knee-jerk, pages 271-274; Eye—Formation of Image, pages 276-280; Touch, Smell, Taste, Hearing, pages 304-308.
Stirling	...	...	Practical Histology,—Histology of the Kidneys, Liver, Spleen, Lungs, Endothelium, Blood, Muscle-fibre, Nerve-fibre, Cartilage, Epithelium, Adult Bone.
HONOUR COURSE.			
Kirke	...	...	Hand-book of Physiology, edited by Professor Haliburton.
(For Practical Examination.)			
Haliburton	...	...	Essentials of Chemical Physiology—(i) The Proteids; (ii) Blood, Hæmoglobin; (iii) Digestion—Salivary, Gastric, Pancreatic, Glycogen in the Liver; (iv) Urine—Volumetric Analysis for Urea; Sugar in Urine, Qualitative and Quantitative.
Stirling	...	...	Outlines of Practical Physiology— <i>Experimental Physiology.</i> —(i) Nerve-Muscle Preparation—Stimulation of Nerve—Mechanical, Chemical and Thermal Stimuli, pages 164-167; (ii) The Frog's Heart—Stannius's Experiment, pages 220-229; (iii) The Laryngoscope—Vowels, pages 268-270; (iv) Reflex Action—Action of Poisons—Knee-jerk, pages 271-274; (v) Formation of an Image, &c., pages 276-283; (vi) The Ophthalmoscope, pages 302-304; (vii) Touch, Smell, Taste, Hearing, pages 304-308.
Stirling	...	...	Practical Histology—Histology of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Endothelium, Blood, Muscle-fibre, Nerve-fibre, Bone, Cartilage, Heart-muscle, Epithelium, Ovary, Stomach, Small Intestines, Large Intestines, Spinal Cord.
BOTANY.			
PASS COURSE.			
Reynolds Green	...	...	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	...	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Bower	...	...	Practical Botany for Beginners (Macmillan & Co.), pages 1-51, 76-107, 125-133, 150-178, 223-235, 244, 245.
HONOUR COURSE.			
Reynolds Green	...	...	Text-Book of Botany.
Oliver	...	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Reynolds Green	...	...	Physiology of Plants.
Bower	...	...	Practical Botany for Beginners (Macmillan & Co.).
ZOOLOGY.			
PASS COURSE.			
Parker	...	...	Lessons in Elementary Biology.
Parker and Haswell	...	...	A Manual of Zoology.
Parker and Parker	...	...	Practical Zoology (Macmillan & Co.)—Dissection of the Leech, the Prawn and the Frog.
HONOUR COURSE.			
Parker and Haswell	...	...	A Manual of Zoology.
Haddon	...	...	Introduction to the Study of Embryology.
Parker and Parker	...	...	Practical Zoology (Macmillan & Co.).
GEOLOGY.			
PASS COURSE.			
Geikie	...	...	Class-book of Geology.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Medlicott and Blanford	...	...	Manual of the Geology of India (2nd edition) by Oldham.

HONOUR COURSE.

Geikie	...	...	Text-book of Geology.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Zittel	...	...	Text-book of Palæontology, translated by C R. Eastman, Ph.D., Vols. I and II.
Medlicott and Blanford	...	...	Manual of the Geology of India (2nd edition) by Oldham.

MINERALOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Rutley	...	...	Mineralogy.
Rutley	...	...	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.

HONOUR COURSE.

Dana, E. S.	...	...	Text-book of Mineralogy, new edition, 1898.
Alfred Harker	...	...	Petrology for Students, Cambridge, 1895, (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals).
Cole	...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science as defined by the Syllabus prescribed:—

GENERAL.

Ward	...	...	"Psychology" (Encyclopædia Britannica).
Spencer	...	...	Principles of Psychology.
Ladd	...	...	Outlines of Physiological Psychology.
Mill	...	...	System of Logic.
Venn	...	...	Empirical Logic.
Sidgwick	...	...	Methods of Ethics.
Martineau	...	...	Types of Ethical Theory.
Caird	...	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau	...	...	A Study of Religion, 2nd edition.
Ward	...	...	Gifford Lectures (Naturalism and Agnosticism), 1896-1898.
Green	...	...	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Aristotle	...	...	Politics (English Translation by Jowett or Welldon).
Ueberweg	...	...	History of Philosophy.
Erdmann	...	...	History of Philosophy, Vols. I and II.
Mādhavāchāryya	...	...	Sarva-darshana Sangraha, translated by Cowell and Gough (the Nyāya, Chārvaka, Sāṅkhya, and Bauddha systems).
Vyāsa and Sankara	...	...	Vedānta Sūtras with Bhāshya, as in Part I of George Thibaut's Translation, introduction only, pages i—xxx.

SPECIAL.

Kant	Transcendental Analytic, Book I (Analytic of Concept, as in Max Müller's translation of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason).
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The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be on the subject as defined by the Syllabus, and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.

MATHEMATICS.

Group A.

Hall and Knight	...	...	Higher Algebra, Chapters XIX-XXXIV.
Todhunter	...	...	Trigonometry, edited by Hogg.
Casey	...	...	Spherical Trigonometry.
Burnside and Panton	...	...	Theory of Equations (4th edition).
Salmon	...	...	Conic Sections.
Salmon	...	...	Geometry of Three Dimensions, the Course selected by Dr. Salmon for Junior Readers.
Williamson	...	...	Differential Calculus (9th edition).
Williamson	...	...	Integral Calculus (7th edition).
Murray	...	...	Introductory Course in Differential Equations.

Todhunter	...	Analytical Statics, Ed. Everett.
Williamson and Tarleton	...	Dynamics (2nd edition), Chapters I-VIII.
Minchin	...	Hydrostatics and Elementary Hydrokinetics, omitting Chapter VIII.
Godfray	...	Astronomy.
Newton	...	Principia, Sections I, II, III.
Group B.		
Salmon or Smith	...	Conic Sections, Chapters I-XIII.
Smith	...	Solid Geometry, omitting Chapters VII and IX.
Williamson	...	Differential Calculus (9th edition).
Williamson	...	Integral Calculus (7th edition), omitting Chapter XII.
Minchin	...	Statics (Vols. I and II), omitting Chapters XIV and XVI.
Routh	...	Dynamics of a Particle, Chapters I, II, III, IV; Chapter V, Articles 221-275, 285-286, Chapter VI, Articles 306-337, 387-404, 419-427, Chapter VII, Articles 490-510, 526, 527, 535-561.
Routh	...	Elementary Rigid Dynamics, Chapters I-V.
Besant	...	Hydro-Mechanics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
Bassett	...	Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics and Sound, omitting Chapters VII-VIII.
Godfray	...	Astronomy.
Newton	...	Principia, Sections I, II, III, IX, XI.

NOTE.—Candidates are recommended to read Murray's Differential Equations (short course).

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A.—CHEMISTRY.

Mendeleeff	...	Principles of Chemistry, Vols. I and II. Translated by George Kamensky and edited by A. J. Greenaway.
Richter	...	Organic Chemistry, translated by Smith. The portions in large type are considered of special importance, and the portions in small type of subsidiary importance, and of these latter portions only a general knowledge is required.
Valentin	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Clowes and Coleman	...	Quantitative Analysis (latest edition).
Ostwald	...	The Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (translated by G. McGowan).
Meyer	...	Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry.

B.—HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS, WITH LIGHT AND SOUND AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Maxwell	...	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
J. J. Thomson	...	Elements of Electricity and Magnetism
Christiansen	...	Theoretical Physics, Chapters VII-XI.
Hertz	...	Electric Waves.
Faraday	...	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Volume I.
Preston	...	Theory of Heat.
Maxwell	...	Theory of Heat (latest edition).
Fourier	...	Theory of Heat, Chapters I and II.
Stewart and Gee	...	Practical Physics, Volume II.
Glazebrook and Shaw	...	Practical Physics, Chapters VIII-XIII (omitting Section 31).

Subsidiary Subject.

Daniell	...	Text-book of the Principles of Physics (3rd edition), Chapters V, XIV and XV.
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C.—LIGHT AND SOUND AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS, WITH HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Preston	...	Theory of Light.
Heath	...	Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Optics.
Helmholtz	...	Sensations of Tone, Introduction, and Chapters I-VIII.
Everett	...	Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin	...	Acoustics.
Glazebrook and Shaw	...	Practical Physics, Chapters VIII-XX.
Poynting and Thompson	...	A Text-book of Physics—Sound.

Subsidiary Subjects.

J. J. Thomson	...	... * Elements of Electricity and Magnetism.
Balfour Stewart	...	... Heat (latest edition).

D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray	...	... Structural Botany.
Sachs	...	... Text-book of Botany Book II, new edition, by Goebel, translated by Garnsey and Balfour (Clarendon Press series).
Sachs	....	... Lectures on the Physiology of Plants, translated by H. M. Ward (Clarendon Press series).
Sachs	...	... History of Botany (1530-1860), translated by Garnsey and Balfour (Clarendon Press series).
Graf zu Solms Laubach	...	... Fossil Botany, translated by Garnsey and Balfour (Clarendon Press series).
Roxburgh	...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).
Bower	...	... Practical Botany.
De Bary	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vegetative organs of the Phanerogams and Ferns, translated by F. O. Bower and D. H. Scott (Clarendon Press series).

E—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Michael Foster	...	... Text-book of Physiology.
Arnold Lang	...	... Text-book of Comparative Anatomy, Part I.
Wiedersheim	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Schäffer	...	... The Essentials of Histology.
Stirling	...	... Outlines of Practical Histology.
A. M. Marshall	...	... Practical Zoology.
Haliburton	...	... Essentials of Chemical Physiology.
Balfour	...	... Comparative Embryology.
Darwin	...	... Origin of Species.
Kirke	...	... Hand book of Physiology, edited by Haliburton.
Parker	...	... Lessons in Elementary Biology.
Haddon	...	... Introduction to the Study of Embryology.
Claus-Sedgwick	...	... Elementary Text-book of Zoology. Vol. I, General Part and Special Part, Protozoa to Insecta; Vol. II, Special Part, Mollusca to Man.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Geikie	...	... Text-book of Geology (latest edition).
Medlicott and Planford	...	... Manual of the Geology of India (2nd edition), by Oldham.
Zittel	...	... Text-book of Palaeontology, translated by C. E. Eastman, Ph. D., Vols. I and II.
Dana, E. S.	...	... Text-book of Mineralogy, 1898.
H. Rosenbush	...	... Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals. Translated by Joseph P. Iddings, Macmillan & Co. (latest edition).
Alfred Harker	...	... Petrology for students, Cambridge, 1895 (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals).
Cole	...	... Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie	...	... Atlas of Physical Geography.
Mill	...	... The Realm of Nature.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.**ENGLISH.**

Chaucer	...	... Clarendon Press series (small edition), Vol. II (omitting the Rime of Sir Thopas).
Shakespeare	...	... Twelfth Night, Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra, The Tempest.
Ben Jonson	...	... The Alchemist.
Milton	...	... Paradise Lost, Books, X, XI, XII.
Dryden	...	... Absalom and Achitophel, Annus Mirabilis, Astraea Redux (Christie's Selections, Clarendon Press series).

* The questions on J. J. Thomson's work shall not be so difficult as those on Group B.

Tennyson	...	...	In Memoriam.
Milton	...	...	Areopagitica.
Bacon	...	...	Advancement of Learning, Books I and II.
Emerson	...	...	Representative Men.
Matthew Arnold	...	...	Essays in Criticism (Series I and II).
Holmes	...	...	Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
George Eliot	...	...	Silas Marner.
Charles Kingsley	...	...	Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays—
The following pieces:—			
The Science of Health.			
The Two Broaths.			
The Air-Mothers.			
Great Cities and their Influence for Good and Evil.			
The Massacre of the Innocents.			
"A Mad World, My Masters."			

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	...	...	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith	...	...	Students' Manual of the English Language.
Taine	...	...	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	...	...	Shakespeare: a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	...	...	Anglo-Saxon Primer
Sayce	...	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

GREEK.

Homer	...	...	Iliad, Books I-XII.
Pindar	...	...	The whole.
Æschylus	...	...	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles	...	...	Oedipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	...	...	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes	...	...	Knights; Clouds; Frogs; Birds.
Herodotus	...	...	Books II and III to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	...	...	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	...	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias; De Falsa Legatione.
Plato	...	...	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle	...	...	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	...	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Malaffy	...	...	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Also passages from authors not proscribed beforehand to be translated into English.

LATIN.

Virgil	..	...	Bucolies (with the exception of II); Georgics, Æneid, Books I-VI.
Horace	...	...	Odes; Epodæ; Satires, I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles, I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	...	Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius	...	...	Satires.
Lucræti	...	...	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	...	Aulularia; Trinummus.
Terence	...	...	Andria; Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy	...	...	Books XXI-XXV.
Sallust	...	...	Bellum Catilinarium; Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	...	...	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	...	...	Historics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	...	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	...	...	History of Roman Literature.

Also passages from authors not proscribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.	Psalms.	Song of Solomon.
Jeremiah.	Proverbs.	Daniel.
Ezekiel.	Job.	Ezra.
The Minor Prophets.	Ecclesiastes.	Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	...	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson	...	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald	...	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

SANSKRIT.

GROUP A.

Srīharsha	...	Naisadhiacharita, Cantos I-III.
Kālidāsa	...	Vikramorvasi.
Māgh	...	Sisupalabadh, Cantos XIII-XIV.
Bhavarbhūti	...	Mahāvīracharita.
Sūdraka	...	Mricchhakatika.
Viśākhadatta	...	Mudrā - Rākhasa.
Bāṇabhatta	...	Kādambari, Purvaḥṣa.
Vyāsa and Śaṅkara	...	Vedānta - Sūtra and Bhāṣya, first four Sūtras of the 1st Adhyāya, and 1st and 2nd Pādas of the 2nd Adhyāya.
Gautama and Visvanātha	...	Nyāya Sūtra and Vritti, Chapters I-IV.
Vāchaspati—Mitra	...	Tattva—Kaumudi.
Upanishad	...	Kaṇva, with Sankara Bhāṣya.
Rigveda	...	Hymns from the Rigveda Samhitā, as edited by P. Peterson.
Vyāsa	...	Bhagavadgītā.
Pāṇini	...	Vaidika Prakriyā, Kāraka and Samāsa, as contained in Siddhānta—Kaumudi.
Manu	...	Manu—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12.
Mammata Bhatta	...	Kāvya—Prakāsa.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Müller	...	Science of Language, Vols. I-II.
Muir	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.

Students may take up the Inscriptions of Asoka instead of one of the following:—

- Nyāya—Sūtra and Vritti (limited as above).
- Tattva—Kaumudi and Vedānta—Sūtra (limited as above).

GROUP B.

- Vedānta—Sūtra with Sankara Bhāṣya.
I Adhyāya—I Pāda.
II Adhyāya—I and II Pādas.
IV Adhyāya—IV Pāda.
Rāmānuja Bhāṣya on the first four Sūtras of Vedānta.
- Vedānta—Paribhāṣa by Dharma—Raja Adhvarīndra.
Advaita Siddhi by Madhusudan Saraswati.
- Tattva—Kaumudi by Vachaspati Mitra.
Yoga—Sūtra, with Rājamārtanda—Vritti by Bhoja Deb.
- Nyāya—Gautama Sūtra with Vritti by Visvanātha.
Mīmāṃsā—Darsana, with Sabara Bhāṣya, Adhyāyas I and II.
- Bhāgavadgītā, with Commentary by Sridhara—Swamin.
Chāndogya—Upanishad 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Prapathakas with Sankara—Bhāṣya.
- Essay and Comparative Grammar.

One paper to be set on each of the above. Candidates will be at liberty to substitute dian Epigraphy and Palaeography for (b).

GROUP C.

- Gautama—Sūtra, with Vritti by Visvanātha.
Vaiseshik—Sūtra with Vritti by Jaynārāyan.
- Tattva—Chintāmani by Ganges (As. Soc. Edition), Pratyaksha, Upamāna, and Sabda.
- Tattva—Chintāmani (As. Soc. Edition), Anumāna.
- Sabda-Sakti-Prakāshika by Jagadis.
- Kṛṣṇamājali by Udayanācharyya with Vritti by Haridas.
- Essay and Comparative Grammar.

One paper to be set on each of the above. Candidates will be at liberty to substitute dian Epigraphy and Palaeography for (b).

PALI.

Anuruddhā ...	...	Abhidhammatthasangaha.
Theragāthā ...	...	The Ekanipāṭa, Dukkaipāṭa and Tikaipāṭa.
Anguttara-nikāya ...	...	The Bālavagga, Rathakāravagga, Pugalavagga and Devdūtavagga of the Tikaipāṭa.
Mahāvanisa ...	...	The first five chapters (parichhedas), Turnour's or Sumangala's Edition.
Jātakas ...	...	Fausböll's Edition, Vol. II. Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyāṇadhammavagga.
Kaccāyana ...	...	Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Mahāpurinibbānasutta	...	(Chulder's Edition).
Dhammapada ...	...	The first Bhāṇavāram (Patha nakabhāṇavāram) with Fausböll's Extracts from Budha Ghosa's Commentary for this portion of the text.
Burnouf ...	...	Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme Indien.
Spence Hardy ...	...	Manual of Buddhism.
Weber ...	...	History of Indian Literature.
Bigandet ...	...	Legends of Gaudama.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Muquddimāt-i-Ibn Khaldūn	Chapter VI of Book I to the end of section 22.
Maqamāt-i-Hariri ...	15 Maqamats from the 11th.

Poetry.

Hamasaḥ ...	...	From the beginning of Bāb-ul-marāsi to the end of Bāb-ul-Azyafi-wal-madīh.
Diwan-i-mutanabbi ...	...	Pages 155 to 304 (Hughli Edition, 1841).
Saba'h-i-mūallaqah ...	...	The whole.

Two unseen passages shall be set at the examination—one in prose and the other in poetry. The prose passage shall form part of Paper V, and the poetry passage shall form part of Paper II. Such passages shall not exceed in difficulty the general standard of the text-books prescribed for the examination.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Shams-uddin Faqir ...	...	Hadaiq-ul-Balaghat.
Saifi ...	...	Uruz
Akhlaq-i-Jalali ...	...	From the beginning to the end of Luma' VI of Lami I (pages 1-98, and Lami II (pages 191-228). Newal Kishore's Edition.
Inshai Abu'l Fazl ...	...	First Daftar.

Poetry.

Khāqāni ...	...	Qasaid, pages 1-200, Newal Kishore's Edition.
Hakim Sanāi ...	...	Hadīqah, Chapters I and II.
Habib Qāni ...	...	Qasaid, pages 1-73 (Bombay Edition), to the end of the ode in praise of Prince Hasan Ali Maza.

Candidates are also required to possess a sufficient knowledge of Arabic to enable them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Persian Language.

Two unseen passages shall be set at the examination—one in prose and the other in poetry. The prose passage shall form part of Paper V, and the poetry passage shall form part of Paper II. Such passages shall not exceed in difficulty the general standard of the text-books prescribed for the examination.

HISTORY.

(a) Green ...	...	History of the English People.
Miss Martineau ...	...	History of the Thirty Years' Peace, Vols. I-II (to Book V, ch. 9).
Mill ...	...	History of British India, edited by Wilson; Vols. III, IV, V (Books IV, V, VI, to the end of ch. 6).
(b) Stubbs ...	...	Constitutional History of England.
Hallam ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Erskine May ...	...	Ditto ditto.
(c) As a period—The history of Europe from 1754 to 1795:—		
Lecky ...	...	History of England during the Eighteenth Century—from ch. 7 to end of ch. 21.
Thiers ...	...	History of the French Revolution, up to the end of the National Convention.

De Tocqueville	...	France before the Revolution of 1789, translated by Reeve.
(d) Sidgwick	...	Elements of Politics.
Austin	...	Jurisprudence, Lectures—V, VI.
Wheaton	...	International Law, Parts I, II.
(e) Adam Smith	...	Wealth of Nations.
Mill	...	Political Economy.
Marshall	...	Principles of Economics, Vol. I (omitting the Appendix).
Levi	...	History of British Commerce.

PREMCHAND-ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION, 1902.

MATHEMATICS.

Candidates for the Premchand-Roychand Studentship Examination in 1902, who take up Pure Mathematics, will be examined in the following subjects:—

- (a) Algebra.
- (b) Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.
- (c) Theory of Equations.
- (d) Analytical Plane Geometry, including the Higher Plane Curves.
- (e) Analytical Solid Geometry.
- (f) Differential Calculus.
- (g) Integral Calculus, including the elements of the Calculus of Variations.
- (h) Differential Equations.

The following books are recommended:—

Chrystal	...	Algebra, Part II, Chapters XXIII-XXVIII, XXXII, XXXV.
Hobson	...	Plane Trigonometry.
Casey	...	Spherical Trigonometry.
Burnside and Panton	...	Theory of Equations (4th Edition).
Salmon	...	Conic Sections.
Salmon	...	Higher Plane Curves, Chapters I-V, omitting Section V.
Salmon	...	Geometry of three Dimensions (omitting the last three Chapters).
Scott	...	Modern Analytical Geometry.
Williamson	...	Differential Calculus (9th Edition).
Williamson	...	Integral Calculus (7th Edition).
Forsyth	...	Differential Equations.

Candidates for the Premchand-Roychand Studentship Examination in 1902, who take up Mixed Mathematics, will be examined in the following subjects:—

- (a) Analytical Statics.
- (b) Dynamics of a Particle.
- (c) Rigid Dynamics.
- (d) Hydro-mechanics, including the elements of the Theory of Sound.
- (e) Astronomy.
- (f) Newton's Principia, Sections I, II, III, IX, XI.

The following books are recommended:—

Minehin	...	Statics (4th Edition), omitting Chapter XIV.
Routh	...	Analytical Statics, Volumes I-II.
Routh	...	Dynamics of a Particle.
Routh	...	Rigid Dynamics, Part I.
Besant	...	Hydro-mechanics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
Greenhill	...	Hydrostatics.
Bassett	...	Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics and Sound.
Godfray	...	Astronomy.
Newton	...	Principia, Sections I, II, III, IX, XI.

PHYSICS.

The following books are recommended for candidates who take up Electricity, Magnetism and sound at the Premchand-Roychand Studentship Examination in 1902:—

Maxwell	...	Electricity and Magnetism.
Maxwell	...	Scientific Papers, Volume I (Papers Nos. 8 and 23).
Mascart and Joubert	...	Electricity and Magnetism.
Hertz	...	Electric Waves.
Faraday	...	Experimental Researches in Electricity.
Gordon	...	Electricity and Magnetism.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.	
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.		TRANSFER Loan of 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th September, 1901	1,60,00,400	2,26,00,300	12,49,20,500	3,05,88,800	1,31,76,300	1,100	8,03,400	19,21,09,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,300	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,400	20,82,18,804
<i>Add—</i> Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 24th September, 1901	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 24th September, 1901	...	1,000	4,500	6,000	...	...	500	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September, 1901	...	1,500	1,200	500	2,500	...	2,500	9,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount written off the London Registers	...	2,26,02,700	12,49,47,300	3,05,95,300	1,31,78,800	1,100	8,07,400	19,21,23,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,300	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	20,82,41,734
Balance on 30th September 1901	1,50,00,400	2,25,07,300	12,10,55,800	3,05,20,300	1,31,37,800	1,100	8,07,400	18,89,89,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,300	40,300	3,703	74,234	5,000	...	29,100	20,50,98,734

Note.—From 9th June, 1897, to 21st July, 1901, enfaced from India 11,015 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,240 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1901.

11,018 lakhs,
10,240 "

Balance against India

694 lakhs.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). *Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son). *James Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, J. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half Pay Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M Wiggins (son).

* Claims received but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st October, 1901.

No. 150.—This Department Notification No. 136, dated the 23rd July, 1901, granting privilege leave to Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT
 TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
 AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
 IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th September, 1901.

No. 8083.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this office Notification No. 1608-C., dated 24th August, 1901, for the words "Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations" read "Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations."

No. 8095.—At an examination in the Brahui language held at Quetta on the 23rd September, 1901, in accordance with the rules published with this office Notification No. 10293-A., dated the 23rd November, 1900, the undermentioned officers are declared to have passed the prescribed test:—

Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, I.S.C., Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (with credit).

Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W-21 1901-1902.	D A-11—00631	100	Babu Kunwar Sen, Mun- siff, Shikohabad, District Mainpuri, North-West- ern Provinces and Oudh.

J. CHAKRAVARTI,

Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
 ALLAHABAD;
 The 28th September, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt office and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the ensuing Durga Pujah holidays.

October 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

The Paper Currency office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's office will be open on the above dates.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO
 THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN
 BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Quetta, the 25th September, 1901.

No. 8089.—Under the provisions of article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, Sheikh Taj Muhammad, Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Musa Khel, is granted furlough for one year with effect from the 3rd October, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 8090.—Lala Jhangi Ram, Naib Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Naib Tahsildar at Fort Sandeman, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and is posted to the Musa Khel Tahsil.

By Order,*.

A. L. JACOB, *Captain,*
Second Assistant.

The 27th September, 1901

No. 8145.—The following draft of rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), is published as required by section 6 (6) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the draft of the proposed rules will be taken into consideration by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan after the 15th of December, 1901.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Draft of Proposed rules.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to sections 4 (1) and 5 (1) of Act IV of 1897 (the Indian Fisheries Act), under which the use of dynamite or other explosive, and poison, lime, or other noxious material in any water in order to catch or destroy any fish, is prohibited.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following prohibitions and regulations:—

I. In all waters in the territories administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, not being private waters, the following prohibitions and regulations shall be observed:—

(a) No fixed engine [as defined in subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act] shall be erected or used.

(b) No net of any kind shall at any time be used.

(c) No weir intended for the purpose of facilitating the taking of fish shall be constructed.

II. The breach of any of the provisions of Rule I shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is persisted in.

III. In addition to any penalty which he may impose under Rule II, the convicting Magistrate may also direct the seizure, forfeiture, and removal of fixed engines erected or used, or of nets used, in contravention of the above rules, and he may direct the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

By order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

**THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th September, 1901.

No. 8137.—The following draft of rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), is published as required by section 6 (6) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the draft of the proposed rules will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan after the 15th of December, 1901.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Chief Commissioner.

Draft of Proposed rules.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to sections 4 (1) and 5 (1) of Act IV of 1897 (the Indian Fisheries Act), under which the use of dynamite or other explosive and poison, lime, or other noxious material in any water in order to catch or destroy any fish is prohibited.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following prohibitions and regulations:—

I. In all waters in British Baluchistan, not being private waters, the following prohibitions and regulations shall be observed:—

(a) No fixed engine [as defined in subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act] shall be erected or used.

(b) No net of any kind shall at any time be used.

(c) No weir intended for the purpose of facilitating the taking of fish shall be constructed.

II. The breach of any of the provisions of Rule I shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is persisted in.

III. In addition to any penalty which he may impose under Rule II, the convicting Magistrate may also direct the seizure, forfeiture, and removal of fixed engines erected or used, or of nets used, in contravention of the above rules, and he may direct the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain,*

*First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of British
Baluchistan.*

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT
TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

*Central India Agency, Indore, the
30th September, 1901.*

No. 10426.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted 15 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th September, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of such leave.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, Captain,
*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.*

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th September, 1901.

No. 178.—Mr. F. D. Reid, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 31st August, 1901, afternoon.

No. 179.—Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bukhsh Kadri, B.A., Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 31st August, 1901, afternoon:

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. S. Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Ahmedabad, this 27th day of September, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 19578 R. A., Gunner William Hollins.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Helens, Liver- pool, Lancashire.
Age,—28 years 1 month.	Date of desertion or absence,—23rd Septem- ber, 1901.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Place of desertion or ab- sence,—Ahmedabad.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.	Marks,—Tattoo marks: Left arm, Prince George; forearm, snake round a tree; Right, flower in pot; arm, Princess May. Vac- cination mark tattooed over.
Trade,—Fireman.	Under four years' service.
Date of enlistment,— 4th October, 1897.	
Place of enlistment—Kirkc.	

H. N. PACKARD, Captain, R.F.A.,
Commanding 1st Battery, R.F.A.

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN
MEDICAL SERVICE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th September, 1901.

No. 32.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon Lawrence John O'Reilly, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Burma Government, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

L. D. SPENCER, M.D.,
*Surgeon General,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1901.

No. 10.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 16th May, 1901, under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.

½ „ R8-8, „ R9.

¼ „ R4-4, „ R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seepore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্নমেন্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত
বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল চইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল
চইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭১ বা ডাকমাতুল বিনা ১৭০০.
১ আন	৮৫
১ পিকি	৪২

পত্রীকা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন জাতি বিশুদ্ধ প্র-
স্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাটিন ও সিন্‌কোনি-
ডাইন নামক অপরূপ আয়ের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূরক ষাণান ভয় নাই
ভাষায় গারাক্টী দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ন-
মেন্টের কন্ট্রোলিংয়ের নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার
নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানি বাগানের স্থপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট
পাইতে পারে।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 5*; per pound tin, *Rs 10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs 3*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 6*; per pound tin, *Rs 12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

সিন্‌কোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ ইয়েন ব্রিগে
ওয়ালী সিন্‌কোনা *

সিন্‌কোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলকত্বে ব্রিগে গার্ডেন ইয়েন
কম্পানী বাগে ব্রিগে সিন্‌কোনাটিন মাছব ব্রিগে ইয়েন
সরকারি অর ইয়েন মশত চহে ব্রিগে নক লিয়েন ওয়া
অম্মি হিসাব নরখ ডিল খরید ক্রিস্‌কো হী — ইয়েন
চার অন্স ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে ব্রিগে অন্স অন্স অন্স
অন্স ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে পান্চ ব্রিগে অন্স অন্স অন্স
তিন ব্রিগে ব্রিগে *

এম অম্মি ক্রিগে দ্রা ব্রিগে গার্ডেন ইয়েন কম্পানী
বাগে ব্রিগে সিন্‌কোনাটিন মাছব ব্রিগে ব্রিগে ব্রিগে
ডিল মল স্কটি হী - ইয়েন চার অন্স ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে
তিন ব্রিগে অন্স ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে চহে ব্রিগে
ইয়েন ব্রিগে ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে ব্রিগে *

দ্রা কলকত্বে ব্রিগে ব্রিগে ওয়া ব্রিগে
দ্রাখান মরিন ব্রিগে ব্রিগে হী — মাসো ব্রিগে
মডক্রে ব্রা ব্রিগে মসুর ডাক চার অন্স ওয়া তিন
চার অন্স অন্স ওয়া তিন অন্স অন্স অন্স
ব্রিগে ওয়া তিন ব্রিগে *

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862—1900, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—1900, with an Index of Cases. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In six volumes. Price ₹12 per volume, cloth bound; quarter bound copies ₹13 (packing and postage, 10 annas)

Volume I is ready. Volumes II and III in the Press.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. Eighth issue, 1901. Foolscap. Boards. ₹4 or 6s. (12a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the, for June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Treatise on Military Carriages. Indian Supplement, 1901, by Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. ₹7-8 or 11s. 3d. (7a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT THE
LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK
STREET, CALCUTTA.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

1. **Bhatta Dipika.** Fasc. III at 6a.
2. **Varsa-kriya Kaumadi.** Fasc. III at 6a.
3. **Nityacarapadhati.** Fasc. II at 6a.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1901, at ₹2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1901, being the third quarter of the year 1900-1901, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1899-1900.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1901.		For the quarter ending 31st January 1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,43,67,855	5 6	1,41,42,073	2 10	2,25,782	2 8	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—								
Subscriptions from 1st November 1900 to 31st January 1901 in the Widows' Fund	1,33,159	12 0	1,35,950	2 9	.....		2,799	6 3
Subscriptions from 1st November 1900 to 31st January 1901 in the Children's Fund	72,422	10 0	76,269	4 3	.....		3,846	10 3
Fees and stamps	27	8 0	26	0 0	1	8 0	.....
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	1,671	12 0	1,397	1 0	274	11 0	.....
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear	.....		9	0 0	.....		9	0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,07,281	10 6	2,13,660	8 0	276	3 0	6,655	0 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,75,137	0 0	1,43,55,733	10 10	A 2,26,058	5 8	6,655	0 6
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—								
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,43,471	0 3	1,37,378	10 6	6,092	5 9	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	86,310	2 3	83,521	7 6	2,788	10 9	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	10,107	8 5	13,144	3 7	.....		3,036	11 2
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	10,590	8 7	12,954	0 5	.....		2,357	7 10
Commission paid on account of money-orders	780	0 0	784	3 0	.....		4	3 6
Amount of fine written back	148	9 0	.....		148	9 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,51,413	12 6	2,47,782	9 6	B 9,029	9 6	5,398	6 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,43,23,723	3 6	1,41,07,951	1 4	C 2,17,028	12 2	1,256	10 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,75,137	0 0	1,43,55,733	10 10	2,26,058	5 8	6,655	0 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,29,915	9 0	1,29,961	0 0	.....		45	7 0
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,421	838	1,452	919	.....	8	31	31
Ditto of incumbents	632	838	624	834	.....	4	.....	.....
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,242	750	1,237	780	.....	5	.....	24

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . . . 2,19,403 5 2
B.—Net increase in total disbursements . . . 3,031 3 0
C.—Net increase in balance . . . 2,15,772 2 2

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,

Published by order of the Directors.

A. E. MEDICOTT

G. E. WARDE,

NOTICE.
IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE
JUDGE OF MIRZAPUR.

Present :

RAI SHANKAR LAL, B.A., SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

ORIGINAL CIVIL SUIT NO. 125 OF 1901.

Laid at R2,515-11-6.

Lala Raghurath Das *alias* Babulal, aged about 50 years, son of Girdhari Lal, Maheshri Mandwari, owner of the firm styled Girdhari Lal Raghunath Das, resident of Muhalla Thana Madho Ram, Mirzapur city *Plaintiff,*

versus

1, Sukhdeo Das; 2, Hanut Ram; 3, Radha Kishen, sons of Tansukh Das; 4, Jaggernath; 5, Sheodas, sons of Mangal Chand; 6, Gopi Kishen, son of Hanut Ram; 7, Harkishen Das, son of Sujanmal; 8, Sheo Baksh; 9, Ram Chandra, sons of Sukhdeo Das, by caste Maheshri, residents of Armenian Street, Calcutta, by profession Mahajans; 10, Shanker Lal, son of Janki Das Dhut, deceased, Mirzapur *Defendants.*

To—

1, Sukhdeo Das; 2, Hanut Ram; 3, Radha Kishen; 4, Jaggernath; 5, Sheodas; 6, Gopi Kishen; 7, Har Kishen Das; 8, Sheo Baksh; 9, Ram Chandra *Defendants.*

Whereas the plaintiff in the above suit has satisfied the Court that you are concealing yourselves in order to avoid the service of summons issued from this Court against you, it is notified that you should appear personally, or through a pleader thoroughly instructed, or through some authorized agent, on 14th October, 1901, at 10-30 A.M., in this Court. In default

of appearance on your behalf, the case will be taken up and heard *ex-parte* against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this the 25th (twenty-fifth) day of September, 1901.

SHANKAR LAL,
Subordinate Judge.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

Government Promissory Note, No. B012018 of the 3½ per cent. loan, of 1854-55 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Jeevunji Merwanji Cooper, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JEEVUNJI MERWANJI COOPER.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 063723 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of Ganoda Dabi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

*Name of Advertiser—*GANODA DABI,

*Residence—*c/o Babu Hera Lal Banerji, Pleader,
Ranapura, Benares City.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
<i>Mergui . . . . .</i>	...	...	37.7	28.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tavoy . . . . .</i>	...	...	29.91	28.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .</i>	...	...	27.32	31.53	55.65	53.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
<i>Rangoon . . . . .</i>	...	...	23.88	25	32.65	34.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thongwa . . . . .</i>	...	...	30.15	27.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bassein . . . . .</i>	...	...	30.92	30.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
<i>Bensada . . . . .</i>	...	...	27.47	29.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tonugoo . . . . .</i>	...	...	24.81	32.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
<i>Mandalay . . . . .</i>	...	...	34.22	55.16	37.21	31.53	...	...	...	...	18.17	18.99
<i>Bamo . . . . .</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pakokko . . . . .</i>	...	...	31.37	31.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.19
<i>Arakan—</i>												
<i>Kyaukpyn . . . . .</i>	...	...	36.36	36.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Akyah . . . . .</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Bochamputra—</i>												
<i>Goalpara</i>	19.37	12.5	36.25	36.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gauhati</i>	...	12.5	...	36.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Chittagong . . . . .</i>	...	...	36.25	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dacca . . . . .</i>	...	...	15	31.25	31.57	27.5	...	...	27.5	22.5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
<i>Midnapur . . . . .</i>	...	...	36.25	31.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Calcutta . . . . .</i>	...	...	42.5	35	35	37.5	...	...	23.75	23.75	22.5	...
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Bardwan . . . . .</i>	...	...	35	32.5	...	23.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Fabua . . . . .</i>	...	...	34.06	18.12	26.56	15.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Rangpur . . . . .</i>	...	...	40	31.25	37.5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
<i>Cuttack . . . . .</i>	...	...	29.06	29.06	33.75	35.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aihar, south—</i>												
<i>Patna . . . . .</i>	...	...	33.41	27.5	30	27.5	...	...	21.67	21.37	24.37	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
<i>Blasapur . . . . .</i>	...	...	33.31	28.59	30.78	31.67	...	...	26	21.09	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur . . . . .</i>	...	...	33.28	33.28	31.67	32.03	...	...	17.81	23.91	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Benares</i>	20.00	21.53	35.62	40.51	28.23	33.85	32.6	37.5	25.23	28.75	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Cawnpore</i>	20.52	24.22	36.35	40	38.07	32.66	31.41	36.35	19.53	26.25	...	...
<i>Jhansi</i>	...	26.56	36.55	45.68	30.78	35.57	...	4.34	22.19	29.06	23.50	30.16
<i>Western—</i>												
<i>Meerut . . . . .</i>	...	...	36.35	40	21.63	33.33	30.21	38.12	17.4	20.63	20	...
<i>Agia</i>	25	25	33.33	37.13	29.02	33.33	31.98	39.06	20.47	26.01	21.61	27.86
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
<i>Shahjahanpur</i>	20	...	36.25	44.43	26.25	31.35	...	...	18.75	25	22.19	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
<i>Lucknow</i>	22.24	25	38.07	41.46	28.59	34.37	34.79	40	19.06	28.12	21.61	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Kyzabad</i>	20.00	25	43.28	45	30	35	...	...	22.29	28.75	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		ORI		DISTRICTS
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	34.78	50	53.93	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	26.23	25.39	29.36	32.32	...	...	Pegu (delta)—
...	Bangoon
...	53.33	37.65	...	...	...	...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	40.23	42.11	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	35.1	41.03	...	...	...	...	Benazir
...	Toungoo
...	11.37	15.61	31.78	37.65	55.17	56.14	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	30.33	34.41	70.33	32.16	...	...	Pakokki
...	Arakan—
...	12.11	40	61.54	66.66	...	...	Kyaukse yu
...	Akyah
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Golpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	37.5	37.5	52.5	57.5	410	430	Eastern—
...	32.5	35.75	40	45	150	160	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	Deltic—
...	30	...	47.5	...	415	419	Midnapur
35	55	...	...	17.5	37.5	27.5	32.5	40	42.5	190	105	Calcutta
...	17.5	32.34	37.5	50	410	400	Central—
...	53.12	53.12	53.12	44.37	530	530	Bardwan
...	Pabna
...	32.5	26.25	31.25	33.12	52.5	53.12	429	490	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	28.12	29.06	30	28.12	375	360	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	24.06	21.87	26.25	26.25	25	21.87	350	319	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	21.87	26.25	26.25	27.5	37.5	45	400	400	Bihar north—
...	26.94	26.56	...	27.5	29.53	36.25	315.94	336.25	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	N.-W. Provinces
...	13.33	31.04	28.23	33.02	400	366.67	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	20	19.63	...	...	376.14	355.57	Central—
...	31.98	23.59	30.78	...	317.5	295	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
20	16.67	...	19.22	36.35	27.55	...	126.67	36.62	Western—
22.24	38.07	...	...	...	28.59	22.19	34.79	38.07	40	376.67	347.5	Meerut
...	Agra
25	18.12	...	20	32.66	...	...	420	355	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	Oudh—
20.52	21.04	31.93	...	...	410	340	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	22.86	28.75	...	...	400	350	Northern—
...	Kyaukse yu

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1901	*1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12.5	33.33	...	...	33.33	40.50	...	...	24.06	33.33	24.06	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	25	48.14	50	21.87	32.6	26.56	37.19	13.75	23.54	15.94	36.35
Central—												
Lahore	22.54	25	41.43	45.1	21.35	30.78	25.1	34.58	12.66	27.03	15.68	19.48
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21.09	28.50	37.07	40	25.78	31.66	31.98	40	17.19	26.67	17.76	32.08
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	25.42	41.13	12.03	20.78	29.63	28.18	34.06	...	...	14.27	22.86
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	30.78	66.67	56.15	23.18	33.33	25.78	36.25	14.79	25	16.46	33.33
Western—												
Multan	17.76	20	25	40.99	24.22	33.33	30.16	38.07	17.6	25	15.90	34.22
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	35.62	38.75	29.37	36.72	...	...	21.56	25	18.75	35
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	39.53	...	45	26.25	33.75	...	...	...	...	16.25	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26.25 to 27.97	32.5 to 35	53.12 to 55	...	20 to 21.87	26.56 to 27.19	18.75 to 20	42.5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.06	35.31
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	34.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.27	39.79
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.95
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	46.56	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...	28.19	17.29
Dhule . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	19.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	35	39	36	42	41	50	...	...	26	36.87
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	36.37	36.25	27.5	30.25	32.62	42	...	...	23.5	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	32	38	31	38	35	49	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15.21	57.14	...	...	...	...	23.9	48.08
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	34.17	55.5	50.25	16.25	...	...	22.08	42.5
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	41.12	50	59.26	57.14	72.73	...	...	22.86	44.44
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	40	17.5	37.5	17.5	45	63.87	...	...	19.37	37.5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	27.8
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	31.1
Channarayana	31.5	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	30.6
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	27.7	19.2	47.7	46.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24	31.3	43.4	53.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	27.8
Mysore—												
Mysore	27.08	31.76	43.62	52.11	54.43	18.78	50.94	82.68	...	...	22.11	32.91
Bangalore	26.12	29.39	47.71	47.7	48.3	43.77	61.35	60.62	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *channul*

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
21-06	40	...	...	24-06	40	24-06	40	...	...	457-19	400	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
15-31	44-43	...	...	19-06	33-33	16-25	33-33	40	50	395	345	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
24-22	35-07	...	...	17-76	38-07	17-19	35-21	41-04	45-73	441-25	376-46	Central— Lahore
17-76	31-98	...	...	19-06	33-33	19-53	32-06	31-70	40	441-41	376-46	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	16-3	35-57	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
19-69	33-33	...	...	19-06	30-16	20-26	33-75	40	41-37	336-37	290-94	Northern— Rawalpindi
19-53	20-63	...	...	17-4	37-19	22-21	35-52	...	...	426-56	400	Western— Multan
23-12	40	...	...	...	...	25	41-25	38-12	...	400	380	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
18-75	...	...	...	...	...	23-12	37-97	...	...	372-5	405	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21-87	47-5	...	...	15 to 47-5	53-75	365 to 452-5	380 to 400	Quetta
27-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	42-34	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
19-9	33-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
39-78	...	...	...	...	...	31-82	40-99	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	36	44	50	450	463-62	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	34-75	36-37	...	350	330	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	42	...	350	400	Berar— Basim Akola Ellichpur Amraoti
27-68	...	...	...	...	...	35-12	41-62	51-17	62-5	400	400	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
25-81	80	...	...	...	...	35-09	40	53-34	57-14	492-31	492-31	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
22-5	...	...	...	...	...	27-5	37-5	47-5	52-5	360	395	East Coast, central— Nellore
24-1	27-2	29-2	29-6	...	...	39-2	52-9	...	...	325-7	325-7	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	43-5	43-5	35-3	...	380-9	365-1	Southern— Madras
26-1	30-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	290-1	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
...	
...	...	20-8	31-6	...	...	...	...	33-3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	39-7	...	...	395	315-6	
...	...	30	26-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34-2	...	...
...	...	25-46	35-27	...	...	27-55	30-28	79-53	79-54	459-92	376	
...	...	30-48	32-91	...	...	25-81	34-65	71-53	58-77	435-63	376-75	

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57.83	66.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15.99	5	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	50	50	...	...	80	50	133.28	160	2.03	1.87	2.81	7.21
Central—												
Lahore	51.61	50.78	...	...	61.56	64.01	114.27	145.17	8.02	10	4.43	8.33
South-eastern—												
Delhi	53.33	55.16	...	...	80	80	130	160	5.36	4.01	4.43	8.91
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.01	6.67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44.43	50	...	...	36.25	30.78	153.33	133.33	5	4.01	3.33	6.67
Western—												
Multan	55.16	53.33	...	...	80	57.13	145.47	145.42	3.33	3.59	3.49	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	125	14.37	...	...	...
Shikarpur	51.87	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	79.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar—												
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	39	39	75	90	140	145.37	...	...	...	6.62
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	39	40	125	120	110	130	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114.28	122.5	...	...	115	145	114.28	140	2.03	3.65	...	...
Ellichpur	88.89	133.33	...	...	200	266.67	177.78	200	20.25	7	...	...
Amravati	70	90	...	...	130	200	120	155	3.09	4.11	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	41.6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	2.2
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	137	128.4	78.4	102.6	...	...	9	7.4
Central—												
Bellary	63.5	55.5	...	...	...	...	65.8	95.8	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.4	65.8	80.8	95.7	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	4.4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51.8	46.1	...	...	123.4	123.4	70.8	93.8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	113.1	113.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...	4.3	4.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	63.39	80	...	...	313.79	374	105.19	110	10.7	10.71	6.87	11.42
Bangalore	51.67	61.22	...	...	342.5	342.5	116.75	116.75	9.14	7.11	9.14	9.14

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
5	10	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
4.01	3.59	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	Submontane— Amritsar
5.62	10	...	...	60	60	...	...	80	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	3.33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	Sind and Baluch— Karachi
...	Shikarpur
...	...	5	6.56	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar
...	Sholapur
...	Poona
...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar
...	Dhulia
...	Gujarat— Surat
...	Ahmadabad
...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central— Jubbulpore
...	55	50	...	...	45	30	Eastern— Raipur
...	Berar— Basim
3.3	5.5	...	...	60	60	...	...	150	100	Akola
...	40	40	...	...	150	70	Ellichpur
...	80	40	...	...	110	80	Amraoti
...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
1.9	2.2	...	...	80	70	80	70	50	50	Salem
...	80	60	80	60	100	80	Central— Bellary
...	Cuddalore
...	Karnul
...	East Coast, central— Neilore
...	55	55	55	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras
...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	Trichinopoly
...	40	40	Southern— Madura
5	12	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offy. Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1901 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	13 —	12 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	18 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	13 3	12 2	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 13	13 7	24 8	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	11 —	...	...	11 6	11 9	11 9	11 11	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	12 —	12 4	14 6	20 —	25 9	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpadaung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 4	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 10	8 34 and 10 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 2	11 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 10	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 13	17 12	9 10	9 10
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Kishinagarh)	14 8	14 —	16 13	15 12	...	...	11 3	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Karadpur	13 —	11 5	20 —	16 —	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1901—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Bengal—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	19 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Pargannas	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	11 10	12 6	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12 12	13 8	20 4	21 —	...	...	9 — and 12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	13 —	...	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 — and 11 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Mandbhum	10 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Banchi	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	...	...	...
Palaman	10 2	9 9	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 5	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Monghyr	14 2	14 2	18 11	18 11	...	...	12 9	12 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 —	12 8	16 12	17 4	...	...	11 —	10 13	17 —	15 4	...	...
Patna	13 12	14 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	11 12	16 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Farrukh	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bagalpur	13 —	12 10	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 6	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 8	15 3	14 3	21 3	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...
Bluzaspur	12 —	11 —	22 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 —	12 —	18 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	12 8	12 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Azimgarh	12 12	11 4	15 8	14 12	6 8	6 4	9 8	9 4	17 —	16 12	15 —	14 4
Benares	13 4	13 —	15 8	15 11	9 1	8 13	10 5	...	17 5	17 5	14 11	14 11
Chuzipur	11 8	11 8	11 14	14 14	6 10	6 6	9 8	9 10	14 8	14 8	13 14	13 14
Jamnapur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 12	11 12	16 8	16 4	6 4	6 4	9 15	9 8	16 11	16 8	15 10	15 8
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	19 8	17 —	17 —
Katohpur	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hanupur	12 —	11 12	16 —	15 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 4	20 —	20 —	20 4	20 —
Jalaun	19 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 —	20 —	19 4	...	...	10 4	10 13	...	...	19 8	18 —
Jhansi	13 —	12 12	17 8	17 12	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	16 12	15 12	...	...
Kanawh	15 12	13 4	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	19 —
Farrukhabad	14 —	13 10	21 6	20 7	5 2	4 15	8 15	7 14	21 13	...	20 7	20 7
Bamnapur	14 12	14 2	20 8	19 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kan	15 8	15 —	21 8	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Azimgarh	14 12	14 8	22 —	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	12 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	18 —
Agia	13 —	12 8	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	17 8	17 8
Muttra	14 8	14 —	22 —	22 4	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Aligarh	14 6	14 5	21 —	21 8	5 4	5 —	6 8	...	19 4	19 —	16 8	16 —
Bulandshahr	15 12	15 6	23 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Balla	11 12	11 8	15 12	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 6	11 6	15 8	15 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	16 10	15 4	9 —	8 10	10 5	9 14	...	15 5	15 2	15 5
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 —	17 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Selaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oler arielinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, GADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Bengal—continued
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 12	12 —	11 4	11 4	
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	12 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	12 4	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bardwan
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Barbhum
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	9 12	Marshidabad
...	13 8	14 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Sunthal Parganas
...	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Pabna
...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bogra
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 —	10 —	Rajshahi
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 12	Malda
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Northern—
...	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 4	13 8	Rangpur
...	13 2(a)	13 2(a)	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 —	12 —	Dinajpur
...	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	Jalpaiguri
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hills—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Darjeeling
24 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 8	13 12	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Orissa—
13 8	13 8	...	...	10 11	10 2	10 11	11 —	11 4	11 8	8 11	8 7	Puri
20 —	17 —	...	...	12 8	12 7	14 —	14 —	9 8	9 4	8 8	9 —	Cuttack
...	16 —	15 12	18 11	16 12	17 15	17 15	10 8	10 8	Balasore
...	16 —	15 —	15 4	15 —	13 8	11 12	10 8	10 5	Chota Nagpur—
...	...	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Singbhum
...	16 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Masbhum
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ranchi
...	15 4	15 4	18 4	16 8	10 8	10 2	10 4	10 2	Palaman
20 14	19 12	...	...	17 9	17 9	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	11 —	Hazaribagh
22 5	15 —	18 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	9 12	9 12	Bihar, south—
...	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
22 —	22 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 8	...	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya
...	Patna
...	Shahabad
...	Bihar, north—
...	Purnea
...	Bhagalpur
...	Darbhanga
...	Muzaffarpur
...	Saran
...	Champaran
...	N.-W. Province—
...	Eastern—
...	Mirzapur
...	Bongara
...	Ghazipur
...	Jamunpur
...	Allahabad
...	Central—
...	Banda
...	Fatehpur
...	Hamirpur
...	Jaloun
...	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
...	Etawah
...	Farakhabad
...	Munpuri
...	Etah
...	Western—
...	Morut
...	Agra
...	Muttra
...	Aligarh
...	Bulandshahr
...	Submontane, east—
...	Balhar
...	Azamgarh
...	Gorakhpur
...	Basti

(a) Kulu

(b) Mussoo

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1901—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
N.-W. Provinces—continued												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	15 8	15 4	21 4	20 4	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Budaun	15 4	14 12	24 8	23 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	23 —	21 —	22 —	20 —
Pilibit	14 14	14 14	25 —	25 —	5 4	5 4	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	14 6	14 1	21 4	21 4	6 4	5 15	10 10	10 15	23 8	21 4	19 6	19 6
Moradabad	14 14	14 14	23 10	23 10	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	20 12	20 12	15 4	12 4
Bijnor	15 12	15 3	25 14	23 10	4 8	4 8	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	15 15	15 18	26 4	24 4	...	...	9 11	9 15	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	16 6	15 13	24 12	25 —	4 13	4 13	8 18	8 9	17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3
Dehra-Dun	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	3 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Almora	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	12 12	12 12	17 —	16 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 4	13 —	16 8	13 4	6 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	16 8	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	14 —	13 12	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Unao	13 4	13 —	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	13 8	13 —	20 8	18 8	5 —	4 12	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	19 —	18 8
Hardoi	15 —	14 12	20 —	20 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	19 —	19 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	13 4	12 12	18 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 4	19 —	17 —	18 8	17 8
Barabanki	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Gonda	14 —	13 12	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	16 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	14 8	13 8	23 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	20 —	20 —
Sitapur	14 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Kheri	15 —	14 —	23 —	21 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 8	20 8	20 8
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	10 14	11 12	14 8	14 8	5 4	4 13	8 2	9 1	13 9	13 9	10 9	12 11
Banswara . . . . .	...	9 8	...	...	...	5 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 15	12 5	15 8	13 7	7 3	7 4	7 10	7 12	13 14	14 8	13 14	14 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Sirohi	11 12	11 8	16 —	15 8	5 8	5 4	9 —	8 —	15 4	15 8	15 —	15 —
Eringpura	12 7	12 4	17 1	17 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 —	16 13	17 8
Ajmer	12 13	13 —	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	18 —
Abu	12 10	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and	12 15	12 6	15 9	15 9	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 2	...	...	14 —	14 —
Kishangarh	13 8	13 8	18 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	18 12	19 —	20 —	20 —
Bundi	12 6	11 4	18 —	10 —	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	25 —	23 12	20 —	25 4
Kotah	8 14	9 —	14 14	14 14	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	17 13	18 —	15 14	15 12
Jhalawar	9 14	9 8	12 1	11 14	6 8	6 9	7 11	7 11	14 5	14 4	11 10	10 10
Tonk	8 12	9 2	17 7	17 5	6 4	6 6	6 14	7 —	22 1	23 6	21 8	25 14
Jaipur	13 6	13 14	21 13	23 5	6 4	6 5	7 2	7 4	20 9	21 8	21 13	22 13
Karauli	11 9	11 4	19 1	19 1	9 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	22 13	22 13	22 13	22 13
Dholpur	13 4	13 14	19 2	18 13	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	20 8	20 8	20 12	20 10
Bharatpur	13 12	13 10	21 8	20 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	22 1	22 —	22 12	21 13
Alwar	14 7	14 8	21 13	21 11	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	22 11	22 6	22 7	22 6
Deoli	12 —	11 5	16 11	16 7	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 4	19 15	19 12	19 2
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Balmer	12 10	13 1	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 6	7 8	...	...	16 14	16 14
and	12 7	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandla	12 15	12 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Shahpura	10 —	9 13	18 8	13 15	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	11 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and	11 10	11 10	16 6	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 12	15 1	15 5	15 8
Jaisalmer	10 12	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 4	15 —	15 8	18 —	14 4
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 —	...	...	14 7	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	10 12	11 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	14 8	16 —	15 8	15 12
Nimach	13 —	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 4	17 —	17 4
Gwalior	11 3	11 —	16 13	16 2	5 14	5 11	6 15	6 12	16 5	16 2	15 15	15 6
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	15 —	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 8	20 —
Ferozpur	18 —	18 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	17 7	17 6	29 8	29 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	24 8	21 8	15 8	17 12
Angrawal	19 —	19 —	31 —	28 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	16 —	14 —
Gujrat	20 —	21 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	22 —
Jhelum	19 —	20 —	28 —	31 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	20 —

state the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>corasona</i>)		KANYI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR GUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	20 —	30 —	20 —	19 8	22 —	22 —	16 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 12	10 12	N.-W. Provinces—continued
...	...	13 —	11 —	19 8	18 8	22 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Submontane, west —
...	21 6	21 6	26 —	26 —	14 6	14 6	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	25 —	24 6	19 6	18 7	21 14	20 15	16 14(a)	15 5(a)	11 9	11 6½	Budann
...	19 6	18 14	23 4	23 4	14 12	14 12	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
...	19 11	18 13	15 8	15 8	13 8	13 8	10 11	10 6½	Bareilly
...	20 5	21 1	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 2	11 2	Moradabad
23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	21 4	20 11	21 8	22 8	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 4	11 4	Bijnor
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	17 8	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	Saharanpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	Dehra-Dun
15 —	15 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 4	Hills —
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —(a)	6 —(a)	7 —	7 —	Naini Tal
...	Almora
...	Garhwal
...	18 8	18 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	10 12	10 12	Oudh—
...	18 8	18 —	...	...	13 8(a)	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Southern—
22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	16 —	10 —	14 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	14 8(a)	14 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur
...	...	20 —	17 —	18 8	17 8	...	17 —	13 8(a)	13 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Rae-Bareilly
...	21 —	20 8	...	...	12 —	12 —(a)	10 —	...	Unao
...	Lucknow
...	Hardoi
...	...	16 8	15 8	17 8	16 4	...	...	14 8(a)	13 12(a)	10 8	10 8	Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	18 4	17 12	18 —	18 —	18 4	13 4	10 12	10 12	Barabanki
...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	20 8	18 —	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda
22 —	23 —	20 —	18 —	21 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	16 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	20 8	21 —	20 8	14 —	14 —	10 6	10 8	Sitapur
...	Kheri
...	13 9	13 9	12 11	13 9	12 11	8 2	9 15	9 15	Rajputana—
...	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
...	...	8 2	9 11	18 14	14 8	13 10	14 —	8 9	9 3	10 —	10 —	Partabgarh
...	Banswara
...	...	6 4	6 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	16 12	17 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
...	14 5	14 3	16 9	16 2	7 9	7 4	11 9	11 9	Ajmer
...	17 8	18 —	18 8	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Abu
...	18 —	17 —	21 4	21 4	...	...	9 8	9 4	Kishangarh
...	16 4	16 —	17 —	16 12	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	Bundi
...	14 2	13 9	14 6	18 —	7 1	6 7	8 7	8 7	Kotah
...	13 1	14 1	24 7	13 10	...	...	10 —	10 2	Jhalawar
...	...	10 15	20 3	17 2	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	18 12	18 12	20 5	20 5	...	...	16 3	16 7	13 1	13 4	Jaipur
...	...	16 14	14 10	19 13	19 9	...	...	20 10	20 10	10 5	10 5	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	20 4	20 —	24 1	22 7	15 13	15 5	11 4	11 4	Dholpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	19 5	19 6	23 —	23 11	12 4	11 15	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	15 8	15 7	18 2	18 11	23 —	22 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Deoli
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Nasirabad
...	Balmer
...	13 11	18 5	15 14	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	Shahpura
...	14 4	14 12	...	...	8 12	7 8	13 11	13 11	Western—
...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jodhpur
...	15 4	15 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	11 4	11 —	Jaisalmer
...	Bikaner
...	15 —	15 4	15 —	15 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Central India—
...	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 12	11 4	Indore
...	...	21 12	11 12	16 5	16 2	...	...	12 10	11 15	10 10	10 10	Nimach
...	Gwalior
...	22 —	22 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Panjab—
...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Southern—
...	Ludhiana
...	...	21 8	20 8	22 4	21 10	21 8	19 10	9 4	9 4	12 14	12 12	Ferozpur
...	...	22 —	22 —	23 14	23 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	Central—
...	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Lahore
...	22 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	Gujranwala
...	Gujrat
...	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1901—continued (The figures)

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhosoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		(Common)		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	15 4	15 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	21 —	24 —	23 8
Delhi	14 8	14 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	20 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	22 —	23 —	21 —	22 —
Karnal	15 8	15 4	25 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 4	17 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 8	23 8	20 —	20 —
Indiana	18 12	18 4	29 8	28 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Jalandhar	19 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Hoshiarpur	18 8	18 4	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	20 8	19 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	12 —	28 —	26 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	27 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Sialkot	16 12	16 12	32 —	31 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	23 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 4	12 8	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —
Kangra	14 —	13 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bawalpindi	17 —	17 —	26 —	27 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	23 8	23 8	19 —	20 —
Bazara	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	14 4	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	7 15	8 3	26 —	25 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	14 3	14 6	24 4	24 4	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	17 14	16 14
Bannu	18 10	18 7	23 7	23 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 4	11 4	15 —	15 —
Western—												
Shahpur	22 8	22 8	31 —	31 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	13 —
Jhang	19 —	18 13	26 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	23 8	16 —	16 —
Multan	16 4	16 4	23 4	22 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	24 8	23 8	20 —	18 —
Montgomery	18 12	19 10	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	15 8	15 8	20 14	20 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 8	18 2	17 —	15 8
Muzaffargarh	17 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 4	17 8	23 10	23 10	...	...	10 —	11 —	23 12	27 8	18 12	18 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Quetta	14 —	14 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
	to 15 —	to 15 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 1	...	10 6	10 10	11 4
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	10 5	11 11	11 4	12 9	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	6 13	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 9	12 9
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 1	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 10	9 7	10 1	13 5	13 3	12 14	13 1
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 7	8 15	10 —	9 7	12 7	12 7	11 11	11 11
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 2	9 15	12 6	12 —	12 2	11 13
Sholapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	13 14	13 6	15 3	14 3
Bijapur	9 5	8 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 9	11 9	13 14	13 13	13 3	12 12
Poona	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	11 11	11 —	12 7	11 11
Nasik	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 2	11 14	11 14
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	14 14	15 12	13 9	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 10	7 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 10	10 10	15 8	15 8	14 13	14 13
Broach	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 4	14 12	14 12
Bara	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	16 8	16 —
Baroda	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	17 8	17 8
Godhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 8
Dasa	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 5	12 13	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 11	10 11	...	...	18 15	13 15
Central Provinces—												
Northern—												
Nimar	11 5	11 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bhojpur	11 4	12 4	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 —	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 2	12 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	15 1	15 1	...	...
Chhindwara	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 10	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	14 15	14 15	...	...
Wardha	9 6	8 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 14	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	...

MAIZE OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN WHEAT (<i>Triticum italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arislinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	22 8	22 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
...	...	12 —	12 —	21 8	21 8	23 —	21 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gurgaon
...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	Delhi
...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Rohtak
...	Karnal
16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	22 12	22 4	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Submontane—
...	...	16 —	16 8	24 8	23 12	21 —	21 —	9 4	9 —	13 —	12 —	Ambala
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Pathiana
...	30 8	30 —	22 —	23 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Jalandhar
...	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	19 —	9 4	9 —	13 4	13 4	Hoshiarpur
...	23 —	23 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
...	13 12	13 12	Amritsar
...	Sialkot
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 6	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 8	9 6	9 6	Hills—
...	17 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Simla
...	Kangra
...	...	15 —	15 8	19 —	20 —	20 —	22 12	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 4	Northern—
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	17 2	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rawalpindi
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	Hazara
...	16 14	16 14	19 2	19 2	...	...	17 14	17 14	Peshawar
...	12 1	7 8	7 8	19 14	18 15	21 14	22 8	7 8	7 8	19 6	19 6	Kohat
...	Bannu
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Western—
30 —	30 —	30 —	30 —	20 —	19 8	26 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Shahpur
...	...	22 —	22 —	17 8	18 4	22 8	20 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...	24 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Multan
...	17 13	18 12	15 —	15 —	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Montgomery
...	19 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Deru Ismail Khan
...	15 15	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	Muzaffargarh
...	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	14 —	14 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	Karachi
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	17 —								

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1901—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	12 —	11 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saugor	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	15 —	15 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Mandla	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghāt	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...
Bhandāra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	17 8	17 8	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilāspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	9 2	13 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Berar—</i>												
Roldāna	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Bāram	7 5	8 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 —	16 15	16 10	...	...
Akola	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	17 9	16 8	18 11	12 12
Mlichpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	16 —
Amratoli	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	16 —	15 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Nizam's Territories—</i>												
Secunderabad	6 8	6 11	10 7	10 3	4 4	3 15	10 —	10 15	12 1	13 2	15 7	15 4
Bolani	7 6	7 6	...	...	4 11	4 14	10 6	10 6	14 3	14 10	...	...
Chadarghat	7 —	7 5	...	...	4 11	4 14	8 8	8 8	13 3	13 8	14 10	15 —
<i>Madras—</i>												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	14 5	13 8	15 14	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 2	13 10	11 14	11 14
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 6	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	13 2	13 2
Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	16 5	16 6	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	15 13	15 13
Vinayapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 5	17 5	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 5	14 3	14 3	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 6	14 6	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	...	...	13 14	13 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 6	...	...	14 2	13 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 8	11 3	12 2	11 6
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 13	15 11	15 —	12 11	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3
<i>Mysore—</i>												
Mysore	7 2	7 5	...	...	7 4	8 1	8 6	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	8 3	...	...	7 7	7 12	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	17 5	16 13	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
<i>Coorg—</i>												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Aden</i>												
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUNI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUMAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARRAR OR THUR, OAJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 11	...	...	10 11	10 1	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	...	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 4	8 —	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 13	Chānda
Eastern—												
...	...	...	...	14 3	12 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Sanbalpur
Berar—												
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Buldāna
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	...	...	7 10	7 3	10 —	10 —	Rāsun
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Amrāoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Wau
Nizam's Territories—												
16 8	17 6	...	...	10 14	10 10	...	...	12 4	13 6	9 —	9 2	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	Bolāram
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	9 2	Chadarghāt
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	S. Canara
South, central—												
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
Central—												
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	Anantapur
15 6	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Chidambaram
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 —	Karnul
East Coast, north—												
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam
16 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatnam
20 —	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Godāvari
East Coast, central—												
16 5	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
East Coast, south—												
13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
13 8	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
15 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 14	Tanjore
12 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	Trichinopoly
Southern—												
14 11	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevely
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
Mysore—												
15 5	15 5	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	6 15	6 10	11 1	11 1	Mysore
13 4	13 4	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 10	12 10	Bangalore
12 1	12 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
16 1	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 5	5 9	9 —	8 —	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
20 12	19 15	...	...	10 —	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
16 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
Coorg—												
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 8	Coorg
...	9 3	9 3	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offy. Director-General of Statistics



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th October, 1901.

No. 5527.—The following papers regarding the removal of Mr. A. P. Pennell from the Indian Civil Service are published for general information.

The Government of India have not received a copy of the rejoinder submitted by Mr. Pennell to the Secretary of State for India. That letter will be published in a Blue Book, which is now under preparation at the India Office.

No. 54 OF 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 30th May 1901.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration and orders, the accompanying papers regarding the conduct of Mr. A. P. Pennell of the Indian Civil Service, lately District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali in Bengal.

2. Mr. Pennell, in his capacity of District and Sessions Judge, was recently called upon to try a charge of murder brought against Sadak Ali and three others. The case began on the 7th January 1901. The Assessors, on the conclusion of the evidence and arguments of the case, gave their opinion on the 25th January. The case was then adjourned for judgment till the 28th idem, but delivery of judgment was, for various reasons, postponed by Mr. Pennell till February the 15th. Of the four accused one was acquitted by him, two were convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life, and the fourth (Sadak Ali) was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. It was incumbent upon the Sessions Judge to make a reference to the High Court for the confirmation of the sentence of death on Sadak Ali under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the judgment terminates with the words "the proceedings will be submitted to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death passed upon the accused Sadak Ali." No reference was, however, made to the High Court; and on the 4th of March, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Pennell to make over, in accordance with their directions, the record to the Registrar of the Court, the Honourable Judges recommended his suspension. Orders were passed by the Government of Bengal on the same date suspending Mr. Pennell from the office of District and Sessions Judge. Mr. Pennell has subsequently appealed to Your Lordship against these orders, with which we have declined to interfere, and has asked that he may at once be reinstated and compensated for the treatment to which he has been subjected.

3. The record was produced by Mr. Pennell to the High Court on the 6th of March. The judgment had already been published without any official authority, in instalments in certain newspapers. The first portion of it that appeared in print was made public in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and its publication in that newspaper was completed on March 5. Moreover, prior to the delivery of judgment by Mr. Pennell, extracts purporting to be made from the order sheet in the case of the King-Emperor against Sadak Ali and others, and which were in fact copies of orders passed by Mr. Pennell after January 25, were published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Judgment was not given by the High Court until the 17th April. The accused Sadak Ali had then been under sentence of death for more than two months. The High Court set aside the conviction against him and directed that he should be retried. The retrial has since taken place; and

Sadak Ali has been sentenced to transportation for life. The conviction and sentence of transportation for life passed on the two other accused persons were also set aside by the High Court.

4. On the day on which judgment was delivered in the case of Sadak Ali and others, Mr. Pennell caused Mr. Reily, the District Superintendent of Police of Noakhali, to be arrested, and, on the following day, recorded proceedings in the matter, which purported to be held under section 477 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He therein stated that he considered it his duty to hold an inquiry preliminary to committing Mr. Reily to the High Court, to be tried for giving false evidence in the case against Sadak Ali, for forging a record of a Court of Justice, and for fraudulently using as genuine a forged document which he knew to be forged, and he fixed February 25 as the day for the commencement of the inquiry. Mr. Reily was, a few days after the date of this order, released by the High Court on bail, which had been previously refused by the Sessions Judge. An appeal to the High Court against Mr. Pennell's order of February 16 was heard by the same Bench which disposed of the appeal of Sadak Ali and others, and on the 26th of April 1901, the High Court set it aside also.

5. In disposing of the case of Sadak Ali and of the appeal in the matter of the proceedings taken against Mr. Reily, the High Court passed very severe criticisms upon the action of Mr. Pennell. They said that he had reversed the wholesome rule and right principle of law that a person accused of a crime should be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. They found that Sadak Ali had not had a fair trial in the Lower Court, and accordingly they set aside his conviction, and directed that he should be retried. Mr. Justice Amir Ali observed that Mr. Pennell's judgment, which extended to 80 pages of print and which had taken him 16 days to write, "teemed with observations which prove to us beyond reasonable doubt that, whatever the causes, he had started upon the trial with the settled idea that not only the accused before him, but the others, whose names had been given by the complainant and his partizans, were guilty." In another part of his judgment the learned Judge remarked that Mr. Pennell "in his observations on the conduct of the Superintendent of Police, appeared to have exceeded all legitimate limits of criticism;" that there was "no possible excuse for introducing into the judgment matters which have not the remotest relevancy to the case, and comments on persons who have no sort of connection or concern with it;" and that "the introduction upon the record against all rules and principles of evidence of documents which had not the faintest bearing on or connection with the case which the Sessions Judge was trying, with the plain object of enabling him to ventilate his own grievances real or fancied, and delivering a homily to the public upon the general wrong doing of high placed officials, had made a travesty of justice." On the same occasion Mr. Justice Pratt, the colleague of Mr. Justice Amir Ali, spoke as follows:—

"The spectacle which Mr. Pennell, the Sessions Judge, has presented in this case must be painful to every right thinking man.

"The record abounds with documents which were not used in evidence either by the prosecution or on behalf of the defence. Mr. Pennell has chosen to import them himself and to make them exhibits in defiance of the law of evidence, and ostensibly that they may be made public for his own personal and ulterior purposes.

"He has set no bounds to his intemperate language, nor hesitated to heap vituperation upon the Viceroy, Lieutenant-Governor, High Court Judges, and many others wholly unconnected with the case before him. Imagining himself safe under the shield of what the law calls 'privilege,' he has taken an undue advantage of his position as Judge in order to vent his irritation upon all and sundry who, he conceives, have incurred his resentment. It is not that he has in an unguarded moment given utterance to some ill-advised expression. Fully one-third of the judgment, which occupies 80 pages of print, and which he admittedly took 16 days to write, is devoted to a scathing condemnation of officials high and low in respect of matters wholly irrelevant to the case under trial. It can hardly be deemed honourable for a Judge to draw pay from Government for time spent not in performing the plain judicial duty that lay before him, but in elaborating an uncharitable indictment against that very Government, as well as against several individuals whose position as he well knew precludes them from offering any reply."

6. In the subsequent appeal brought by Mr. Reily against Mr. Pennell's order of the 16th February, the Court, composed of the same learned Judges, expressed the strongest disapproval of the Sessions Judge's action in committing Mr. Reily to prison for nine days when there was not even a *prima facie* case against him. They held that "apart from the illegality of the order of commitment, and dealing with the merits of the case there was no ground for the proceeding," and that "in the judgment of the Sessions Judge, beyond surmises and assumptions, they found nothing to justify the view that the petitioner (Mr. Reily) had wilfully perjured himself or intentionally given false evidence in Court. There was less ground even for the charge of forgery." They summed up the judgment in the words: "We regret to observe that in dealing with this matter the Sessions Judge does not seem to have maintained a judicial balance of mind;" and accordingly they set aside his order.

7. These were the judgments of the High Court of Calcutta upon the two cases in which Mr. Pennell, as Sessions Judge at Noakhali, has recently been concerned. We have never read, and we cannot imagine, a more severe or uncompromising condemnation of the conduct of a Judge, both in his treatment of the judiciary and of the general aspects of the case before him, than was passed upon Mr. Pennell on this occasion: and we desire to express to Your Lordship our opinion that his conduct entirely merited the censure which the Judges of the High Court thought fit to apply to it. The spectacle of a Judge who treats the Bench as a public platform for the airing of his own grievances, for the gratification of personal animosity, or for the delivery of a polemical harangue, is profoundly discreditable both to the administration of justice and to the cause of law and order in this country. Such an attitude is not redeemed by ability, and is aggravated by malevolence. It deserves, in our opinion, the severest reprobation that is capable of being meted out to it.

8. It was upon receipt of the judgments in these two cases that the Lieutenant-Governor addressed an inquiry to the High Court as to whether the Honourable Judges were in agreement with him in thinking that Mr. Pennell could not again be placed in the office of Civil and Sessions Judge. The Judges replied that "inasmuch as Mr. Pennell had shown himself unfit to discharge judicial functions, they agree that he ought not again to be placed in the office of District and Sessions Judge." Sir John Woodburn thereupon reported to us, that, for reasons to which we shall presently allude, Mr. Pennell was not less unfit to be employed in any executive than in any judicial capacity; and that he accordingly recommended his removal from the Public Service, and retirement on such compassionate allowance as we might think right to recommend to Your Lordship. It is his recommendation upon which we are now called upon to express our views.

9. We will first deal with the circumstances of the recent trial, in so far as it is necessary for us to do so. The judgment of Mr. Pennell was in its essence—until this was lost sight of and forgotten—an indictment of the conduct of the local Police. We do not quarrel with this attitude on the part of the Sessions Judge. There is much, in our opinion, to show that the administration of the Police in the Noakhali District is not in a satisfactory state. This is one illustration of a case, the gravity of which is candidly acknowledged by the Government of India, and to which they are addressing their serious attention. In the district under examination the matter has excited the earnest attention of the Lieutenant Governor, who has directed a special inquiry that is now in progress. In their judgment of the 17th April, the Judges of the High Court have stated the attitude which a Judge should take in respect of any condemnation of the action of the Police, in a case which comes before him, in language which will commend itself to all reasonably minded men. Some justification might, indeed, be offered for a Judge if, led away by feelings of honest indignation at what appeared to be oppressive treatment, he hastily strayed beyond the bounds of judicial language. But no excuse of this nature can be offered on behalf of Mr. Pennell. It cannot be pleaded on his behalf that he has been led by, inexperience into using other than judicial language. The language used in his judgment is not that of the righteously indignant Judge, and, in paragraph 2 of his published memorial to Your Lordship, dated 23rd March last, he has himself stated that he had deliberately determined to make use of the judgment in order

to attack the Government and the higher judicial authorities in India. Mr. Pennell has advanced, as the reason for his extraordinary action, the letter addressed to him by Mr. Buckland, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated January the 26th (enclosure No. 18 of the Bengal Government's letter of May the 9th), regarding the improper manner in which Mr. Pennell had, in his letter to Mr. Buckland of 31st December 1900, referred to one of the Judges of the High Court. The fact that there was no foundation for Mr. Pennell's contention that this letter constituted an attempt on the part of the executive Government to intimidate him with a view to preventing him from directing the prosecution of Mr. Reilly, is completely established in the Bengal Government's letter. We are unable to find anything to show that Mr. Pennell's action was dictated by good faith or integrity of purpose. In our opinion his judgment can only be regarded as a vituperative and calumnious attack on all constituted authority in this country, and his motives in writing it can be adequately inferred from the fact that publicity was given to it before the record was permitted to go to the High Court. It is not necessary to refer here to any of the matters foreign to the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused persons being tried before him, which Mr. Pennell introduced into his judgment, since an examination of them is not material to the consideration of Mr. Pennell's action in importing them into the record. But, if the value of his charges against the Local Government and against other persons may be estimated from the character of the accusations which, in the course of the judgment, he thought fit to level against the Government of India, in connection with the notorious Chapra case, we may inform Your Lordship, without any demur, that the latter were destitute of any truth from beginning to end.

10. There remain four other aspects of Mr. Pennell's case, to which we have been constrained to give our own, and to which we invite Your Lordship's attention.

The first of these is Mr. Pennell's previous conduct upon the Bench. The recent occasion has been by no means the first on which his proceedings as a Judge have exposed him to the censure of the High Court. In July 1898 the High Court set aside an order passed by Mr. Pennell as Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, and directed the Registrar to expunge from the record in the case of Baroda Nath Bhattacharji *versus* Kerait Shaikh certain objectionable remarks regarding the conduct of Government, the Magistrate, and the Deputy Magistrate.

In March 1900 the High Court again instructed him with reference to the judgments recorded by him in two appeals which came before him when acting as Sessions Judge of Saran, that a judicial officer is not warranted in making any imputation against the character of any person in the course of judicial proceedings, unless some substantial ground arising out of the proceedings exists for his doing so, and that he is still less justified in making a general imputation against a whole body of public servants at random, and unnecessarily for the purposes of the case. It was stated that certain passages in the judgment in the appeal of Narsingh Singh *versus* the Queen-Empress had been expressed in terms which the Judges regarded as intemperate and conspicuously wanting in that sense of dignity and self-restraint which ought to characterise all judicial utterances. Mr. Pennell was reminded that the Court had, on a previous occasion, been compelled to expunge portions of a judgment delivered by him, as intemperate in expression and containing improper and uncalled for imputations, and the Judges expressed a hope that they would not have to admonish him again.

The transfer of Mr. Pennell from Saran to Noakhali in 1899 was further due, not, as he falsely states in his judgment now under notice, to his conduct in the Chapra case, but to his incompetence as a Judge. Mr. Pennell, as Additional Judge of Saran, had allowed the arrears of Sessions cases to accumulate to such a degree that it was considered hopeless to expect their early disposal as long as he remained in occupation of that post.

11. The second aspect is Mr. Pennell's conduct in connection with the present case, which has revealed a complete disregard of all official discipline, that is incapable of any other interpretation than a studied revolt against superior authority,

and a wilful desire to provoke removal from the service of which he is a member. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that, though refused leave by the Local Government on February 27, Mr. Pennell nevertheless disobeyed orders and left the station. On the 3rd March he was ordered to return there, and again disobeyed. On the 14th March he was ordered to deliver over the record to the High Court, by the Officiating Registrar, in accordance with an order issued by the Criminal Bench. He declined and treated the order with contempt. On March 5, he was again ordered to return to Noakhali and again disobeyed. When he did subsequently return, it was only to receive a public ovation which was, as the Bengal Government observes, intended as a political demonstration. Mr. Pennell has further continuously transgressed the orders of the Government of India relating to the communication by servants of Government of official documents or information to the public Press by making public many of the papers relating to the recent case, including the improper and disrespectful memorial to Your Lordship of the 23rd March, which was returned to him. The Government of India have in consequence been placed in the intolerable position of reading in the newspapers from day to day the first intimation of the proceedings of an insubordinate official, of whose conduct they had no official cognizance, and over whom they were powerless to exercise control. Among the papers to which publicity was thus given in the Press was a letter, purporting to have been written by Mr. Pennell to the Government Prosecutor at Noakhali with reference to the retrial of Sadak Ali, and alleged to have been handed to the papers by Mr. Pennell himself. In this communication, a copy of which is included in the enclosures to this despatch, Mr. Pennell instructed the Government Pleader in what manner he ought to proceed in order to secure a verdict against the man for sentencing whom to death he had himself been overruled, and he further betrayed a disrespect towards the Judges of the High Court who had ordered the retrial, and a personal animus against the victims of his own original judgment, which would be incredible were they not in entire keeping with every other incident in his conduct. Finally, Mr. Pennell has left India not only without leave, but in open disregard of an intimation that such leave had not been granted to him. The Bengal Government, on hearing that Mr. Pennell proposed to start for England, referred to us the question whether he should be allowed to proceed. We requested them to inform him that under Art. 8 of his covenant he could not leave India without permission. Mr. Pennell has written a letter, dated 14th May, in reply, stating that he was unaware whether he had to apply to the Government of India or the Government of Bengal for permission, and that he proposed to leave the following day in anticipation of permission being given by the requisite authority. He sailed from Bombay on May 15. Like all other officers of Government, Mr. Pennell is under an obligation to make himself familiar with the leave rules, and it is absolutely inconceivable to us that any Civil Servant could imagine for a moment that he could leave India at his own pleasure. Art. 218 of the Civil Service Regulations prohibits leave of absence being granted for a definite period to an officer suspended from duty, and provides that, if permission to proceed to England is granted in such a case, it should only be for such period as the Secretary of State may determine. We can only consider Mr. Pennell's action in this matter as due to a deliberate disregard of all rules and regulations, which is in entire harmony with his previous behaviour: and, in our opinion, it amounts to wilful desertion.

12. Thirdly, we desire to refer to the memorial which Mr. Pennell has addressed to Your Lordship, regarding his suspension from duty. His original memorial was forwarded to the Bengal Government on the 23rd of March, and a copy of this document has, we understand, reached Your Lordship. The Lieutenant-Governor very properly declined on April 2nd to forward the memorial until certain disrespectful and improper language had been omitted from it. Mr. Pennell, on April 29th, submitted a revised memorial. The contentions advanced in the memorial are that no charges were framed against Mr. Pennell, that he was not asked for any explanation, and that no limit was placed on the period of his suspension. The High Court's letter of the 4th March 1901, to the address of the Bengal Government, gives the reasons for which the Court recommended his suspension. In our opinion those reasons entirely justified, and in fact rendered necessary, the action taken by the Bengal Government.

We cannot in any way accept Mr. Pennell's assertion that he was not unwilling to surrender the record. He excuses himself for not having made the reference to the High Court required by the law because the file was in the copying department from the 16th to the 28th of February. Admitting that so much time was required in order that the judgment might be copied for the use of the appellants, there was, in our opinion, no reason whatever for the subsequent delay. The suggestion made in Mr. Pennell's letter of 28th February (enclosure No. 31 of the Bengal Government's letter of 9th May) that it was necessary for him to make the record personally over to the High Court, and to have some of the exhibits photographed before the record passed out of his hands, seems to us to be puerile, and the explanation offered in the memorial of his not having made the record over to the Registrar on March 4th, does not in the least palliate his contemptuous treatment of the order by the High Court. In our opinion it was not necessary that any charges should be framed, or that any explanation should be demanded from Mr. Pennell, before the order for his suspension was passed.

It was clearly impossible that a Judge, who had behaved in such a manner as Mr. Pennell had done in respect of the delivery of the record to the High Court, should continue in office. The actual cause of suspension having been his failure to deliver the record, the High Court, on the conclusion of the appeal to which the record referred, intimated on the 23rd April that Mr. Pennell had by his suspension to that date been sufficiently punished for his contumacy in not surrendering the record. They could not, however, recommend his restoration to a Judgeship, and they concurred, as has already been pointed out, with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that he was unfit to be replaced in that position. It follows from our acceptance of this view that we think that Mr. Pennell has no claim whatsoever to reinstatement or to compensation—the two prayers contained in his memorial to Your Lordship of the 29th April.

13. The fourth consideration, which we have found it impossible to overlook, which was equally present to the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and which we desire to commend to Your Lordship, is the conduct of Mr. Pennell in the previous stages of his official career. Mr. Pennell has now been a member of the Indian Civil Service for not far short of 16 years. We have already referred to his earlier conduct as a Judge, and to the reiterated censures which it has provoked from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. It is conceivable, however, that an individual, though disqualified by aptitude or temper from the becoming discharge of judicial functions, might yet be the possessor of faculties which would qualify him for an executive career. It is even conceivable that errors of egotism or judgment, which would discredit the Bench, might be condoned in consideration of exceptional abilities or service in other spheres of employment. In common with the Local Government, we have made a careful examination of Mr. Pennell's previous record of service. We desire now to acquaint Your Lordship with the result.

Mr. Pennell was employed as an Assistant Magistrate in Bengal from November 1886 to March 1889, and from March 1889 to the end of November 1889 in the Account Department, which he left at his own request. He was then transferred to Burma, in which Province he served in various capacities, as Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner, until the 16th of January 1895, when he was returned to Bengal. Since his return he has not been employed except in a judicial capacity. Mr. Pennell was, while employed in Burma, charged with frequent acts of insubordination, and on two occasions his conduct came to the notice of Lord Elgin's Government. In the first of these instances Mr. Pennell was guilty of a course of action, which sufficiently reveals his uncontrolled and vindictive temper. When in the position of Settlement Officer, he himself laid hold of a Thugyi, the local official of a revenue circle in Burma, who had offended him by his demeanour, tied his hands behind his back with the cord from his office box, and with his own hand inflicted a severe beating upon the Thugyi with his riding whip. On the same day Mr. Pennell gave the Thugyi a verbal order to appear before him at a particular village three days afterwards. On arrival at that village Mr. Pennell found that the Thugyi had left for Moulmein, and he issued a warrant for his arrest. He was arrested and brought before Mr. Pennell two days afterwards. In spite of the

fact that he was in possession of orders from the Deputy Commissioner of the district, dated the day before Mr. Pennell required his presence, ordering him to Moulmein, and of a subsequent order granting him two months' leave, Mr. Pennell directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for contempt of Court and to remain in custody until his examination had been completed. The opinion of this outrageous incident expressed by the Chief Commissioner was that "Mr. Pennell's conduct throughout the affair had been wholly illegal and unjustifiable, and that his explanation was altogether unsatisfactory and showed a want of proper appreciation of the grave nature of the illegalities which he had committed. The Thugyi would have been perfectly justified in taking criminal proceedings against him, and appeared to have acted with great forbearance in spite of the cruel and illegal manner in which he had been treated." With this opinion we entirely concur. Mr. Pennell was punished for this serious offence by reduction from the responsible position of Settlement Officer to that of Assistant Commissioner of the first grade, and was debarred from being placed in charge of a district until he had shown himself fit for that position. He failed, however, to profit by the lesson which he had then received, and in the following year Sir Alexander Mackenzie found it necessary to record the note, printed as enclosure No. 5 of the Burma papers attached to the Bengal Government's letter of the 9th May. From this note we call attention to the following extracts:—

Mr. Pennell seems to look upon himself as the chartered libertine of the Burma Commission, and voids impertinences in his official and demi-official correspondence which would not be tolerated in any Government service elsewhere, and which it is high time should cease even here and from him.

I am not sure that I ought not to suspend Mr. Pennell at once, or reduce him to a subdivision, reporting the facts of this and other cases in which Mr. Pennell has misconducted himself, to the Government of India, that he might be kept in Burma in a subordinate position until he learns how to behave himself decently; but I am willing to give him once more a *locus penitentiae*.

I may remark here that the reckless manner in which, not in his demi-official of the 25th August only, but as a general rule in all his correspondence, Mr. Pennell exposes the work and character of the officers who have preceded him, is something unique in my experience. He has no good word for any one but himself. I must say that so far I have seen little in his management of Maubin to warrant his self-complacency. His reports have all been months in arrears. The only thing that he seems to do *con amore* is to criticise the work of his predecessors and superiors, while he wastes his time on such long winded impertinences as his letter of the 19th October and that to the Judicial Commissioner about the Kremer case.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie then reported to Lord Elgin's Government that the case referred to in his note was only the climax of a long series of acts of insubordination and impertinences of which Mr. Pennell had been guilty. He observed, "both the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division in which Mr. Pennell served have complained to the Chief Commissioner repeatedly of Mr. Pennell's conduct in this respect. The Judicial Commissioner also had reason to find fault with him on the same account. The Chief Commissioner was inclined to believe that Mr. Pennell was to some extent a victim of dyspepsia, and, in the hope that he would, with better health, develop better manners, spoke very seriously to him at Maubin about his attitude towards his Commissioner. Mr. Pennell promised amendment, but afterwards sought to make the Chief Commissioner's leniency appear to be an approval of his conduct. Following on this came the present correspondence, and the Chief Commissioner felt that he had no option but to read Mr. Pennell a severe lesson." Mr. Pennell was at that time expected shortly to revert to Bengal, and Lord Elgin's Government directed that he should remain under the orders of the Chief Commissioner until he complied with the latter's direction, calling upon him to submit an explanation of his insubordinate attitude. On the 1st of January 1895, the Chief Commissioner reported that Mr. Pennell had complied with his order and had asked indulgence for his conduct. This submission had, however, been very tardily made, and only after Sir Alexander Mackenzie had refused to receive a letter couched in very objectionable language, which Mr. Pennell had in the first instance forwarded to him. The order of suspension against Mr. Pennell was accordingly withdrawn and he was permitted to return to Bengal. His proceedings subsequent to that date have already been related to Your Lordship.

14. From this survey of the official career of Mr. Pennell, it is not, in our opinion, possible to draw any other conclusions than those which have been deduced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, namely, that Mr. Pennell is equally unfitted for judicial and for executive work, that he has been habitually and designedly insubordinate, that he has repeatedly abused his official position and powers, and that he is "so deluded by a morbid and sometimes malignant vanity, which has become the irreclaimable habit of his character, that he can no longer be employed to the advantage of Government in any capacity". We therefore concur with Sir John Woodburn in recommending that he should be removed from the service. His conduct therein has already set a most pernicious example; and his continuance in it would, in our opinion, amount to a public scandal. We have searched Mr. Pennell's career in vain for any extenuating circumstances which might justify us in asking Your Lordship to sanction a compassionate allowance to him. But, in a record that has been marked throughout by insubordination and has culminated in wilful desertion, we have failed to find any ground for such indulgence, and upon this point we have accordingly no recommendation to make.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

CURZON.

A. P. PALMER.

C. M. RIVAZ.

T. RALEIGH.

E. FG. LAW.

E. R. ELLES.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 123-A. D., dated the 9th May 1901, and enclosures.
2. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 124-A. D., dated the 9th May 1901, and enclosed memorial.
3. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 299-A. D., dated the 19th May 1901, and enclosure.
4. Letter from Mr. Pennell to the Government's Prosecutor, Noakhali.
5. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 936—7-C.-29, dated the 27th November 1894, and enclosures.
6. Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 2080, dated the 21st December 1894.

Enclosure No. 1.

No. 123-A. D., dated Darjeeling, the 9th May 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to lay before the Government of India the following report regarding the conduct of Mr. A. P. Pennell, I.C.S., late District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali.

2. The matters to be dealt with in this report are of twofold character,—*first*, Mr. Pennell's judgment and proceedings in the Char Uria murder case, *Emperor versus* Sadak Ali and others, and, *second*, his general conduct in the discharge of his official duties. As these two matters are closely intertwined with each other, and considerable correspondence bearing on them has passed between this Government, the High Court, and Mr. Pennell, they will perhaps be presented most clearly to the Government of India by being treated in the chronological order of the occurrences and by their main points being summarised in this letter; while the details will be found in the enclosures set out at length in an appendix.

3. Early in December 1900 Mr. Pennell obtained short casual leave to Calcutta, and when in Calcutta was granted a brief extension of this leave. On 25th and 26th of December some more correspondence passed between Mr. Pennell and Mr. E. P. Chapman, then Registrar of the High Court, also on the subject of casual leave. Mr. Pennell remained in Calcutta during the Christmas holidays, and on the 31st December applied to me for further casual leave for the 2nd of January. On the

Enclosure No. 15.

same day he wrote to me a letter explaining his delay in applying for the leave for the 2nd of January, and in the course of this letter he used these words:—"Mr. Rampini has not replied either to my letter or telegram. I cannot compel him to reply. He has against me a private grudge of long standing in connection with a syndicate into which he entered for promoting a tea company."

I gave him the leave for the 2nd of January as soon as possible, and put away the letter, being unable, through press of work and the number of official visitors, to attend immediately to the rest of its contents. During the month of January the subject of the casual leave of Judges came prominently to the notice of Government; and, in dealing with it, Mr. Pennell's letter of the 31st December, which had meanwhile been overlooked, again came before me. On the 26th of January, therefore, I wrote to him with reference to the passage in it relating to Mr. Justice Rampini, already quoted above. I wrote: "This is an imputation of motive which ought not to be made against any

Enclosure No. 18.

one, and certainly not against a Judge of the High Court, as a reason for his dealing with an official matter in a particular way. Before taking any action on the subject, I think it right to give you an opportunity of withdrawing this passage, if you desire to do so. If you prefer to let it stand, it will be my duty to bring it to Mr. Rampini's notice." On 29th of January Mr. Pennell enquired of me by telegraph whether my letter of the 26th was written by order of Government; and on the 31st he inquired by telegraph whether I had received his previous message. I took no notice of these telegrams, because he knew, or ought to have known, well enough that the Chief Secretary has the express or implied authority of the Lieutenant-Governor for all his official actions and correspondence; and that it is not open to an officer serving under the Government to endeavour to differentiate between the orders emanating from the Lieutenant-Governor himself and those issued by a Secretary on his behalf, even without His Honour's knowledge. The correspondence ending with Mr. Pennell's letter of the 2nd March shows that he has never withdrawn the charge against Mr. Rampini which he has never substantiated. It is due to Mr. Rampini that it should be mentioned here that he has volunteered to Government an explanation which, as might have been expected, is perfectly satisfactory. It should also be stated that, while the correspondence just quoted was in progress,

this Government had no knowledge whatever of the particular case on which Mr. Pennell happened to be engaged at Noakhali at the time my letter of the 26th of January was written in Calcutta and received at Noakhali. It appears from entry 18 on page 7 of the High Court's Paper-book in the appeal case of Sadak Ali and others that my letter of the 26th January reached Mr. Pennell's hands during the hearing of the Char Uria murder case, and, without any justification whatever for doing so, he brought it as an exhibit on to the record of that case, with the remark: "It seems to me that the matter may be something more than a coincidence, and that it may be an attempt on the part of the executive authorities to intimidate me." My letter made no reference whatever to the case which Mr. Pennell was trying, and nothing could have been further from the intention of Government than to interfere with or to appear to interfere with or intimidate Mr. Pennell in any way. Had they wished to do so, that certainly would not have been the method they would have chosen.

4. It was on the 8th of February that the attention of Government was first drawn to the possibility of the development of a sensational case at Noakhali by the appearance, in a native newspaper published in Calcutta, of certain paragraphs purporting to be extracts from the order sheet of the case on which Mr. Pennell was then engaged. Up to that moment the Government still had no knowledge of the case or any information whatever regarding it. The extracts which appeared in the native newspaper contained a greater portion of the entries 18 to 21 (pages 7 to 9 of the Paper-book) of Mr. Pennell's proceedings.

5. On the 14th of February this Government, after consulting the Honourable Judges of the High Court, issued my circular No. 1-A. to all District Judges under this Government, with a view to regulate the practice under which casual leave might be obtained by those officers.

6. On 15th of February a telegram was received from the Magistrate of Noakhali to the effect that, in the Char Uria murder case, Mr. Pennell had charged the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Reily, with offences under sections 193, 465 and 471 of the Penal Code, and that, section 466 not being bailable, the Judge had refused application for bail, had refused to hear the Magistrate, and told the Magistrate that he would not grant bail until Mr. Reily was suspended, and that Mr. Reily was in jail. The Magistrate asked for orders suspending Mr. Reily or any action which Government might deem advisable. On the 16th of February this Government suspended Mr. Reily, and ordered the Magistrate to inform the Judge and apply for bail and furnish full particulars, including a copy of the Judge's proceedings. A copy of Mr. Pennell's proceedings of the 16th February on the Magistrate's application for bail for Mr. Reily is enclosed. On the same day the Magistrate again telegraphed that the Judge refused application for bail of Mr. Reily, and had rejected the application for a copy of the proceedings, that separate proceedings were not yet drawn, and that particulars could not be furnished until a copy of the judgment had been received, the papers being voluminous. The Magistrate was then informed that, his application for bail having been refused, Government could do no more, and that Mr. Reily must make his own motion to the High Court by affidavit or as he might be advised. On the 20th of February there were received from the Magistrate a copy of Mr. Pennell's proceedings under section 477 of the Criminal Procedure Code, dated 16th of February, *Emperor versus Reily*, and of a further order of the same date in the same matter.

Under such circumstances, this Government could only allow the law to take its course in respect of Mr. Reily. It has to be mentioned that no authentic copy of Mr. Pennell's judgment reached the Government, although the judgment was delivered on the 15th of February, and although the judgment began to appear at once by instalments in the native daily papers, until printed copies of the Paper-book in the appeal case to the High Court, which bears date 27th of March, were officially obtained by the Legal Remembrancer.

7. Mr. Pennell, having delivered his judgment by which one man was sentenced to death and two to transportation for life, applied on the 20th of February for casual leave. His application was received on the 23rd, and, in accordance with the usual practice, the High Court were asked by this Government whether Mr. Pennell's application should be granted. On receipt of their reply to the effect that his application should not be granted at present, Mr. Pennell was informed accordingly by telegraph on the 27th and by letter of the same date, enclosing a copy of the telegram. Moreover, by an oversight, the telegram was twice issued to him, both by myself and by my office. Thereupon Mr. Pennell, having received both the telegrams by which his application for casual leave was refused, proceeded to leave his station and came to Calcutta. His letter of the 28th of February shows how, with these two

Enclosure No. 26.

telegrams refusing his leave in his possession (a refusal which covered the whole of the applications contained in his letter of the 20th February), he nevertheless left his station in anticipation of sanction, and asked for approval to his action. He reached Calcutta late on Friday, the 1st of March. I was then directed to ask the High Court on the 2nd of March whether they had given Mr. Pennell any leave to come to Calcutta, and whether it was their wish that he should remain in Calcutta or be ordered back to his station, Noakhali, which he had left without orders. The High Court replied that they had not given Mr. Pennell leave; that they did not wish that he should leave Noakhali at present for various reasons, one of them being that the record of the capital sentence case had not up to the 1st been received by the High Court; and that, in their opinion, he should be ordered to return to Noakhali at once. Thereupon Mr. Pennell was ordered, in my letter No. 1480-A.B., dated the 3rd of March, to leave Calcutta at once and return to Noakhali. He did not obey those orders.

Enclosure No. 31.

8 While Mr. Pennell was thus disobeying this Government in coming to Calcutta against orders and in not leaving when directed, he was engaged in a separate controversy with the High Court. The circumstances are set forth in the following letter No. 600, of the 4th March 1901, from Mr. R. Sheepshanks, the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, to my address:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Chief Justice and the Judges of this Court to request you to immediately lay the following matter before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Civil.

PRESENT:

The Full Court.

2. From a Sessions statement submitted by Mr. A. P. Pennell, the Sessions Judge of Noakhali, it appeared that three persons, named Sadak Ali, Anwar Ali, and Islam, had been convicted by Mr. Pennell on the 15th February last of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, one of whom, namely, Sadak Ali, had been sentenced to death. This morning the proceedings not having been submitted by Mr. Pennell under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Criminal Bench having been informed by the Registrar that the record of the case is now in Calcutta, in the possession and custody of Mr. Pennell, the Judges sitting on the Criminal Bench issued an order that Mr. Pennell do make over and deliver the entire record forthwith to Mr. Sheepshanks, the Officiating Registrar, who was authorised by the order to receive the same.

3. I am directed to say that Mr. Sheepshanks, accompanied by Mr. Chapman, went to the Hotel Continental this morning to call upon Mr. Pennell to carry out the order of the Court. Mr. Sheepshanks and Mr. Chapman saw Mr. Pennell at the hotel at a quarter past 11 to-day and Mr. Sheepshanks delivered to Mr. Pennell the proceeding directing him to deliver over the record in accordance with the order issued by the Criminal Bench. Mr. Pennell treated the proceeding with contempt, declined to reply to it, and did not hand over the record to Mr. Sheepshanks.

4. I am directed by the Chief Justice and the Judges of this Court, who are of opinion that Mr. Pennell's behaviour in this matter amounts to gross insubordination and to misconduct within the terms of section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to recommend that the Local Government, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the terms of the section, do immediately issue an order for Mr. Pennell's suspension, and to request that the Court may be at once informed of such orders as may be issued on this letter.

5. I am directed to recommend that an order issue also under section 26 of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Courts Act, 1887, suspending Mr. Pennell from his office as District Judge.

Thereupon Mr. Pennell was by a notification of the 4th March suspended from his office under section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 26 of Act XII of 1887. A copy of the High Court's letter and of the notification was furnished to him, and at the same time it was pointed out to him that he had not obeyed the orders of the 3rd March directing his immediate return to Noakhali, and he was again directed to proceed there at once. These orders he again did not obey.

Enclosure No. 35.

9. Mr. Pennell then proceeded to Kurseong (although he had been twice ordered to return to Noakhali), and from there inquired whether it was in contemplation to frame any charges against him, and whether he would be allowed to submit any explanation or to be heard in his defence. He was informed in reply, on the 13th of March, that this Government had at present no further information to communicate to him, and it was again pointed out to him that he had disobeyed orders.

10. Mr. Pennell then addressed you in his letter No. 2--Suspension, dated Calcutta, the 18th of March, which was forwarded to you under cover of my letter No. 2025-A., dated 19th of March. It is within the knowledge of the Government of India that the Lieutenant-Governor then stated his opinion that the grounds on which the High Court had recommended Mr. Pennell's suspension amply justified the action which they recommended. At that time the Lieutenant-Governor was precluded from offering any further observations, as the appeal case was then in the hands of the High Court, from whom His Honour expected to hear further in due course. Mr. Pennell was at once furnished with a copy of your letter No. 2691, dated the 20th of March, in which the Government of India declined to interfere with the orders passed by the Government of Bengal.

11. On the 23rd of March Mr. Pennell addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council through the Chief Secretary to this Government. A copy of this memorial will be found among the enclosures to this letter. As this memorial contained disrespectful and improper language, and, therefore, was inadmissible by the rules in force about the submission of memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India, it was returned to Mr. Pennell for revision, if he thought fit, with my letter of the 2nd of April. The expressions which were open to objection were pointed out to him. A revised memorial was received from Mr. Pennell on the 30th of April, and has been laid before the Government of India with my separate letter No. 124-A. D. of this date. In this connection it may be mentioned that on the 21st of March Mr. Pennell addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, which appeared in the newspapers. The memorial of 23rd of March purports to be a copy of the memorial of the 21st of March. In the memorial of the latter date, the word "surreptitiously" has been twice substituted for the word "privately" at the end of paragraph 6 of the memorial of the 21st March.

12. Mr. Pennell personally surrendered the record, containing his judgment of the 15th February, to the Registrar on the 6th of March, and the record being very voluminous, the printing was not finished until the 27th of March. When copies were delivered to the pleader for the appellant, Sadak Ali, the Easter holidays were then about to commence, and on the application of the pleader, the appeal case was postponed and was taken up on the 10th of April, when the Court re-opened after the holidays. Judgment was delivered on the 17th of April. As no further communication had been received up to the 23rd April, I was directed to apply to the High Court for a copy of the judgments of the Criminal Bench, which had appeared in the newspapers. On the same date the High Court furnished this Government with a copy of the judgments of the Criminal Bench (Mr. Justices Amir Ali and Pratt) in the appeal case, with special reference to the observations of those Honourable Judges upon the terms of Mr. Pennell's judgment.

Enclosure No. 41.

The High Court's letter went on to say that in their opinion the authority of the Court had been sufficiently vindicated and Mr. Pennell sufficiently punished for his contumacy (*i.e.*, his insubordinate attitude towards the Court in refusing to hand over the record to the Registrar on the 4th March) by the suspension to which he had been already subjected on their recommendation.

13. A copy of these judgments in appeal as well as of the Paper-book, Part I and Part II of the Appeal, No. 173 of 1901, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India. In their judgments the Criminal Bench discharged two of the accused, namely, Aslam and Anwar Ali, and ordered the retrial of the principal accused, Sadak Ali. The Government of India will observe the severe terms in which the Honourable Judges commented on Mr. Pennell's infringement of every canon of judicial decorum and judicial propriety, on his introduction into his judgment of irrelevant matters, on his intemperate language, on his vituperation of the highest officials of the country and many others wholly unconnected with the case before him. No more severe remarks could be made by an Appellate Court than that the principal accused had not had a fair trial in the Court below, and that the Judge did not bring to the trial a calm and dispassionate mind. The Lieutenant-Governor has read these judgments of Mr. Pennell of the 15th of February and of the Criminal Bench of the High Court of the 17th of April with care and concern, and will further consider them later on.

14. It has been mentioned in paragraph 6 above that Mr. Reily, then District Superintendent of Police of Noakhali, was committed to jail on the 15th of February by Mr. Pennell. After a few days, he was released on bail by order of the High Court, and an application for the transfer of his case from Noakhali was lodged by him in the High Court. Subsequently, on the 27th of March, Mr. Reily's pleader stated to the High Court that it was no longer necessary to ask for a transfer of the case, but he applied for a postponement of all the proceedings in Mr. Reily's case, until the pending appeal in the murder case should be disposed of. His application was granted by the Court. After the appeal case had been disposed of, the rule for the transfer of Mr. Reily's case was discharged. The application on Mr. Reily's behalf to quash all the proceedings in his case came before the Criminal Bench on the 25th of April. In their judgment, delivered on the 26th April, a copy of which is enclosed, the High Court have acquitted Mr. Reily, holding that there is nothing in the evidence produced before Mr. Pennell in the trial of the murder case at Noakhali to support the charge on which Mr. Pennell committed Mr. Reily to jail. While the Judges censured Mr. Reily for an error of judgment in respect of a copy of a certain map, they held that in his proceedings Mr. Pennell did not maintain a judicial balance of mind, and they expressed the strongest disapproval of his illegal order in committing Mr. Reily to jail without the necessary preliminary enquiry.

15. Upon receipt of the judgments in the murder-appeal case, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the High Court. A copy of my letter, dated 27th of April, is enclosed. The Lieutenant-Governor recapitulated to the High Court

* Enclosure No. 1.

† Enclosure No. 2.

the several occasions—the Mymensingh case,* the Chapra case,† the Noakhali case, the case of Mr. Reily—in which Mr. Pennell has by his intemperate language and disregard of judicial canons drawn upon himself their official censure, both by letter and by reversion on appeal. His Honour expressed his opinion (based upon these cases) to the High Court that Mr. Pennell cannot be again placed in the office of Civil and Sessions Judge, and asked the Honourable Court whether they agreed with him. The Honourable Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have in their letter No. 1164, dated 7th instant, expressed their opinion, upon the materials now before them, that Mr. Pennell has shown himself unfit to discharge judicial functions, and concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Pennell ought not again to be placed in the office of District and Sessions Judge.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has been constrained, in the consideration of these judgments in the Noakhali case, to notice certain points, to which

I am to invite the attention of the Government of India. But Mr. Pennell's judgment is of such great length and the inaccurate and unfounded assertions contained in it are so numerous that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot undertake to refer in this communication to more than a few of them.

Mr. Pennell contends in his judgment that he was transferred to Noakhali in consequence of his judgment in the Chapra case, and bases his argument on the circumstance that the transfer was subsequent to that judgment. The true facts are that his transfer to Noakhali had been settled long before the Government had heard of the Chapra case, and before the appeal had been preferred to him in that case. It was the outcome of correspondence which showed that he had allowed heavy arrears of Sessions cases to accumulate, and that it was hopeless to expect their early disposal while he held the Additional Judgeship of Saran-Champaran. The Government considered that he should be transferred to a lighter charge, and the light Judgeship of Noakhali was accordingly chosen. The Additional Judgeship of Saran-Champaran, it may be observed, was a temporary one, and it was necessary that the fullest possible assistance should be given to the District Judge while it lasted. The High Court were informed that another Additional Judge would be sent to Chapra as soon as an officer was available. Mr. Pennell was then in temporary charge of the District Judgeship, pending the return of Mr. R. H. Anderson from furlough. Subsequently Mr. Fisher was selected for the Additional Judgeship, and he was posted to it when relieved by Mr. Carstairs, for whom he had been acting in the Sonthal Parganas. Before, however, he became available, Mr. R. H. Anderson relieved Mr. Pennell of the District Judgeship, and the latter was, as purely temporary measure until the arrival of his successor, kept on at Chapra as Additional Judge. Mr. Pennell, whose judgment in the Chapra case was delivered on the 7th October, argues that, as he despatched a copy of that judgment to the Government on the 8th October, and he was informed of his transfer to Noakhali on the 16th, the Government must have read the judgment before passing the order for his transfer. The Government had in fact no knowledge that he had delivered his judgment when his transfer was formally ordered; and the order was gazetted on the 18th October—as soon as it could be. It is true that Mr. Pennell sent a copy of his judgment to the Government, but his letter was received in the Calcutta Office, and the Durga Puja holidays (from the 9th to the 20th October) having then commenced, it was not forwarded to Darjeeling, where the Government was, until the 28th October, and did not reach the Chief Secretary until the 31st October, that is, 15 days after Mr. Pennell was informed of his transfer to Noakhali. A copy of the judgment submitted, with a report, dated the 1st November 1899, by the Commissioner did not reach the Chief Secretary until even later—on the 10th November. These dates are all to be found in the printed records of this Government. I am to add, in conclusion, on this subject, that any idea of transferring Mr. Pennell to Noakhali on account of his judgment was never under the consideration, or in the mind, of the Government. Obviously, no notice whatever could have been taken of the judgment until a copy was before the Government. It was with surprise that the Government read the suggestion, first made in the public press that the transfer was due to the judgment. The Government, while stating in reply to a question in the Bengal Council that this was not the reason of the transfer, refrained from mentioning the real cause of the transfer, solely out of consideration for Mr. Pennell. It was not thought proper to make public the fact he had shown himself unequal to the work at Chapra.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, informed Mr. Pennell at Noakhali, in December 1899, that his transfer had been arranged before the Chapra case. What His Honour then said to Mr. Pennell about his judgment generally was that, if Mr. Pennell had delivered his judgment with the calmness and sobriety expected from every Judge, he would have carried the sympathies of every reader, but that the violence of his language had alienated much of the support he would otherwise have received. The fact that his transfer was due to the arrears of Sessions work was also subsequently communicated to Mr. Pennell in the letter from Private Secretary of the 12th June 1900, which he has

irrelevantly made an exhibit (No. X-28) in the Noakhali case. While bringing this letter on the record, Mr. Pennell has kept back the letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the 21st May, to which it was a reply, and a subsequent letter of his of the 15th June, in reply to the Private Secretary. I am to submit copies of these letters. It will be observed that

Enclosures Nos. 3 and 5.

in the letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Pennell wrote:—"I am sincerely sorry for my misbehaviour in the past and am earnestly desirous of doing better in the future. I feel that my judgment in the case of Narsingh Singh not only merited the censure which the High Court has bestowed upon it, but that it was wanting in charity, and that much else in my conduct has been even less defensible," and that in acknowledging the Private Secretary's letter he said:—"I shall be much obliged if you will inform the Lieutenant-Governor that I am very sensible of His Honour's kindness, and will do my best to deserve it." These unreserved and spontaneous communications he repudiated in October with similar suddenness and spontaneity, stating that he was ill when he wrote them; but it must be assumed that they were written deliberately and in full consciousness of their import. Notwithstanding this admission of misconduct in the past, promise of amendment in the future, and expression of indebtedness to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Pennell has in his present judgment questioned the truth of the reason given for his transfer to Noakhali, and made those aspersions on the Lieutenant-Governor, other high officials, and even private individuals which form so large a portion of the judgment.

In this connection it is necessary to make clear that Mr. Pennell has no grievance whatever to excuse even irritation on his part. He was given privilege leave from Mymensingh (of the climate of which place he complained), when he had earned it after return from furlough, and he was posted to Chapra partly out of consideration for his health, because he desired a dry district. He was, again, told by the Chief Secretary in January last that he might have leave in the present year. As to his transfer to Noakhali, the reason of it was explained to him months ago; and as to his being kept there for some time he had no ground of complaint. He was liable to serve in that district as any other officer, Judicial or Executive, of the Civil Service, and, as he was told in the Private Secretary's letter of the 12th June last, the district is not in any sense an undesirable one. Other officers have served there for many years.

Any grievance which Mr. Pennell may believe that he has against the Local Government is thus entirely the offspring of a mind diseased by suspicion; but the Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to the conclusion that he has been animated by even a worse feeling. It is impossible to read the slanders and insinuations of his judgment without the conviction that they have been inspired by malice. This conviction is supported by a perusal of the papers relating to his conduct in Burma, which are referred to in paragraph 21 below.

17. It has already been mentioned that Mr. Pennell put my letter of the 26th January to his address on the record of the murder case as an exhibit, with the remark that "it may be an attempt on the part of the executive authorities to intimidate me." The explanation given above that I, when writing on the 26th January, had no knowledge what case Mr. Pennell was trying at the time, is sufficient to refute Mr. Pennell's surmise, for which he had no justification. He similarly brought on the

Page 143 of the Paper-book.

Page 8 of the Paper-book.

record on the 31st January 1901, the resolution of the Government of India on the case of Narsingh Singh, as if it had been delivered to him on that day. The resolution was dated 18th April 1900, and was forwarded to him on the 28th idem. The idea that the Executive Government have in any way endeavoured to interfere with, influence, or affect Mr. Pennell's judgment is an entire fiction of his imagination.

18. There would be no difficulty in extracting from Mr. Pennell's judgment of 15th February the objectionable passages in which he has introduced irrelevant matters entirely unconnected with the case, and has deliberately (for on the 4th February

Page 9 of the Paper-book.

1901 he recorded that it was necessary that he should avoid any hasty expressions) traduced the highest authorities in the country and not hesitated to charge some of them with falsehood. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Government of India will read these passages, as he has read them, with surprise and concern,—surprise that an officer of 15 years' service, a District and Sessions Judge, should be capable of recording them in judicial decisions,—concern at the pernicious example which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, would disorganise the entire administration of the province.

19 This is not the first time that Mr. Pennell's proceedings as a judicial officer have been severely censured by the High Court. I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the copy of the judgment of the High

Enclosure No. 1.

Court (J. O'Kinealy, J., and G. S. Henderson, J., dated the 1st July 1898) in the Mymensingh case of *Baroda Nath Bhattacharjee*, petitioner, *versus* Kerait Sheikh, in which the High Court set aside Mr. Pennell's order as without jurisdiction, and at the same time directed the Registrar to expunge all portions of the judgment of the Sessions Judge in regard to the conduct of Government and of the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate. Also in connection with the Chapra case, to which

Enclosure No. 2.

Mr. Pennell has himself invited attention, the Registrar of the High Court was directed, on the 20th March 1900, to point out to Mr. Pennell that a judicial officer "is not warranted in making any imputation against the character of any person in the course of judicial proceedings unless some substantial ground arising out of the proceedings existed for his doing so. Still less is he justified in making a general imputation against a whole body of public servants at random and unnecessarily for the purposes of the case." Mr. Pennell was also informed of the Court's opinion that certain passages in his judgment in the case of Narsingh Singh were expressed in terms which the Judges regarded as intemperate and conspicuously wanting in that sense of dignity and self-restraint which ought to characterise all judicial utterances. He was then reminded of the Mymensingh case, and the Full Court expressed a hope that it would not be necessary for them to admonish him again on the subject.

20. It is thus apparent that, in spite of repeated warnings, Mr. Pennell is unable to resist the temptation of abusing his position as a judicial officer to introduce irrelevant matters into his judgments, to make improper imputations against individuals, and to indulge in intemperate language. In addition to these disqualifications, the High Court's judgment of 26th April in the case of Mr. Reily shows that Mr. Pennell deliberately sent to jail an officer of Government, without any legal justification for his action; that he did so with the deliberate intention of keeping him there for at least nine days without any preliminary enquiry or hearing, without, as the High Court find, any *prima facie* case against Mr. Reily, without any adequate justification for the charge of perjury brought by himself against Mr. Reily, with less ground even for the charge of forgery, and with such an application of section 466, Indian Penal Code, to the case as to give colour to the suggestion that it was purposely used to deprive Mr. Reily of the right of bail. Mr. Pennell, it will be observed from the judgment of the High Court in the Mymensingh case, similarly assumed jurisdiction which he did not possess on a previous occasion. In that case he deliberately set aside an order of acquittal, against which an appeal lies only to the High Court at the instance of the Local Government. In paragraph 6 above it has been shown how Mr. Pennell acted when application for bail for Mr. Reily was made to him. Apart from all the disqualifications above enumerated, a Judge who can act deliberately in so illegal a manner shows himself to be unfit to occupy such a position. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, on the evidence before him, come to the conclusion that Mr. Pennell is unfit, not only to hold the position of District and Sessions Judge, but to exercise any judicial functions whatever. In this opinion he is corroborated by the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges whom he consulted.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has also examined the record of Mr. Pennell's services to see whether it would be possible to employ him in the Executive

Branch of the Service. Mr. Pennell arrived in the country in November 1886. He was employed as an Assistant Magistrate until he joined the Financial Department of the Government of India in March 1889. Of his services in that department the Lieutenant-Governor has no knowledge. Mr. Pennell served in Burma from 1889 till the end of 1894; and since that time he has been employed in a judicial capacity in Bengal. On his return from Burma to Bengal, certain papers were received from the Chief Commissioner of that province which show that Mr. Pennell, then a Settlement Officer, according to his own account, completely lost his temper with the Thugyi of the Mukyi Circle, tied his hands, and beat him with his riding whip. He subsequently had the man arrested, himself imposed on him a fine of Rs. 200 on a charge of contempt of Court, and consigned him to custody. The details are given in the enclosed papers. Mr. Pennell's conduct was declared to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable: he was removed from the Settlement Department, ordered to pay compensation to the Thugyi, declared to be unfit for the charge of a district, reprimanded for his harsh treatment of a subordinate officer, and eventually suspended for insubordination for failure to comply with certain orders of the Chief Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot employ in an executive capacity an officer who is shown to have failed so entirely (though afforded more than one *locus penitentie*) as an executive officer in Burma, and whose subsequent service in the Judicial Branch of the administration has exhibited only a development of those characteristics which caused his removal from the Executive Branch.

22. In both capacities, therefore, Mr. Pennell has shown himself to be an altogether unsatisfactory officer. Insubordination, disregard of all the accepted canons of official conduct, abuse of his official position and powers, sometimes bearing the strongest indications of malice, have characterised his career. His recent insubordination to this Government in leaving Noakhali when distinctly forbidden to do so, and in not returning there when twice ordered to do so, was so marked that the Lieutenant-Governor would have been obliged to suspend him for his disregard of the orders conveyed in my letter No. 1480-A.B., dated the 3rd March 1901, had not the High Court's letter No. 600, dated the 4th March, called for Mr. Pennell's immediate suspension on the recommendation of the High Court. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, been unable to remove the suspension which was originally imposed on that recommendation. Although the High Court expressed their opinion that by the period of suspension which he has undergone Mr. Pennell has been sufficiently punished for his insubordinate attitude to them, they did not ask for his restoration to a Judgeship (which would have been the logical consequence of the removal of the suspension), and they have since agreed with the Lieutenant-Governor as to Mr. Pennell's unfitness for the discharge of judicial functions. It is now impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor, in view of all the circumstances of Mr. Pennell's official history now put on record, to re-employ Mr. Pennell pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on this report.

23. Before coming to his final recommendation as to the measures to be adopted towards Mr. Pennell, the Lieutenant-Governor has considered whether his conduct subsequent to the delivery of the judgment (which speaks for itself) can be regarded as in any way affecting the decision which should be taken in respect of Mr. Pennell. He has failed to find any extenuating circumstances or any redeeming points in his behaviour. Allusion has been made to Mr. Pennell's marked insubordination to Government. Mr. Pennell has taken the unusual step of forwarding a memorial direct to the Secretary of State, not only containing disrespectful and intemperate language, but also full of incorrect statements which can be separately refuted in detail whenever desired. He has evidently been communicating to certain newspapers official correspondence which they could not otherwise have obtained. He allowed himself, while under suspension, to receive at Noakhali (when it pleased him to return there for a few days) a public ovation, thereby lending himself to what was evidently intended to be a political demonstration. In short, he has continued the contumacious attitude which has signalized his relations to Government throughout these proceedings.

24. The conclusion at which the Lieutenant-Governor arrives is that Mr. Pennell is an officer so deluded by a morbid and sometimes malignant vanity, which has become the irreclaimable habit of his character, that he can no longer be employed to the advantage of Government in any judicial or executive post. Dismissal from the service of Government is, His Honour thinks, rightly reserved for cases of moral depravity, but, on a consideration of the whole of his official history, he is constrained to recommend that Mr. Pennell be removed from the public service, and retired on such a compassionate allowance as the Government of India may think right to grant to him. He sees no reason to suggest a proportionate pension, which would be equivalent to an admission that that officer's service throughout has been of a satisfactory character.

APPENDIX.

(ENCLOSURE NO. I.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

CRIMINAL REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

The 1st July 1898.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson,
two of the Judges of this Court.

BARODA NATH BHATTACHARJEE ... *Petitioner,*

versus

KERAIT SHEIKH ... *Opposite party.*

For petitioner.—Mr. Hill and Babus Prosonno Gopal Roy and Dasarathi Sanyal.

In this case an application was made to this Court to exercise its revisional jurisdiction in regard to an order passed by the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, dated the 4th May last.

The applicant was charged and acquitted before the Deputy Magistrate of that district of offences under sections 342, 347 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant was not satisfied, but sought the interference of the Magistrate, who declined to refer the case to this Court. He then went to the Sessions Judge, and the Sessions Judge in a very long and elaborate proceeding, for it is not a judgment, decided that the proper course would be for the Government to appeal to this Court. But the Government would not appeal, and he thought there was no use in his sending the case up to this Court, because it would not be effectual. He, therefore, undertook himself to set aside the original order of acquittal passed by the Deputy Magistrate, and directed the applicant to be committed to the Sessions. That is of course a power which he does not possess, and the only order that we can pass in this matter is to direct that the order of the Sessions Judge be set aside as without jurisdiction.

The order therefore is set aside.

At the same time, we direct the Registrar to expunge all portions of the judgment of the Sessions Judge in regard to the conduct of Government and of the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate.

J. O'KINEALY.

G. HENDERSON.

(ENCLOSURE No. 2.)

No. 1247, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1900.

From—J. E. PHILLIMORE, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Noakhali.

I am directed to say that the Court has had under its consideration the judgments delivered by you in the marginally-noted cases while you were officiating as Sessions Judge of Saran.

HIGH COURT.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

[Criminal.]

PRESENT:

The Full Court.

- (1) Sheonandan Singh and others (Appellants)
v. Queen-Empress, decided 2nd October 1899.
(2) Narsingh Singh (Appellant) v. Queen-Empress, decided 7th October 1899.

2. I am to direct your attention to the following passage which occurs in the first of those judgments: "The survey dispute on which the prosecution rely was apparently a dispute before a kanungo or similar authority, who for a few rupees would

make out that black was white."

3. I am to point out that a judicial officer is not warranted in making any imputation against the character of any person in the course of judicial proceedings, unless some substantial ground, arising out of the proceedings, existed for his doing so. Still less is he justified in making a general imputation against a whole body of public servants at random, and unnecessarily for the purposes of the case, as was apparently done by you in the instance in question. Your remark was not directed against any particular officer or any particular instance of misconduct; it appears to have been casually suggested by a document which you had on formal grounds rejected as inadmissible in evidence.

4. With regard to the case of Narsingh Singh, I am to say that, assuming the substantial correctness of your findings on the facts, the Court is of opinion that certain passages in your judgment are expressed in terms which the Judges regard as intemperate and conspicuously wanting in that sense of dignity and self-restraint which ought to characterize all judicial utterances.

5. I am to remind you that the Court has on a previous occasion had to direct that certain portions of a judgment recorded by you should be expunged from the record as intemperate in expression and containing imputations which the learned Judges who dealt with the case considered improper and uncalled for, and I am to express the hope that it will not be necessary for the Court to admonish you again on the subject.

(ENCLOSURE No. 3.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 21st May 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOODEBURN, K.C.S.L., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I am painfully aware that my past conduct has not entitled me to any consideration on your part, and fear that you may think it a piece of presumption for me to address you at all. But I hope you will allow me to say that I am sincerely sorry for my misbehaviour in the past, and am earnestly desirous of doing better in future. I feel that my judgment in the case of Narsingh Singh not only merited the censure which the High Court has bestowed upon it, but that it was wanting in charity, and that much else in my conduct has been even less defensible.

I hope, Sir, that you will sympathise with my wish to extricate myself from the situation in which I am now placed. It can hardly be your wish that any one of your officers should be left altogether without hope, or should sink to the level of a confirmed bad bargain. The post which I am now holding is one in which no civilian of anything like my standing would be kept for any length of time, except as a punishment; and as the greater part of the duties are of a kind assigned elsewhere to Subordinate Judges, it is not possible for me to show by my

work that I am fit for anything better. The strain upon me for several months past has been very great, and if I am kept here very much longer, I see only too much reason to fear that I shall *not* be fit for anything better.

That I have deserved punishment I cannot deny, but may I not, Sir, beg that you will not carry it beyond the point to which it is really necessary, and that if or when you are satisfied that I am not likely to offend again, you will give me a chance of retrieving my position?

Hoping that you will forgive me for intruding upon your time. . .

(ENCLOSURE No. 4.)

Demi-official, dated Darjeeling, the 12th June 1900.

From—MAJOR J. STRACHEY, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Noakhali.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to express his regret that by an oversight it has not been answered earlier.

He is pleased to see that you now recognise that your judicial deliveries have been often wanting in dignity and impartiality, essentially, as you put it yourself, in charity, and he sincerely hopes that, as you say, the High Court will not have occasion to comment adversely upon them.

Your appointment to Noakhali was arranged, as the Lieutenant-Governor told you in December, long before he ever heard of the Chapra case. The arrears in Saran and Champaran had become so serious as to lead to correspondence with the High Court and to necessitate your appointment to a lighter charge.

The Collector of Noakhali has asked permission to return to the district on the expiry of his leave, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit that the district is in any sense an undesirable one. One of your predecessors, Mr. Gun, remained there for many years at his own request. It would not be convenient to make any change at present, but the Lieutenant-Governor will bear your wishes in mind in the arrangements for next cold weather.

(ENCLOSURE No. 5.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 15th June 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—MAJOR J. STRACHEY, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and shall be much obliged if you will inform the Lieutenant-Governor that I am very sensible of His Honour's kindness, and will do my best to deserve it.

(ENCLOSURE No. 6.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 2nd December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I.

I write to ask if there would be any objection to my taking casual leave, say three days, to go to Calcutta to meet my sister, who is due to arrive there on the 4th instant. My sister has never been in India before, and the journey here is not an easy one. I should esteem it a favor therefore if I could be given this leave.

The work in my Court I may say is well up to date. There are no Sessions cases pending, and as far as I can see my absence will cause no appreciable inconvenience to any one.

(ENCLOSURE No. 7.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 5th December 1900.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

There is no objection to your having three days' casual leave to Calcutta to meet your sister.

(ENCLOSURE No. 8.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I.

I find on arriving at Calcutta that my sister's steamer, the *Parramatta*, instead of arriving yesterday as advertised, will not be in till to-morrow morning. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to ask you for casual leave till the end of this week. I might with a rush get to Noakhali in time for work on Saturday, but think myself that it is not worth while trying to do so.

(ENCLOSURE No. 9.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1900.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

Certainly stay as you propose.

(ENCLOSURE No. 10.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 25th December 1900.

From—E. P. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

The Judges are informed that you obtained leave from the Chief Secretary to come to Calcutta for the 12th December last: you were to have returned to your station on the 15th, and the Chief Secretary understood that you did so. The Judges desire to know when you left Calcutta and upon what date you returned here and also from whom you obtained leave to quit your station again, or to remain on in Calcutta if you did so. I am to ask for an early reply.

(ENCLOSURE No. 11.)

Demi-official, dated Hotel Continental, Calcutta, the 26th December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—E. P. CHAPMAN, Esq.

I am in receipt of your demi-official of yesterday's date. I obtained three days' casual leave from the Chief Secretary to meet my sister, who was due to arrive in Calcutta on the 11th instant. As her steamer was late, I was obliged to apply for casual leave for the rest of the week, which was granted. I left Calcutta on the 15th instant (a day earlier than I need have done) for Noakhali. I returned to Calcutta on the night of the 23rd instant. I did not obtain leave from any one to do so, as I did not consider it necessary. I have hitherto been under the impression that, except for the Pujas, it is not necessary for a Judge to obtain leave to absent himself from his station during authorized holidays, and this impression was confirmed by the result of some correspondence which I had with you in July 1899, and to which I would solicit a reference. I may add that I came to Calcutta similarly for the Christmas holidays in 1898 and 1899, but no questions were asked about it, and it is my belief that a great many other Judges are at present in Calcutta without any other authorization than exists in my case.

As the Courts are closed, I could not work even if I were at Noakhali, but I may say that, even apart from that, the state of my file is not such as to necessitate my remaining at Noakhali. I would solicit a reference to the returns for the September quarter, which will show that the work is well up to date. I may also add that with one trifling exception not a single order of mine has been reversed or modified by the High Court during the whole time I have been at Noakhali. I would submit that neither the quantity nor the quality of my work has been such as to call for any specially rigorous treatment on the part of the Court. And I would point out that it would be particularly hard if I were denied the indulgence (if it be an indulgence) of coming to Calcutta this Christmas, as I have my sister with me and would like her to see the gaieties which go on here at this season. It is true that I have recently had casual leave, but it was for a domestic reason, and it is the first time in more than 14 years' service that I have ever asked for leave for such a reason. It may perhaps be the belief of the Judges that I remained on in Calcutta after the 15th. I have already stated that this is not so. If such an erroneous impression led to your letter, the Judges will not perhaps be offended at the request which I now make. It is my intention to apply to the Chief Secretary for casual leave for the 2nd January to enable me to attend Mr. S. C. Mukherji's wedding, which is fixed for the 1st instant, and I should be obliged if the Hon'ble Judges will intimate that they have no objection to my having it.

P.S.—I enclose copies of the correspondence between myself and the Chief Secretary with reference to my casual leave.

A. P. P.

(ENCLOSURE No. 12.)

Telegram, dated Birbhum, the 29th December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The High Court, Calcutta.

Solicit that orders on my demi-official may be sent to Hotel Continental to await my arrival to-morrow.

(ENCLOSURE No. 13.)

Demi-official, dated Hotel Continental, Calcutta, the 31st December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.J.E.

I write to ask if I may have casual leave for the 2nd January. I want to attend the wedding of Mr. S. C. Mukherji, whom I have known from a boy, on the 1st January; and as there is only one mail to Chandpur which leaves very early in the morning, I cannot do this without exceeding the authorised holidays.

(ENCLOSURE No. 14.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1900.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.J.E.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

Your letter of to-day just received asking for casual leave for the 2nd January.

Please let me know why you have not applied before. To be back for your work on the 2nd, I suppose you would have to start by the very early train on the 1st, and at present I do not understand why you should have put off till the afternoon of the 31st December to ask for casual leave for the 2nd January. Have you only just received an invitation, or did you not intend until this afternoon to ask for it?

Also please let me know if you start from here on the early morning of the 2nd, at what time ought you to reach Noakhali? Shall you be in time to hold Court on the 3rd and for how long?

(ENCLOSURE No. 15.)

Demi-official, dated Hotel Continental, Calcutta, the 31st December 1900.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The enclosed correspondence which has passed between myself and the High Court will show how it is I have not applied for casual leave for the 2nd January before. The expression "The Judges" denotes Mr. Justice Rampini only. Mr. Ghose, who is a member of the English Committee, expressed to me great surprise at Mr. Rampini's action. Mr. Rampini has not replied either to my letter or telegram. I cannot compel him to reply. He has against me a private grudge of long standing in connection with a syndicate into which he entered for promoting a tea company.

2. I have all along intended to apply for the casual leave. I received invitations, both informal and formal, long ago. I am an intimate friend of the bridegroom and his uncle, Mr. P. L. Roy, and have known the bride's people for years.

3. If I start from here on the early morning (5-7 A.M.) of the 2nd, I reach Feni at 1-5 A.M. on the 3rd. Starting from there at dawn, I reach Noakhali at, say, 10-30 A.M. on the 3rd in time to hold Court on that day for as long as most Judicial Officers sit. I am sorry to have given you so much trouble in the matter, but you will see it is not my fault.

(ENCLOSURE No. 16)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 8th January 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

In reply to your second letter of yesterday, you may have casual leave for the 2nd, *i.e.*, you may remain in Calcutta for Mukherji's wedding on the 1st, and I must ask you to leave Calcutta by the early morning train of 2nd, so as to be back at Noakhali for Court on the 3rd.

I return your letters.

(ENCLOSURE No. 17.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 3rd January 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

In order to save you the trouble of having to communicate with me again upon the subject, I write to say that I reached Noakhali at 10-4 A.M., Calcutta time, and that I am now (12 noon, Calcutta time—11-27 Railway time) in Court. As it so happened, I walked to Court with the Collector, so that we both attended office almost simultaneously.

*I may perhaps be permitted to add that the mail steamer of the 1st grounded, and in consequence the passengers for places beyond Chandpur had to

proceed by the same train as myself. Even, therefore, if I had not been allowed casual leave for the 2nd instant, I could not have got to Noakhali any sooner. I have received no reply to my letter or telegram to High Court.

Again apologising for giving you so much trouble.

(ENCLOSURE No. 18.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 25th January 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

I ought to have written to you before about a passage in a letter of yours, dated the 31st December, to me, but it escaped my notice (after I gave you the leave you wanted), and has only just now turned up again.

You wrote: "Mr. Rampini has not replied either to my letter or telegram. I cannot compel him to reply. He has against me a private grudge of long standing in connection with a syndicate into which he entered for promoting a tea company."

This is an imputation of motive which ought not to be made against any one, and certainly not against a Judge of the High Court, as a reason for his dealing with an official matter in a particular way. Before taking any action on the subject, I think it right to give you an opportunity of withdrawing this passage, if you desire to do so. If you prefer to let it stand, it will be my duty to bring it to Mr. Rampini's notice.

Please at the same time forward to me a copy of the letter and telegram referred to in this passage of your letter of 31st December.

(ENCLOSURE No. 19.)

Telegram, dated Noakhali, the 29th January 1901.

From—The Sessions Judge,

To—The Chief Secretary, Calcutta.

Please wire whether your demi-official of 26th was written by order of Government.

(ENCLOSURE No. 20.)

Telegram, dated Noakhali, the 31st January 1901.

From—The Sessions Judge,

To—The Chief Secretary, Calcutta.

Please wire whether you have received my telegram of 29th concerning your demi-official of 26th

(ENCLOSURE No. 21.)

Circular No. 1-A., dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—All District and Sessions Judges and Additional District and Sessions Judges and the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

As it has come to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that doubts exist as to the proper course to be adopted by District and Sessions Judges and

Additional Judges who may desire to be allowed what is termed casual leave (i.e., leave not granted under the Articles of the Civil Service Regulations, and not reported to the Accountant-General), so that the practice varies and irregularities have occurred, I am directed to inform you that His Honour is pleased, with the approval of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, to lay down the following rules which have been framed, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the orders in force in the Executive branch of the Government service, as follows :

- (1) Casual leave can only be allowed consistently with the requirements of the public service.
- (2) Casual leave not exceeding ten days, inclusive of any gazetted holidays falling within the period of absence, may be granted by Government on application to the Chief Secretary.
- (3) An application to the Chief Secretary must be made in time for an answer by post to reach the applicant before he proposes to leave his station.
- (4) A Judicial Commissioner or District Judge or Additional Judge is not allowed to be absent from his station on or before or after a gazetted holiday, unless he has obtained permission from the Chief Secretary before he leaves it.

(ENCLOSURE No. 22.)

IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF NOAKHALI.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 477 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Emperor versus Reily.

In the course of the Sessions trial of Empress *versus* Sadak Ali and three others decided yesterday, I came to the opinion, for reasons stated in my judgment then delivered, that Mr. W. Y. Reily, Superintendent of Police of this district, has committed offences under sections 193, 465 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and that it is my duty to hold an enquiry preliminary to committing him to the High Court to be tried for those offences.

Mr. Reily was yesterday arrested and committed to jail: there was then no time owing to the lateness of the hour to draw up this formal proceeding. He will be produced before me, as directed in the warrant on the 25th February, when evidence will be taken.

A. P. PENNELL,

The 16th February 1901.

Sessions Judge.

No. 57, dated Noakhali, the 16th February 1901.

Memo. by A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Sessions Judge, Noakhali.

Copy forwarded to the District Magistrate of Noakhali for information.

(ENCLOSURE No. 23.)

EMPEROR *versus* REILY.

The accused was arrested yesterday as per order (No. 25, dated the 15th February 1901) recorded in Sessions trial No. 1 of 1901. Formal proceeding was not drawn then owing to the lateness of the hour, but all necessary information was given in the judgment delivered in open Court, the reading of which lasted till past 6 P.M.

This day formal proceeding has been recorded. The case is fixed for enquiry on the 25th February. Direct the District Magistrate to instruct the Government Pleader to appear for the Crown and to summon Babu Ishan Chandra Sen, Babu Chandra Mohan Roy (who sat as Assessors during the trial and visited the spot), Babu R. K. Aich, Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, Joint Magistrate of Mymensingh, and Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Government Pleader can in due course apply for process against any other witnesses.

A. P. PENNELL,

The 16th February 1901.

Sessions Judge.

No. 58, dated Noakhali, the 16th February 1901.

Memo. by A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Sessions Judge, Noakhali.

Copy forwarded to the District Magistrate of Noakhali for information and guidance.

The Government Pleader should be instructed and the witnesses named in the order should be summoned.

(ENCLOSURE No. 24.)

IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF NOAKHALI.

Order passed on the application of W. Y. Reily, praying for bail.

This application was handed to me about 6 P.M. yesterday, but I declined to take it then. When I was leaving Court yesterday a disgraceful incident occurred. Mr. Cargill, the District Magistrate, accompanied by his wife, waylaid me and attempted to procure Mr. Reily's release on bail. District Magistrate is the nominal prosecutor. Mr. Cargill's procedure during this trial has been so outrageous that I had to send the Government Pleader to him to inform him that if he did not desist, I should have to punish him summarily under section 228, Indian Penal Code. This morning he has sent me a letter (No. 347, dated the 16th February 1901), intimating that Mr. Reily has been suspended. He has not, however, intimated that Osman Ali, the Sub-Inspector of the Sadar thana, has been suspended, or that any action has been taken against other police officers concerned. The Government Pleader states that he has been instructed by the District Magistrate to inform me that the District Magistrate has received a telegram from Government suspending Mr. Reily. The reason of the extraordinary solicitude of the Crown on behalf of Mr. Reily does not appear. I have noted in my judgment that the Executive authorities have endeavoured to intimidate me with a view to preventing proceedings against Mr. Reily. The fact is that they are all bent on screening their subordinate.

I think it unsafe to release Mr. Reily on bail, whether suspended or not, so long as Mr. Cargill remains in charge of the District or Osman Ali (in whose hands Mr. Reily is a mere tool) in charge of the thana in which I am living and holding Court, and in which most of his witnesses and Mr. Reily are living. There has been too much intimidation by the Executive already.

One of the sections under which Mr. Reily is charged is non-bailable: it is a matter of judicial discretion whether I should grant bail.

In the exercise of that discretion I decline to grant bail until the Executive administration of this district is in other hands.

A. P. PENNELL,

The 16th February 1901.

Sessions Judge.

(ENCLOSURE No. 25.)

The Government Pleader files a petition for copy of the order rejecting Mr. Reily's application for bail. He is unable to say why the District Magistrate wants this copy. In the absence of such information, I must decline to supply it. The District Magistrate is in theory the prosecutor, and cannot be allowed to conduct the defence as well.

The Government Pleader also states verbally that he has been directed by the District Magistrate to apply for copies of all papers in which he is named. Mr. Cargill is at liberty to apply for these copies in his private capacity, or to assist the defence in his private capacity; but I cannot allow him to use his official position for the latter purpose. My comments upon him in the judgment are practically to the effect that he has abused his official position for his private purposes. I have censured, not the District Magistrate, but Mr. Cargill. If Mr. Cargill wants copies of my censures, or of the judgment for his private purpose, he must apply for them as a private person, and pay the usual cost, and if he makes the application through a pleader, that pleader must file a vakalatnama from Mr. Cargill himself. Let the District Magistrate be informed accordingly.

A. P. PENNELL,
Sessions Judge.

The 19th February 1901.

(ENCLOSURE No. 26.)

No. 372, dated Noakhali, the 20th February 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL Esq., District Judge of Noakhali,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your Circular No. 1-A., dated 14th February 1901, I have the honour to request that I may be granted casual leave for the period from 1st to 5th March, inclusive, of this period. The 1st and 2nd March are Census days, and I have been directed to suspend work on them; the 3rd March is a Sunday; the 5th March is an Executive as well as a Civil Court holiday, and only the 4th March is a working day.

2. I may be allowed to submit that I have been hard at work continuously, Sundays and all holidays included, ever since my return from Calcutta after the New Year.

3. If you are not, however, disposed to grant me this five days' casual leave, I request that under rule 4, you will give me permission to be absent from my station on the first three days of March.

(ENCLOSURE No. 27.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 22nd February 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

I write this to invite your attention to the fact that I have applied officially (by a letter No. 372, dated 20th instant) for casual leave for the period from 1st to 5th March, and to ask for early orders thereon. If they have not issued already, I should be obliged if you would send them to me by wire. I know there is sometimes delay in putting up official letters, so I am now sending this. It did not occur to me on the 20th.

(ENCLOSURE No. 28.)

Demi-official, dated Noakhali, the 22nd February 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

I have not replied to your demi-official letter of 26th January before, because I thought it desirable to give you an opportunity of stating that that letter

was not written under orders of Government. As, however, you have not answered my telegrams, and it is for you and not for me to decide whether to answer them or not, you leave me no option but to comply with what I must take to be the discretion contained in that demi-official letter.

I therefore enclose copies of the letter and telegram referred to in the passage which you quote of my letter to you of the 31st December.

(ENCLOSURE No. 29.)

Demi-official, dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

Thank you for the papers received with your letter of the 22nd February. I do not find among them any letter or telegram to Mr. Justice Rampini. In your letter of 31st December 1900, to me, you wrote: "Mr. Rampini has not replied either to my letter or telegram. I cannot compel him to reply." In my letter to you of the 26th January I asked accordingly for a copy of the letter and telegram to Mr. Rampini referred to in this passage. The correspondence you have sent me was with Chapman, Bourdillon, and the "High Court:" no mention of Mr. Rampini. Please send me a copy of the letter and telegram to Mr. Rampini, or let me know if there were none.

I have again laid the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am to point out to you that in your letter of the 22nd February you do not say whether

"He (Mr. Rampini) has against me a private grudge of long standing in connection with a syndicate into which he entered for promoting a tea company."

you withdraw the passage quoted in the margin which, in my letter of the 26th January, I gave you an opportunity of withdrawing. Would you kindly let me have a line to say clearly whether you prefer to withdraw it or to let it stand?

(ENCLOSURE No. 30.)

Telegram, dated Calcutta, the 27th February 1901.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Noakhali.

Your application for casual leave was referred to the High Court, who consider that it should not be granted at present. The leave cannot therefore be granted.

(ENCLOSURE No. 31.)

No 424, dated Noakhali, the 28th February 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., District Judge of Noakhali,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received no reply by post to my letter No. 372, dated the 20th February, concerning my proposed absence from my station, although that letter would, in the ordinary course, have been delivered in Calcutta early in the morning of the 22nd February. I have, however, received yesterday two urgent telegrams couched in almost identical terms and sent off from different telegraph offices within three hours of each other. These telegrams refuse the first of my prayers, but contain no orders on the second (contained in paragraph 3 of my letter). I have no time to communicate with you further, so am leaving for Calcutta for the three days in anticipation of sanction. I am of opinion that when I get there the High Court may perhaps think that the time for granting my first prayer has arrived.

2. I may point out that this is only a third class telegraphic station, and that an urgent telegram directing the release of an undertrial prisoner on bail, despatched by the Registrar of the High Court on the evening of the 20th, was not received here till 7 A.M. on the 21st, so that it appears useless for me to wire to you. Moreover, from the fact of your sending the same telegram twice, I think that probably you may have something of more importance occupying your thoughts, and I do not wish to give unnecessary trouble.

3. I may further add that I am in bad health owing to the strain referred to in paragraph 2 of my former letter, and that Dr. Charles's letter of 17th June last, of which a copy is enclosed, shows that in his opinion a river trip is just the thing for me; while, as I have been forbidden to do any work on account of the census, my absence cannot possibly harm any one, especially as I have empowered the District Magistrate to grant bail. Moreover, I intend to combine business with pleasure by taking with me to Calcutta and making over to the High Court personally the record of the case of *Empress versus Sadak Ali* and others, which contains many exhibits which, in my opinion, are of great importance. In case His Honour may not have heard of this case, I take the liberty of enclosing a copy, certified by my Senior Munsif, of one of the exhibits (demi-official letter from Major Strachey, dated 12th June 1900, and marked Exhibit X-28). I think it important that this and some other exhibits should be photographed properly before they pass out of my hands: and I am not sure how the snapshots I have already had taken by an amateur will turn out.

4. Under these circumstances I trust that my conduct in anticipating formal sanction may be approved.

(1 ENCLOSURE No. 32.)

Demi-official, dated Hotel Continental, Calcutta, the 2nd March 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.,

I write to acknowledge your demi-official letter of 26th February concerning Mr. Rampini, and to request that Sir John Woodburn may be informed that I do not propose sending any further reply to that letter.

(ENCLOSURE No. 33.)

No. 1480-A.B., dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The District Judge of Noakhali.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 424, dated the 28th February 1901 (which reached me on the 2nd March). You had received my telegram of the 27th February, in which the Lieutenant-Governor, after reference to the High Court, had refused you the casual leave for which you had applied. You intimated that you had nevertheless left Noakhali for Calcutta in anticipation of sanction. The Lieutenant-Governor referred your letter to the Hon'ble Judges, and enquired whether it was their wish that you should remain in Calcutta. He has been informed that—

(a) it is not the wish of the High Court that you should stay in Calcutta; and

(b) that in the opinion of the High Court you should be ordered to return to Noakhali at once.

2. I am to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's order that you leave Calcutta at once and return to your station, Noakhali. I am to request that you will be so good as to report to me the exact day and time at which you leave Calcutta and arrive at Noakhali.

(ENCLOSURE No. 34.)

No. 1481-A.B., dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali.

In continuation of my letter No. 1480-A.B., dated the 3rd March 1901, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter No. 600, dated the 4th March 1901, from the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, and of a Notification No. 1482-A.B. of the same date, suspending you from your office of District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali.

2. It appears from the enclosed letter that you have not yet obeyed the order communicated to you in my letter No. 1480-A.B. of the 3rd March 1901, directing your immediate return to Noakhali. You will proceed there at once, and await at Noakhali any further orders.

(ENCLOSURE No. 35.)

No. 1482-A.B., dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1901.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

On the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Mr. A. P. Pennell, District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali, is suspended from his office under section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and also under section 26 of Act XII of 1887, the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act.

(ENCLOSURE No. 36.)

No. 1—Suspension, dated Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, the 11th March 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Suspended Civil Servant,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 1481-A.B., dated 4th March 1901, enclosing copy of Notification of the same date placing me under suspension, I have the honour to state that my address for the present will be Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, and to request that the further orders mentioned in your letter may be sent there, or to such other address as I may hereafter indicate.

2. I have also to request that if there be no objection, I may be informed whether it is in contemplation to frame any charges against me, and whether I shall be allowed to submit any explanation or to be heard in my defence.

3. The favour of an early reply is solicited.

(ENCLOSURE No. 37.)

No. 1872-A., dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1—Suspension, dated the 11th March 1901, from which it appears you have again disobeyed orders.

2. With regard to the second paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to say that the Government have at present no further information to communicate to you.

(ENCLOSURE No. 38.)

No. 3—Suspension, dated Purnea, the 23rd March 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Suspended Civil Servant,

To—The Secretary of State for India in Council. (Through the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal)

I have the honour to state that I am a member of the Covenanted Civil Service of India of 15½ years' standing, and that I was still recently District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. In my capacity as such I delivered on the 15th February last a judgment in a murder case in which I deemed it necessary to direct the prosecution for forgery and perjury of a European (or Eurasian) District Superintendent of Police, named Reily; and as the Local Government had endeavoured during the pendency of the case to intimidate me, with a view to prevent my directing this prosecution, I thought it necessary to expose in my judgment the attempt made by Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Governor General, to burke the case commonly known as the Chapra case, which formed the subject of certain questions by Lord Stanley of Alderley in the House of Lords on 14th May last. I also took occasion to denounce the sycophancy of the higher judiciary in this country, which alone renders such attempts on the part of the Executive authorities possible.

3. Mr. Reily was committed to jail on the 15th February. The Local Government applied to me on the 16th February to release him on bail, although the Crown is the nominal prosecutor, and although it was the case for the Crown in the murder trial that Mr. Reily was guilty of the crimes laid to his charge. This attempt failing, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Francis Maclean, wired to me the following morning (a Sunday) through the Registrar of the High Court, enquiring why Mr. Reily's application for bail was refused, and urging me to carefully reconsider my order. Neither the Chief Justice nor the High Court had at that time been moved judicially on behalf of Mr. Reily, and I am confident that your Lordship's legal advisers will assure you that Sir Francis Maclean's action in sending me the telegram was an illegality of so flagrant a nature as to justify his being disbarred. I refused to do what Sir Francis Maclean wished, and the consequence was that Mr. Reily remained in jail till the 21st February, when he was released under the telegraphic orders of the High Court.

4. On the 28th February I left Noakhali for Calcutta with the records of the murder case, which contained numerous important exhibits vitally affecting the Lieutenant-Governor, and which, for that reason, I wished to make over to the High Court myself to secure that it should not be tampered with. Sir John Woodburn was so anxious that I should not do this that he sent two urgent telegrams within two hours of each other ordering me to remain in Noakhali, although the Courts were closed on account of the Census, and I could do nothing there. His anxiety only confirmed me in the belief that the course I was taking was necessary in the interests of justice, and I therefore proceeded to Calcutta with the record in spite of his telegrams, arriving on the night of the 1st March.

5. Till the morning of the 28th February, the record, a most voluminous one, had been in the copying department of my office, being copied for the accused and others entitled to copies. It was neither made up nor indexed, and to make it up would be a work of some days. Moreover, one of the accused had been sentenced to death, and under the Indian law it is necessary that when a Sessions Judge passes sentence of death, he should submit his proceedings with a letter of reference for the High Court's confirmation. No such letter has ever been written.

6. On the 2nd March my clerks and myself were engaged in making up the record. On the 3rd March, a Sunday, Sir Francis Maclean made a daring attempt to possess himself of the record extrajudicially. He sent a Mr. Chapman

to my hotel to get it from me. This Mr. Chapman was then a private individual, but he had not long ceased to be Registrar of the High Court and it was not known to most people, and Sir Francis Maclean may have thought that it was not known to me that he was no longer Registrar. Your legal advisers will tell you that Sir Francis Maclean or the Chief Justice of Bengal (if it be assumed that he was acting officially) has no power to send for records in this way, and that his action was both illegal and improper. Mr Chapman showed me an autograph letter from Sir Francis Maclean to himself directing him to get the record from me, but he would not give me the letter or let me take a copy, and said he was not supposed to show it to me. He also admitted that he was no longer Registrar. As I raised objections to the informality of the whole proceeding, Mr. Chapman suggested (this was not in the letter) that if I could not trust him, I should make over the record to the Chief Justice himself. I thereupon showed him some of the more important exhibits, and said that before giving him any final answer, I would consult Mr. P. L. Roy, a leading Barrister of Calcutta, who is an intimate friend of mine. Mr. Chapman then went away. I myself went to see Mr. Roy, who advised me to go to Sir Francis Maclean's house and make over the record to him there. I accordingly went with my clerks and the records to Sir Francis Maclean's, but the latter, after keeping me waiting for a long time, sent me a note in the third person to the effect that the "Chief Justice of Bengal is unable to see Mr. Pennell, and desires that any communication which the latter may wish to make should be made to him through the Registrar of the High Court." My submission is that although Sir Francis Maclean wanted to get hold of the record surreptitiously, he did not want his getting hold of it surreptitiously to be known.

7. On the evening of the following day (4th March) I was suspended from my office by the Local Government by letter No. 1481-A.B. (copy annexed) "on the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court." It will be seen that no charges were framed against me, that I was not asked to furnish any explanation, and that no limit to the period of my suspension is indicated.

8. On the 11th March I addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government a letter (No. 1—Suspension), of which a copy is annexed, enquiring whether it was in contemplation to frame any charges against me, and whether I should be allowed to submit any explanation or to be heard in my defence.

9. In reply the Local Government informed me in their Chief Secretary's letter No. 1872 A., dated 13th March (copy annexed), that they have at present no further information to communicate to me.

10. I represented these facts to the Government of India in a letter (No. 2—Suspension) of the 18th March, of which a copy is annexed, and asked that that Government might be pleased to direct the Local Government either to reinstate me without delay or to inform me what the charges against me are and to give me reasonable facilities for defending myself against such charges. I also asked that if the Government of India intended to reply at all, the reply might be sent me not later than 2 P.M. to-day, so that I might, if necessary, communicate with you by this week's mail.

11. I have received no reply. Lord Curzon as well as Sir John Woodburn is implicated in my judgment, and I do not expect any justice from the authorities in this country. I therefore represent these facts for your information, and pray that you will be pleased to direct that I be at once reinstated, and that substantial amends be made to me for the way in which I have been treated for trying to do my duty as a Judge according to my lights.

12. I further beg that your Lordship will be pleased to communicate your orders by telegram to the local authorities, as, unless I obtain satisfactory redress within ten days of the time when the Calcutta mail of the 21st March is delivered in London, it is my intention to proceed to England without further delay there to lay my grievances before the King in Parliament, and in particular before that House of Commons which represents people like myself.

13. A copy of this letter has been sent you direct to save time. It is accompanied by the enclosures specified below:—

Enclosures.

1. Reprint of judgment in the Noakhali case.
2. Letter No. 1481 A. B., dated 4th March 1901, from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with its enclosures (including copy of letter No. 600, dated 4th March 1901), from the Officiating Registrar of the High Court.
3. Letter No. 1—Suspension, dated 11th March 1901, to Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal.
4. Letter No. 1872-A., dated 13th March 1901, from Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal.
5. No. 2—Suspension, dated 18th March 1901, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

(ENCLOSURE. No. 39)

The High Court Paper-book of the Criminal Bench Appeal No. 1/3 of 1901, in the case of The King-Emperor, *Complainant, versus* Sadak Ali and others *Accused.*

(ENCLOSURE No. 40.)

No. 2676-A., dated Calcutta, the 2nd April 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., I.C.S.

I am directed to return herewith your memorial No. 3—Suspension, dated 23rd March 1901, addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and to request your attention to the enclosed copy of the Rules in force about the submission of memorials addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that under Rule XII (2) he is unable to forward the memorial until the disrespectful and improper language contained in its paragraphs 2, 3, 6 and 11 is omitted from it. I am particularly to refer to the following expressions, *viz.*—

Paragraph 2.—"To expose in my judgment the attempt made by Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Governor-General, to burke the case" "to denounce the sycophancy of the higher judiciary."

Paragraph 3.—"An illegality of so flagrant a nature as to justify his being disbarred."

Paragraph 6.—"A daring attempt to possess himself of the record extrajudicially."

"that his action was both illegal and improper." "wanted to get hold of the record surreptitiously, he did not want his getting hold of it surreptitiously to be known."

Paragraph 11.—. "Lord Curzon as well as Sir John Woodburn is implicated in my judgment, and I do not expect any justice from the authorities in this country."

3. Should you desire to submit a revised memorial addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, I am to request your attention to Rules II and VII of the enclosed Notification.

(ENCLOSURE No. 41.)

No. 1049, dated Calcutta, the 23rd April 1901.

From—R. SHEEPHANKS, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of the judgments of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Justice Pratt in the case of Aslam and Anwar Ali and Sadak Ali *versus* The Emperor, with special reference to the observations of the learned Judges who heard the case upon the terms of Mr. Pennell's judgment.

HIGH COURT.

(Criminal)

PRESENT:

The Full Court.

2. I am also directed to say that when the Chief Justice and Judges recommended your Government on the 4th March last to suspend Mr. Pennell by reason of his insubordinate attitude towards the Court in refusing to hand over the record in the above case, they neither desired nor intended that the period of such suspension should be unlimited, and they are of opinion that the authority of the Court has been sufficiently vindicated and Mr. Pennell sufficiently punished for his contumacy above referred to by the suspension to which he has already been subjected.

(ENCLOSURE No. 42.)

Judgments, dated the 17th April 1901, of the Criminal Bench of the High Court (the Hon'ble Justices Ameer Ali and Pratt) in the case of Aslam, Anwar Ali, and Sadak Ali, *Appellants, versus* The Emperor, *Respondent*.

(ENCLOSURE No. 43.)

Judgment, dated the 25th April 1901, of the Criminal Bench of the High Court (the Hon'ble Justices Ameer Ali and Pratt) in the matter of Mr. W. Y. Reily, Petitioner, *versus* The King-Emperor, Opposite party.

(ENCLOSURE No. 44.)

No. 3370-A., dated Calcutta, the 27th April 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Registrar, High Court.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to refer to your letter No. 1049, dated 23rd April 1901, forwarding a copy of the judgment of the High Court in the case of Empress *versus* Sadak Ali and others, and stating that Mr. Pennell has been sufficiently punished by the period of suspension which he has undergone in respect of his conduct in refusing to hand over the records.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has now before him the judgment of the High Court that Mr. Pennell's judgment in that case infringed every canon of judicial decorum and judicial propriety, and that he had taken an undue advantage of his position as Judge in order to vent his irritation upon all and sundry. He has also before him the judgment of the High Court of the 1st July 1898 in the case of Baroda Nath Bhattacharjee, Petitioner, *versus* Kerait Sheikh, in which the High Court directed that the order of the Sessions Judge be set aside as being without jurisdiction, and that all portions of the judgment of the Sessions Judge in regard to the conduct of Government and of the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate be expunged. He has also before him the Registrar's letter to Mr.

(1) Sheonandun Singh and others, Appellants, decided 2nd October 1899.

(2) Narsingh Singh, Appellant, *versus* Queen-Empress, decided 7th October 1899.

Pennell, No. 1247, dated 20th March 1900, in the cases marginally noted, in which Mr. Pennell was informed that a judicial officer is not warranted in making any imputation against the character of any person in the course of judicial proceedings, unless some substantial ground arising out of the proceedings existed for his doing so; still less is he justified in making a general imputation against a whole body of public servants at random, and unnecessary for the purposes of the case. The Court added its opinion that certain passages in Mr. Pennell's judgment in the case of Narsingh Singh were expressed in terms which the Judges regarded as intemperate and conspicuously wanting in that sense of dignity and self-restraint which ought to characterise all judicial utterances. The High Court reminded Mr. Pennell of the previous occasion on which portions of his judgment were expunged from the record as intemperate in expression and containing imputations which were improper and uncalled for.

3. The admonitions and censures of the Court have been without effect.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has also had brought to his notice the judgment of the Court delivered on the 26th April in the case of Empress *versus* Reilly, in which the Court have held that Mr. Pennell did not maintain a judicial balance of mind and expressed the strongest disapproval of his illegal order in committing the accused to jail without the necessary preliminary enquiry.

5. In these circumstances, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Pennell cannot be again placed in the office of Civil and Sessions Judge. But before giving effect to this opinion, he would be glad to be informed whether the Hon'ble Judges are in agreement with him.

6. The Hon'ble Court will understand that, pending final orders on Mr. Pennell's case, he must be retained under suspension

(ENCLOSURE No. 45.)

No. 1164, dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1901.

From—R. SHEPESHANKS, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3370-A, dated April 27th, 1901, enquiring whether the Judges are in agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in considering that Mr. Pennell cannot be again placed in the office of Civil and Sessions Judge.

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Civil.
PRESENT
The Full Court.

2. In reply I am to say that, inasmuch as Mr. Pennell, in the opinion of the High Court upon the materials now before it, has shown himself unfit to discharge judicial functions, the Judges agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that he ought not again to be placed in the office of District and Sessions Judge.

The 9th May 1901.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE BURMA PAPERS.

No. 1.

No. 362-6—C-12, dated Burma, the 12th June 1893.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To—The Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 82-11, dated the 5th instant, submitting, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, papers

connected with the proceedings of Mr. A. P. Pennell, Settlement Officer, Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui, in reference to Maung Tun Tha, Thugyi of the Mukyi Circle of the Amherst District.

2. It appears that, on the 22nd March last, Mr. Pennell, being of opinion that Maung Tun Tha had wilfully disobeyed certain orders which had been given to him, and had for some time failed to render the assistance which he had a right to expect from him, called the Thugyi before him in the *sayat* at which he was staying, and threatened him that "if he went on behaving in this way he would give him a beating." Maung Tun Tha replied—in what Mr. Pennell describes as "a tone of mock humility"—"Yaikba, or 'beat me?'" Mr. Pennell thereupon, according to his own account, completely lost his temper, caught hold of the Thugyi, took the cord from his office box and tied his hands behind his back, and then took up his riding whip "and gave him, perhaps, as many as fifteen blows with it." On the same day Mr. Pennell gave the Thugyi a verbal order to appear before him at Kywegan village on the morning of the 25th March. On the 25th March Mr. Pennell arrived at Kywegan, and, finding that the Thugyi had left for Moulmein, issued a warrant for his arrest. The Thugyi was arrested and brought before Mr. Pennell on the 27th. To excuse his failure to appear before Mr. Pennell on the 25th March, the Thugyi produced an order from the Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst District, dated 24th March, requiring his immediate presence in Moulmein, and also an order, dated 25th idem, granting him two months' leave. Mr. Pennell thereupon recorded an order briefly reciting the facts stating that the Deputy Commissioner's order was only an executive order, whereas his own was issued in his capacity as a Civil Court, and ordering the Thugyi to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for "contempt of Court," and "henceforward to remain in custody until his examination is completed."

3. The Thugyi petitioned the Deputy Commissioner on the subject of this order, and the Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity of District Judge, reversed the order of fine and directed the refund of the money. As regards the beating, the Thugyi's father, pensioned Thugyi Maung Tu, presented a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, representing that his son had been cruelly beaten and put to shame in the presence of a large number of persons, and requesting that the matter might be enquired into. This petition has since been "disavowed" by the Thugyi himself, who states "that the beating was not so severe as was alleged, and that he has no desire to institute any criminal proceedings against Mr. Pennell."

4. Mr. Pennell who has been called upon for an explanation of his proceedings as summarised in paragraph 2, after reviewing the facts, states with regard to the assault on the Thugyi, as follows:

"All that I can plead with reference to this is that I acted in the heat of passion under great provocation, and that the assault neither has had, nor was likely to have, any serious consequences." After recapitulating the annoyances to which he believes himself to have been subjected by the Thugyis of the Amherst District, he concludes: "All this does not, of course, justify the assault, however much it may extenuate it. That I regret the occurrence exceedingly it is perhaps unnecessary to add; all that remains is to express my willingness (so far as such willingness is material) to make for my action such reparation or atonement as may be in my power and as it may seem that the circumstances of the case require."

As regards his proceedings in the matter of arresting the Thugyi, fining him Rs. 200 for contempt of Court, and directing him to remain in custody till his "examination was completed," Mr. Pennell defends his conduct on the ground that under Revenue Department Notification No. 68, dated 19th June 1888, he as Settlement Officer possessed the powers of a Civil Court, maintaining that his orders were such as he had legal power to issue, and that they were rendered necessary by the conduct of the Thugyi.

5. The Chief Commissioner has carefully considered all the facts of the case and the explanation submitted by Mr. Pennell, and he regrets to have to record his opinion that Mr. Pennell's conduct throughout the affair has been wholly illegal and unjustifiable, and that his explanation is altogether unsatisfactory

and shows a want of proper appreciation of the grave nature of the illegalities he has committed. Mr. Pennell's conduct in deliberately tying up the Thugyi with the rope of his office box and then severely beating him with his riding whip was such as no provocation could justify. His subsequent proceedings in directing the man's arrest, fining him Rs. 200 for "contempt of Court," and directing him to be kept in custody "till his examination was completed," were from beginning to end absolutely illegal and improper, and it is a matter of surprise to the Chief Commissioner that an officer of Mr. Pennell's standing and reputed intelligence could seriously suppose that he was justified by law in the extraordinary proceedings he was so ill-advised as to adopt.

6. Mr. Pennell may congratulate himself that the Thugyi has abstained from taking criminal proceedings against him. He would have been perfectly justified in doing so, and appears to have acted with great forbearance in spite of the cruel and illegal manner in which he was treated. After the serious misconduct of which he has been guilty and the extraordinary want of judgment which he has displayed, it is impossible to retain Mr. Pennell in the responsible position of Settlement Officer, or to place him in charge of a district, the position to which as a Substantive Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, he would ordinarily be entitled. He will accordingly be reduced from Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and he will not be placed in charge of a district until he has shown himself fit for such a position. He will be removed from the Settlement Department as soon as his transfer can with due regard to Government interests, be arranged, and he will be placed under a Deputy Commissioner, who will specially supervise his work and will submit a report upon it in twelve months' time for the information of the Chief Commissioner. Finally, Mr. Pennell will tender to Thugyi Maung Tun Tha a sum of Rs. 300 by way of amends for the ill-treatment to which he has been subjected at his hands.

7. The above orders, which are the most lenient that can be passed with due consideration to the gravity of the case, will involve a loss of pay to Mr. Pennell amounting to Rs. 650 monthly. The Chief Commissioner hopes that this punishment, and the expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion on his conduct as contained in this letter, will be a severe lesson to Mr. Pennell for the rest of his service, and that for the future he will maintain better control over his temper and will show more care and intelligence in the exercise of such powers as may from time to time be conferred upon him.

8. A copy of this letter should be communicated to Mr. Pennell, and Thugyi Maung Tun Tha should be informed of the substance of the orders which the Chief Commissioner has passed in the case.

9. The original records received with your letter are herewith returned.

No. 2.

Demi-official, dated the 3rd May 1894.

From—E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.

Mr. Fryer desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter No. 2252-D.-2, dated 30th ultimo, and to say that if Mr. Pennell's conduct had been reported officially, he would have had no hesitation in at once reducing him to the rank of Assistant Commissioner. It would seem that Mr. Pennell began by flatly refusing to obey your very proper and repeated order that he was to re-open the Treasury and take charge of it himself; that he then neglected, week after week, to submit the report which he himself had promised; and which you had repeatedly called for; and that he finally wrote you a demi-official letter in terms which can only be described as grossly impertinent. The Chief Commissioner must leave you to deal with the matter as you think proper. If you report the case officially, it will be dealt with officially. If, on the other hand, you can bring Mr. Pennell to see the error of his ways without the adoption of

so extreme a measure as an official report, the Chief Commissioner will not be sorry to let this young officer have another chance as a Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Pennell is undoubtedly a gentleman of some ability. His chief failing appears to be his extraordinary conceit. You are at liberty to show him this letter if you so desire.

No. 3.

Extract from a demi-official letter, dated 10th May 1894, from Mr. G. E. L. Weidemann, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I write to thank you for your demi-official letter of 3rd May 1894 on the subject of my difference with Pennell.

I have shown it to him, and talked the matter over to him. He has apologised, and I hope the incident is at an end. It is not my desire to proceed further. I trust that in future we shall get on. At the same time, though I like him much socially, officially he is inclined to be petulant.

No. 4.

No. 1173—11, dated Rangoon, the 1st August 1894.

From—The Registrar, Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma,

To—The District Magistrate of Thongwa.

I am directed to say that your letter No. 1504—1-77-P., dated the 27th July 1894, forwarding, through the Local Government, your explanation of the delay in obeying the instructions of the Judicial Commissioner, should have been submitted much earlier.

2. The explanation now submitted by you is unbecomingly expressed and does not contain such expressions of regret as might naturally have been expected.

3. The Judicial Commissioner has, however, accepted your statement that you have been lately much overworked, but he desires that it should be clearly understood that a much earlier and more careful attention to the orders of this Court will be expected of you in future.

Enclosure No. 2.

No. 124-A. D., dated Darjeeling, the 9th May 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward the enclosed memorial addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India by Mr. A. P. Pennell, I.C.S., for the

Dated the 29th April 1901.
orders of the Government of India.

2. The facts of the case are that Mr. A. P. Pennell, I.C.S., at that time District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali, was suspended from his office on the 4th March by this Government on the recommendation of the High Court, for the reasons given in their Registrar's letter No. 600 of that date, which forms one of the enclosures of the memorial. The Government of India were informed in my letter No. 2025-A., dated the 19th March 1901, that in His Honour's opinion the grounds on which the High Court recommended Mr. Pennell's suspension amply justified the action which they recommended, and in your letter No. 2691, dated the 20th March 1901, this Government was requested to inform Mr. Pennell

that the Government of India declined to interfere with the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.

3. The main contentions of Mr. Pennell's memorial are that no charges were framed against him by the suspending authorities, that he was not asked to furnish any explanation, and that no limit to the period of his suspension has been indicated. He is perfectly aware that he was suspended by the Local Government on the recommendation of, and on grounds stated by, the High Court, and the whole of his ninth paragraph is directed against the Local Government because they did not draw fresh charges against him. His statement that he had "neither notice nor knowledge of the proceedings of the High Court,"—whereas he had received a copy of the Registrar's letter No. 600, dated the 4th March,—is altogether incorrect. There is nothing in the sections of the Acts under which Mr. Pennell was suspended which requires the framing of any charges, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it was not open to him to question the recommendation made by the High Court, or to refuse to act upon it. No limit was placed by the High Court to the suspension of Mr. Pennell which they recommended. On the 24th April the High Court stated that in their opinion Mr. Pennell had been sufficiently punished, by the period of suspension which he had undergone, in respect of his conduct in refusing to hand over the records of a case to the Registrar, but they did not recommend his restoration to a Judgeship. They have since expressed their agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor that he should not be restored to a Judgeship, and in a separate letter the Lieutenant-Governor has made recommendations to the Government of India in regard to Mr. Pennell, which entail his remaining under suspension until their orders have been received.

4. The circumstances detailed in paragraphs 10 and 11 are not within the cognizance of this Government, and it is unnecessary to offer any further comments on paragraph 12 than to say again that the Government of Bengal formulated no charges against Mr. Pennell, because the High Court's letter recommending his suspension contained the grounds on which the recommendation was made and rendered it unnecessary for this Government to do anything more than take the formal action of applying certain sections of the law.

5. Mr. Pennell was suspended on the 4th March. The appeal case (for the non-delivery of the records of which he was suspended) was not heard in the High Court until the 10th April. Judgment was delivered on the appeal on the 17th of April, and on Mr. Reilly's case on the 26th *idem*. While these cases were pending, it was impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to issue any further orders to Mr. Pennell. On the 27th April the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the High Court with reference to Mr. Pennell's fitness to be a Judge and has now received their reply. It is not the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to enter on any discussion with Mr. Pennell as to the grounds of the recommendation contained in the High Court's letter No. 600, dated the 4th March 1901.

6. The facts are correctly stated in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the memorial, except that Mr. Pennell has omitted to mention that the memorial of the 23rd March, at the end of its 6th paragraph, contains in two places the objectionable word "surreptitiously" instead of the word "privately" which appeared in the memorial of the 21st March, as it was printed in the newspapers, to which it can have been communicated by Mr. Pennell only. As Mr. Pennell has in no way replied to my letter No. 2676 dated the 2nd April, which pointed out to him the disrespectful and improper passages contained in his memorial of 23rd March, it may be presumed that he admits the correctness of those epithets, though he has abstained from making any apology or expressing any contrition for the use of such language.

7. The incident of Mr. Pennell's suspension is only part of the whole case in regard to that officer, which is now before the Government of India in my letter No. 123-A. D. of this date.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of AUBRAY PERCIVAL PENNELL.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—1. That your petitioner is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service of India of 15½ years' standing, and that he was till

recently District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. That on the evening of the 4th March last your petitioner was suspended from his office by the Local Government (Government of Bengal) by a letter No. 1481-A. B. (of which a copy is annexed) "on the recommendation of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court" (of Fort William in Bengal). Your petitioner begs to point out that no charges were framed against him by the Suspending Authority, that he was not asked to furnish any explanation and that no limit to the period of his suspension has been indicated.

3. That under the rules laid down by the Government of India even the most humble servants of Government are entitled, before any proceedings are taken to their detriment, to be informed of the charges against them and to be heard in their defence: and your petitioner submits that, even apart from departmental rules, such a procedure is required by principles of natural justice.

4. That your petitioner further ventures to submit that if there be any one servant of Government who more than another should be protected against summary treatment of the kind meted out to your petitioner, it is a Judge who has to try his fellow subjects for their lives: and that in the case in connection with which your petitioner was suspended, he had actually passed sentence of death.

5. That on the 11th of March your petitioner addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government a letter (No. 1—Suspension) (of which a copy is annexed) enquiring whether it was in contemplation to frame any charges against him, and whether he would be allowed to submit any explanation or to be heard in his defence.

6. That in reply the Local Government informed your petitioner in their Chief Secretary's letter No. 1872, dated 13th March (copy annexed) that they have at present no further information to communicate to him.

7. That your petitioner represented these facts to the Government of India in a letter (No. 2—Suspension) of the 18th March (of which a copy is annexed) and ask therein that that Government might be pleased to direct the Local Government either to reinstate him without delay or to inform him what the charges against him were and to give him reasonable facilities for defending himself against such charges.

8. That at 4-45 P.M. on the 21st March your petitioner received through the Local Government a copy of a letter (No. 2691, dated the 20th March 1901) from the Government of India, in which that Government intimate that they decline to interfere with the orders passed by the Government of Bengal.

9. That in the said letter the Government of India have referred your petitioner for the reasons for his suspension to the High Court's letter to the Government of Bengal (No. 600, dated the 4th March 1901), a copy of which was enclosed with the order suspending him. That your petitioner submits that he is in no way concerned with the reasons which the High Court may have given to the Local Government for their recommendation—that he had neither notice nor knowledge of the proceedings of the High Court—and that he was employed and has been suspended from his employment not by the High Court but by the Local Government. He submits that he was entitled to know as soon as suspended what charges were made against him by that Government and what the evidence was in support of those charges, and that he should have been given a hearing before being condemned.

10. That as it now appears from the letter of the Government of India that the charges on which your petitioner has been suspended by the Local Government are identical with the reasons put forward in the High Court's letter recommending his suspension, your petitioner ventures to emphatically deny that he was guilty of any contempt or that he was unwilling to deliver up the record therein referred to. That he refused to deliver it has not been stated even by the High Court. That your petitioner was not only willing but anxious to make over the record will appear from his bringing it to Calcutta, where it arrived long

before it would otherwise have done owing to that action of his, and from the fact that having been informed by Mr. Chapman, an *ex-Registrar* of the High Court, then on leave, on Sunday, the 3rd of March, that the Chief Justice wanted the record, he went with it that very afternoon to the Chief Justice's house, with the object of making it over, although the Chief Justice had sent for it in an informal manner, and although (owing to its having been from the 16th to the 28th February in the copying department of your petitioner's office in charge of your petitioner's Senior Gazetted Subordinate for the purpose of preparing the copies applied for by the condemned men), there had been no time to make it up, nor had my letter of reference been written as required by law in capital sentence cases. That your petitioner's anxiety to make over the record will further appear from the fact of his remaining on at Calcutta on the 4th March in spite of a peremptory order which he received from the Local Government on the night of the 3rd to return to Noakhali at once. That if your petitioner had complied with that order, he would have had to leave Calcutta at 5.57 A.M. on the 4th and would have had no option but to take the record with him, but knowing as he did that the Chief Justice wanted the record, he thought it his duty to remain with it in Calcutta. As, however, the Chief Justice had refused to see your petitioner when your petitioner went to his house to make it over to him, your petitioner determined to apply officially to the Registrar for the High Court's instructions and in support of this application to file affidavits by his sister and clerks as to Mr. Chapman's visit and the incidents which occurred at the Chief Justice's house. That your petitioner on the morning of the 4th accompanied his sister and clerks to the High Court, but that the Deputy Registrar refused to take their affidavits. That your petitioner then tried to get the affidavits sworn at Alipur (a suburb of Calcutta) and was proceeding there with his sister when he was intercepted at his hotel by Messrs. Chapman and Sheepshanks. That he asked these gentlemen to wait till his return in an hour's time, but that Mr. Sheepshanks insisted on making over a letter to him at once. That your petitioner did not read or even open the letter then, but hastened to join his sister, who is newly arrived in this country and ignorant of the language and whom he had left in a hired carriage in the middle of the road at a distance from his hotel while he hurried back there to see what had become of his clerks. That it was not till after he had joined her and was driving to Alipur that your petitioner read the letter and found out what it was. That it would have taken (as it actually did take) several hours to make over the records, even with the assistance of your petitioner's clerks, who were then on their way to Alipur, and that your petitioner thought that Mr. Sheepshanks, who was not long ago his subordinate (having been Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah in 1899 when your petitioner was Judge of Chapra) and is very much junior to him, would have waited for an hour as asked by your petitioner, especially as there was a lady in the case; but it appears that he and Mr. Chapman (who was then a private person and seems to have come as a witness only) went straight to the High Court and presumably informed that body that your petitioner was unwilling to deliver up the record—and that in the course of the next two or three hours your petitioner was condemned unheard first by the High Court and then by the Local Government.

11. That the High Court was closed on the 5th March and that your petitioner made over the record the moment it re-opened on the 6th. He submits that he cannot be said to have disobeyed an order of which he was ignorant, and although it is a technical point, he thinks himself justified in calling attention to the fact that the order calling for the record was not sealed, presumably owing to its having been issued in a hurry. Your petitioner, although he was perfectly willing to comply with it, may yet venture to submit that it was not a valid order.

12. That your petitioner submits that it is hardly fair to him that he should be called upon to make his defence before he is accused and before he knows what Messrs. Chapman and Sheepshanks have said against him. That your petitioner is ready and anxious to answer any charge of "contempt" as soon as he is informed what act of his is said to have constituted the contempt. Your petitioner submits that he should have been informed at the outset what the Government of Bengal charged him with, and what evidence there was in support of that charge, and that the very earliest opportunity should have been given him of

refuting it. He has made any statement at all as to the events of the 4th of March only in order to show that his alleged unwillingness to make over the record, which is the only tangible ground assigned in the High Court's letter, is on the face of it untenable.

13. That nearly two months have elapsed since your petitioner's suspension, but that the "further orders if any" indicated in the Local Government's letter suspending him have not issued, nor has your petitioner been given any opportunity of refuting the charges contained in the High Court's letter.

14. That on the 23rd March your petitioner submitted to Your Lordship through the usual channels a memorial (No. 3—Suspension) of which he had sent a copy direct to Your Lordship on the 21st March. That this latter copy was written before receipt of the Government of India's letter dated the 20th March.

15. That this memorial has been returned to your petitioner by the Local Government under cover of a letter of the 2nd April (No. 2676, from Chief Secretary, copy annexed) received by your petitioner on the 6th April. In this letter the Lieutenant-Governor intimates that he regrets he is unable to forward the memorial until certain language which he describes as disrespectful and improper is omitted from it, and has also called your petitioner's attention to the fact that the separate pages are not signed by your petitioner, as required by departmental rules, nor is the memorial accompanied by a forwarding letter.

16. That your petitioner has therefore prepared the present memorial which he hopes will be found free from the defects indicated or any other defects.

17. That he prays :

1. That Your Lordship will order the Governments concerned to at once reinstate him in his office.
2. That Your Lordship will be pleased to compensate him for the treatment to which he has been subjected.
3. That the orders which Your Lordship may pass upon this memorial may be communicated to the Government of India by telegraph and that that Government may be directed to inform your petitioner of them without delay.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL, CALCUTTA ; }

The 29th April 1901.

A. P. PENNELL.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Letter No. 1481-A. B., dated 4th March 1901, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (with its enclosures).
2. Letter No. 1—Suspension, dated 11th March 1901, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
3. Letter No. 1872-A., dated 13th March 1901, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
4. Letter No. 2—Suspension, dated 18th March 1901, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
5. Letter No. 2691, dated 20th March 1901, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2—Suspension, dated Hotel Continental, Calcutta, the 18th March 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Suspended Civil Servant,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

(Through the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.)

I have the honour to state that I am a member of the Indian Civil Service of over 15 years' standing, and was till lately District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. On the evening of the 4th March 1901 I was suspended from my office by the Local Government by a letter No. 1481-A. B., copy of which is annexed. It will be seen that no charges were framed against me, that I was not asked to furnish any explanation, and that no limit to the period of my suspension was indicated.

3. On the 11th March I addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government a letter No. 1—Suspension, of which a copy is annexed, enquiring whether it was in contemplation to frame any charges against me and whether I should be allowed to submit any explanation or to be heard in my defence.

4. In reply the Local Government have informed me by their Chief Secretary's letter No. 1872-A., dated 13th March, that they have at present no further information to communicate to me.

5. The immediate result of the order suspending me is that instead of getting pay and allowances of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, I get a subsistence allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem only. I am precluded from practising my profession as a barrister, or from taking up other work. It is my belief that I can earn a great deal more than Rs. 400 per mensem out of Government Service, and I may say that I have already had to refuse an offer of the Editorship of a leading up-country paper, which would certainly have brought me far more than that amount.

6. I had been assured by the Local Government early in the year that I should be allowed leave in or about the early part of May. The state of my health renders it imperative that I should go home before long. But in my present state of uncertainty I can neither take my own passage nor that of my sister, who is living with me, and whose marriage, on the faith of the assurance of the Local Government, had been arranged to take place in England early in the summer. Her future husband has already, in consequence of the recent action of the Local Government, had to undertake a railway journey of 3,500 miles and to cancel important business engagements in Bombay.

7. I believe that the action of the Local Government in suspending me was wholly improper. I am advised that it was wholly illegal. My submission is that the Local Government acted in a hurry, that they are now at once unable to justify their action and unwilling to make amends for it. The recommendation of the Chief Justice or of certain Judges is obviously in itself an insufficient reason for suspending me; whoever may have recommended them to take the step, the responsibility for my suspension rests with the Local Government and with them alone.

8. I have therefore to request that the Government of India may be pleased to direct the Local Government either to reinstate me without delay or to inform me what the charges against me are, and to give me reasonable facilities for defending myself against such charges.

9. The English mail leaves Calcutta on Thursday evening next, and I have further to request that if the Government of India intend to reply to this letter at all, the reply may be sent me not later than 2 P.M. on that day (21st March), as I intend, unless I get satisfactory redress in the interval, to address the Secretary of State and various non-official persons and bodies by that mail.

10. A copy of this letter is being sent you through the Chief Secretary to the Local Government. I send the present copy direct to save time.

No. 2691, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1901.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2025-A., dated the 19th March 1901, with which was forwarded a letter No. 2—Suspension, dated 18th idem, addressed by Mr. A. P. Pennell, of the Indian Civil Service, to the Government of India in this Department. Mr. Pennell prays that the Government of India may be pleased to direct the Local Government either to reinstate him in his office without delay, or to inform him what the charges are against him,

and to give him reasonable facilities for defending himself against such charges. Mr. Pennell has, you explain, been suspended on the recommendation of the Honourable Chief Justice and the Honourable Judges of the High Court, and the reasons for his suspension are contained in the letter No. 600, dated the 4th March 1901, from the Officiating Registrar of the High Court to the Local Government, a copy of which has been duly communicated to Mr. Pennell. I am to request that Mr. Pennell may be informed that the Government of India decline to interfere with the orders passed by the Government of Bengal.

Enclosure No. 3.

No. 299-A. D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th May 1901.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.S., C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 124-A. D., dated 9th May 1901, and of my telegram of 16th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward a copy of a letter, dated Bombay, May 14th, 1901, from Mr. A. P. Pennell, announcing his intended departure from India on the following day. The telegram of the 6th instant shows that he carried out his intention.

2. It will be observed that Mr. Pennell states that it was only owing to ignorance of the necessity for obtaining permission that he had not applied for permission (to leave India) before. Mr. Pennell may not have been aware that under Article 218 of the Civil Service Regulations no leave was admissible to an officer under suspension, but it is impossible to accept the proposition that any officer is not fully aware that he cannot leave India without permission. Mr. Pennell himself has more than once applied for casual leave for the purpose of only going away from his station. He must *a fortiori* have been aware that he could not go out of India without leave. Moreover, he obtained leave from Government in the usual manner on previous occasions when he went on privilege leave and furlough.

3. Mr. Pennell in his third paragraph writes that in the peculiar circumstances of his case he can hardly conceive the possibility of such permission being refused, and in his next paragraph he announces his intention of leaving India in anticipation of permission being granted. Mr. Pennell appears deliberately, or through loss of mental balance, to have misapprehended the correct argument, *viz.*, that in the peculiar circumstances of his case it was hardly conceivable that such permission would be granted to him; and nothing has ever been said or done to him that would justify his leaving India in anticipation of sanction. There is nothing to show that it was necessary for him to leave India on 15th May, or before a reply to his application of the 14th instant could reach him.

4. It appears therefore to the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Pennell has, after receiving a formal warning, conveyed to him under the orders of the Government of India, deliberately broken Article 8 of his covenant. It is not for His Honour to determine what consequence this particular act should entail on Mr. Pennell. But should His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General decide to dispense with Mr. Pennell's services, Sir John Woodburn will take this opportunity of saying that, having regard to Mr. Pennell's conduct as set out in my letters Nos. 123-A.D. and 124-A.D. of the 9th May 1901, to your address, he has no plea to offer on Mr. Pennell's behalf in mitigation of sentence.

Dated Watson's Hotel, Bombay, the 14th May 1901.

From—A. P. PENNELL, Esq., Suspended Civil Servant,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of yesterday's date, stating that under orders from the Government of India I am informed that under Article 8 of my covenant I cannot leave India without obtaining permission.

2. Your telegram does not indicate from whom this permission has to be obtained—whether from the Local or the Supreme Government. I have therefore to request that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will either give me the requisite permission himself, or if that is not in his power, that he will move the Government of India to do so.

3. In the peculiar circumstances of my case I can hardly conceive the possibility of such permission being refused; and it is only owing to my ignorance of the necessity for obtaining it that I have not applied for it before.

4. I had taken my passage in the Rubattino S.S. *Dominco Balduino* before receipt of your telegram, and intend leaving by her tomorrow in anticipation of permission being granted.

5. I request that any orders which the Local Government may have for me either on the subject of this letter or in any other matter may be addressed to me at the East India United Service Club, St. James's Square, London, S.W., England, and that the covers may be marked "to wait arrival".

Enclosure No. 4.

Extract from the "Bengalee," dated the 20th May 1901.

Demi-official from—A. P. PENNELL, Esq.,

To—The Government Prosecutor, Noakhali.

My dear Tarak Babu,—I am informed by Jashoda Babu and others that the trial of Sadak Ali has been fixed for the 6th instant and that at Mr. Cargill's instance certain witnesses not examined before me but mentioned in the judgment of the High Court have been cited for the prosecution, also that Osman Ali, Mathura Babu and Mr. Reily have been summoned.

As I am well acquainted with the facts of the case, I send you the following instructions which will, I think, be of assistance to you:—

(1) Hosan and Torap should be examined by the prosecution, as before me. No doubt, Messrs. Amir Ali and Pratt profess to believe that they are false witnesses, but their opinion is quite irrelevant. It will be for Geidt and the new Assessors to say whether they will believe them or not.

(2) Islam (or Ismail) should be asked what way he went home and whether he crossed the break. Mr. Amir Ali's statement that he went home that way is altogether unsupported by the evidence. It is almost physically impossible that he should have done so.

(3) Islam should also be asked as to the position of his house. There is nothing to show this except the police maps, which are false.

(4) To prove that the police maps are false, the map prepared by Babu Binod Bihari Pal, District Engineer, subsequent to the murder case entered in the proceedings against Mr. Reily, should be put in and proved. It shows the actual state of things and also the state of things shown in the police map. Unfortunately Messrs. Amir Ali and Pratt have not referred to this map in their judgment in the Reily case.

(5) Mr. Amir Ali has professed to believe that Saroda Mohan Chakaravarti when he said the "edges" of the break were nine inches from the level of the road meant that the "sides" were shallow, and not the "ends." Ask Saroda Mohan what he means by edges.

(6) Also examine the District Engineer in detail as to this break and call Ishan Chandra Sen, the Head Master, to prove the real state of things. Prove by him the measurement we all made of the depth of the break both in the middle and at the edges.

(7) It will also be good thing to get a white man to depose as to the nature of the break so as to contradict Reily. I am told Mr. Geidt himself has

been there and seen it; but of course you cannot prove that. You might, however, call Simpson, the D. S. P., who, I am told, has seen it. If necessary, call Ezechiel. I myself showed it to him. Of course, we all know that Reily lied about it; but for political reasons, the Executive are bent on making out he did not, and it is advisable to get some white or whitey brown witness to contradict their whitey brown policeman. Black evidence won't do. If necessary, examine Radha Kant Babu about the break as you proposed to do in the perjury case.

(8) Don't call Reily for the Crown. Let the other side of the Court call him and begin cross-examining him by putting his former deposition to him. Bring out the fact that he read it over on a subsequent day and made several corrections, and when reading it over he was given a seat to my right hand on the level of the Assessors. Ask him if I have any private grudge against him (never mind Geidt's disallowing the question, it should be "asked"). I have letters which render it impossible for Reily to set up the story of grudge. Ask him categorically whether he went over Guna Mir's Road, and call his attention to Mohim Chandra Mazumdar's evidence. Also ask him categorically whether he went with Bharat Babu over Ashak Jemadar's Road, and call his attention to Bharat Babu's evidence. Ask him also how he got past the break. Ask him whether he is a good rider, and question him as to his falling off his horse when the L. G. visited Noakhali. Prove that the roads in the south-west of the plain are rough and uneven. If Reily says he can ride, then ask Geidt to test him and make him to canter on my chestnut mare, the one Dwarkanath Bose has bought—he will fall off in the first hundred yards.

(9) Ask Mr. Reily how "it came to be dated on Exhibit A as 15th September." Also ask him when he made the pencil marks on Exhibit Aa—before or after it was copied? If he says before ask Mohim Chandra Mazumdar how he failed to copy them. Also ask Mr. Reily "why" he made pencil marks: why he showed the break at all. Ask him whether or not he was reprimanded by Mr. Bignell about this case just before giving his evidence; whether he asked Mr. Bignell for a transfer on the 4th of January and what Mr. Bignell said to him on that day and the following day.

(10) Go over Mr. Reily's statement on important points at the previous trial and either make him take back all the lies he told, or if he sticks to them, apply to Mr. Geidt to prosecute him again.

(11) If Mr. Kisto Bhadra is examined again for the defence, cross-examine him as to the part he played in the stolen note case. You left this out before me.

(12) I see Mathura Babu is to be examined. Jashoda Babu tells me that he was instructed that this Mathura Babu got a letter either from Mrs. Reily or from her sister. He believes the former telling him not to send up the accused and that he, therefore, cited him in the lower Court, but that Mathura Babu begged and prayed him not to examine him, so Jashoda did not do so. Ask Mathura Babu about this.

(13) If necessary, prove by examining some European that Reily was completely controlled by his wife. Ezechiel would prove this as well as any one else.

(14) When Osman Ali is called, cross-examine him as to previous history: the length of time he has been on different occasions at Sudharam Thana (14 years, I am told), and the money he has amassed; also his rate of pay. Bring out Upendra Babu's recent remarks about him and the fact that Mr. Cargill took no action on them.

(15) Ask Islam if he has got any redress for his mal-treatment by the police when attending my Court.

(16) If the additional witnesses cited at Mr. Cargill's instance prove hostile to the prosecution, point out to the Assessors that they are Mr. Cargill's witnesses.

(17) In addressing the Assessors lay stress upon the fact that all the witnesses are deposing against their own interest in giving any evidence at all against Osman Ali's friends and that no reasonable motive for their giving false evidence has been suggested.

I may send you some further hints later on. These must do for the present.

A. P. PENNELL,

Late Sessions Judge of Noakhali.

Enclosure No. 5.

No. 936-⁶, dated Rangoon, the 27th November 1894.

From—H. THURKELL WHITE, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit a copy of the correspondence cited in the margin

No. 4063—2-C.—21, dated the 22nd October 1894, from Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, with enclosures.

No. 873—7-C.—29, dated the 26th October 1894, to Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, with enclosure.

Telegram No. 743, dated the 22nd November, to Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.

Telegram No. 2, 2, dated the 24th November, from Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.

concerning the conduct of Mr. A. P. Pennell, C.S., a Deputy Commissioner in this Province, shortly expected to revert to Bengal.

2. The Chief Commissioner's orders contained in the note enclosed in this office letter of the 26th October 1894, were, it is reported, communicated to Mr. Pennell by the Commissioner on or before the 30th October. The Commissioner reports that he has received no reply from Mr. Pennell and no reasonable cause for the delay has been given. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Pennell has deliberately disobeyed the Chief Commissioner's explicit orders. Under these circumstances Sir Alexander Mackenzie has had no option but to relieve Mr. Pennell of his duties and to place him under suspension till he shall have explained his conduct and till his explanation shall have been considered. I am to recommend that Mr. Pennell should not be granted leave, should he apply for it, otherwise than on medical certificate, and should be instructed to remain in Burma till he has complied with the Chief Commissioner's orders and submitted an explanation of his insubordinate attitude.

2. I am to explain that the incident out of which this unpleasant situation has developed itself was the suspension by Mr. Pennell of Mr. Garstairs, Myoök, serving in the Thongwa District. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt that Mr. Pennell expects to avoid the consequences of his contumacy by slipping out of the Province to Bengal.

3. I am to add that the present case is only the climax of a long series of acts of insubordination and impertinences, of which Mr. Pennell has been guilty. Both the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division in which Mr. Pennell serves have complained to the Chief Commissioner repeatedly of Mr. Pennell's conduct in this respect. The Judicial Commissioner also had reason to find fault with him on the same account. The Chief Commissioner was inclined to believe that Mr. Pennell was to some extent the victim of dyspepsia, and, in the hope that he would with better health develop better manners, spoke very seriously to him at Maubin about his attitude towards his Commissioner. Mr. Pennell promised amendment, but afterwards sought to make the Chief Commissioner's leniency appear to be an approval of his conduct. Following on this came the present correspondence, and the Chief Commissioner felt that he had no option but to read Mr. Pennell a severe lesson. If conduct like his were condoned administration would be impossible.

No. 4063—2-C.—21, dated the 22nd October 1894.

From—The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

In continuation of my demi-official letter No. 4922—2-C.—21, dated the 18th

instant, I have the honour to submit copy of the marginally noted letter, with its enclosures in original, from the Deputy Commissioner, Thongwa, to my address, with reference to Mr. Carstairs' suspension. I have issued, pending further orders, the following telegram to the Deputy Commissioner :—" Kindly reinstate Carstairs and get what work out of him you can pending orders of Local Government ; also draw up formal charges against him and call on him for explanation."

I do not feel justified, at this stage of the proceedings, in offering any comments on the merits of the case.

No. 2237-P., dated the 19th October 1894.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Thongwa,

To—The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.

In continuation of telegraphic correspondence on the same subject, I have the honour to report that I suspended Mr. F. F. S. Carstairs, Myook, on the morning of the 28th September.

2. The circumstances of Mr. Carstairs' suspension will best be understood after a narration of the events which led to his transfer here.

3. The officer first posted here was Mr. H. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald is currently reported to be at the same time thoroughly corrupt and very clever, and both I myself and Mr. Mathews considered that his being placed in charge of the sub-division which formed the principal theatre of the Munro frauds would have a most disastrous effect upon the progress of the enquiry. I have reason to believe that that enquiry is extremely distasteful to the Secretariat mainly owing to the fact that several officers of a much higher position than Mr. Munro are compromised. If it was intended or wished to burke the case, no better instrument than Mr. Macdonald could have been chosen for the purpose.

4. I do not believe that Mr. Macdonald's character was known to the Chief Commissioner. But it was perfectly well known to Mr. H. Thirkell White, the Chief Secretary, who procured his appointment. Mr. Thirkell White himself told me of Mr. Macdonald in 1890 :—" That man has been suspected wherever he has been." Under these circumstances, I venture to submit that Mr. White acted improperly in recommending Mr. Macdonald's appointment to a place where corruption is so notoriously rife as at Maubin.

5. As soon as I got to know of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, I conferred with Mr. Mathews and with my subordinates at head-quarters, two of whom, Messrs. Drury and Durrant, I found were equally well acquainted with Mr. Macdonald's character. The result of our deliberations was that I wired to the Chief Secretary to stop Mr. Macdonald, and that next day I wrote Mr. White a very strongly worded demi-official letter, in which I stated that I would not allow the scandals connected with the Munro case to be burked.

6. I do not believe that Mr. White has shown this letter to the Chief Commissioner, as it was his duty to do. It contained allegations affecting four Deputy Commissioners, and would have brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice the fact that Mr. White was sending to Maubin a man whom he knew or had reason to believe to be a thorough scoundrel.

7. The connection between this and Mr. Carstairs is as follows :—I believe that Mr. White sent me Mr. Carstairs in place of Mr. Macdonald as a punishment for daring to object to the latter. The Secretariat records and the opinions of the officers under whom Mr. Carstairs has served must have shown Mr. White that he was not a good officer. Mr. White in writing to me demi-officially about Mr. Carstairs has said that his opinion of the latter was that he was " rather stupid " and " not very fond of work," but " quite honest." When in Rangoon in September last, I informed Mr. White that Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, had just told me that he knew Mr. Carstairs to be corrupt. Mr. White replied in a sarcastic tone—" I think you had better have taken Mr. Macdonald." What I would submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration is that his

Chief Secretary has knowingly sent me a fool because I objected to a knave, or rather that in place of a man who was merely a knave he has sent me one who is both knave and fool.

8. It will be seen that even Mr. White admits that Mr. Carstairs is "rather stupid" and "not very fond of work." I go further. In Rangoon I met Mr. Fraser, the late Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, under whom Mr. Carstairs has recently been serving. Mr. Fraser told me that he knew Mr. Carstairs to be corrupt, to take money, that he was absolutely useless, and that every Deputy Commissioner under whom he had served had expressed the same opinion of him. I informed Mr. White of this within the next two days. It was then that Mr. White delivered himself of the remark I have quoted. The Chief Secretary did not consider that an allegation of corruption made by a Deputy Commissioner against one of his subordinates called for any enquiry. I trust that the Chief Commissioner will be of a different opinion.

9. The following are the opinions of Mr. Carstairs' last two superiors with regard to that officer:—

Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, writes:

"Served in this District as Head-quarter Myoök. A poor Judicial Officer. His procedure in some cases and conclusions arrived at being most extraordinary. Peevish disposition, and prone to quarrel with the Police. I know nothing about him as a Revenue Officer."

(V.B.—Mr. Carstairs has never done any work as a Revenue Officer.)

Mr. Ross, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy:

"I endorse so much of the above as relates to his judicial work. He is a feeble officer."

10. Considering that Maubin is one of the heaviest sub-divisions in Burma, that it has a land-revenue of nearly six lakhs, a fishery revenue amounting even this year to Rs. 2,25,000 and normally to three lakhs, and that the total revenue is not less than twelve lakhs, more than all but a few districts; considering also that it has been very much neglected in the past, considering Mr. Carstairs' reputation, and the circumstances I have above mentioned, I think I am justified in attributing Mr. White's selection of Mr. Carstairs to personal pique, and I think that I am not only justified, but that it is my bounden duty, to bring these facts to the Chief Commissioner's notice, for the mischief which a man in White's position can do in this way is immense, and the officers of the Burma Commission have been accustomed so long to Government by Secretaries, that few of them will venture to call attention to it.

11. I think I have already succeeded in proving that Mr. Carstairs is not a fit person to hold charge of the Maubin Sub-division, if indeed he be a fit person to remain in Government service at all. He is certainly a man whom no private employer would retain for a month. I now proceed to the circumstances attending Mr. Carstairs' suspension.

12. Mr. Carstairs had not long been under me before I found that Mr. White's remarks as to his being "not very fond of work" did not err in the way of exaggeration. He contented himself with "forwarding" the reports of the township officers, which he asked should be accepted without enquiry on his part, "because the matter had been long pending." He attempted to shelve his case work, small as it was, upon Mr. Thompson. I told him when he came here that what I most wanted him to do was to tour about the sub-division doing long pending revenue work and checking capitation tax which I know to have been grossly neglected last year. I found, however, that Mr. Carstairs' notions of touring consisted in going down to Kyaiklat, which is a more comfortable place than Maubin, and remaining there. I thereupon drew up a programme of tour for Mr. Carstairs and directed him to adhere to it.

13. I may add that although it is extremely necessary that the Sub-divisional Officer should go on tour, the discomfort of touring in the Maubin Sub-division is very great, specially at this season of the year when the mosquitoes are at their worst and the country is nothing but an expanse of mud. Mr. Carstairs

unfortunately belongs to a class by whom shirking one's duty, as soon as it becomes uncomfortable, is not considered disgraceful; and this explains a good deal of what follows.

14. I wished Mr. Carstairs to go out before the 23rd September, but as he desired (to use his own expression) to get into the run of things, I eventually fixed that date as the commencement of his tour which was to last for a considerable period.

15. I left Maubin for Rangoon on the evening of the 16th September. I returned on the 23rd (Sunday). It was then reported to me by Maung Kyaw Nyein, Township Officer, that Mr. Carstairs had done no work since the Wednesday following. The next morning I got from Mr. Carstairs the note marked A (sent in original). To this I sent a reply to the effect that, under the circumstances, Mr. Carstairs need not go out for the next few days, but that I didn't think it could do his rheumatism any harm to go to Court, and that, as it was urgently necessary that a murder case (which Mr. Carstairs had postponed for wholly insufficient reasons from the 19th) should be tried, I wished him to do so.

To this he replied in the note marked B. I may add that I found afterwards that he had not tried the murder case nor any other case, although he had promised to transact *all* work where he was. What work he did I do not know. To the best of my belief there was no work but the cases.

16. The next day (25th) Mr. Carstairs attended Court, and I saw with my own eyes that there was nothing the matter with him. I then arranged with him that he should go out on the 28th.

17. I told him to take up the murder case at once, and on its being reported to me by the District Superintendent of Police that he had not done so, I sent for him and repeated the order. The matter was one of great urgency, as the Sessions Judge was sitting idle and wrote to me about the case. After going away Mr. Carstairs sent me a note asking me to allow him to postpone it till the next day. Rather than contend with him further I gave way.

18. The next day (the 26th) I had to send for him five times to get the case finished.

19. Neither on the 25th nor 26th was anything said by Mr. Carstairs about his illness preventing him from going out on the 28th.

20. On the 27th Mr. Carstairs sent me the note marked C which, with my reply, I send in original.

21. Some time after he sent me the note marked D. I may point out that if he fixed cases at Maubin for a time when I told him to be out on tour it shows that he had made up his mind to disobey my orders.

22. I then sent Mr. Carstairs the order marked E, which I attach.

23. Next day I received from Mr. Carstairs the letter marked F, with certificate, marked G, from Civil Surgeon. I would call special attention to the terms of that certificate. The Civil Surgeon does not state that it would be dangerous for Mr. Carstairs to go out; nor that it would do him any appreciable damage, but simply that he recommends that Mr. Carstairs should not go out into the district for two or three days. The same might be said in the case of a cold.

24. After a consideration of this certificate I formed the opinion that it did not justify Mr. Carstairs in disobeying my orders. I then sent him the order marked H.

25. To this Mr. Carstairs replied in the letter marked J on which I would remark that in stating that there was nothing "urgent" to do, Mr. Carstairs stated what he knew to be false. On receiving this note I sent for Mr. Carstairs to my house and sent for Mr. Thompson as a witness as to what happened. Mr. Thompson will also be a witness as to whether Mr. Carstairs was unable to go to the jungle. I may add that he walked without difficulty, but that for the purposes of his tour he would merely have had to travel by boat.

26. Mr. Carstairs once more refused in Mr. Thompson's presence to go to the jungle. I then suspended him.

27. I may add that the difficulty of dealing with men of Mr. Carstairs' stamp here is very great. A man of our own class of society would be ashamed to act in this way, but to talk of shame to a man like Mr. Carstairs is like talking of honour to Joseph Surface. Maubin is an extremely unpopular station with a great deal of work to do, and what the Carstairs' type of human being thinks is that he cannot be sent to any worse place and may easily, by giving sufficient trouble, be transferred to a better. What I would submit should be done is that an enquiry should be held as to the work which Mr. Carstairs has done since his confirmation in his appointment, and that his retention in the service of Government should be made dependent on the result.

28. The charges which I make against Mr. Carstairs are that he is idle, incapable, corrupt and insubordinate. It is impossible for me to work this heavy district with Mr. Carstairs in charge of one of its sub-divisions, and unless he is adequately punished for his past misconduct, nothing can be more certain than that he will be one of my strength in whatever capacity he is employed under me. But the really important matter is, not what should happen to Mr. Carstairs, but what should be done to carry on his work. Thongwa is far and away the heaviest district of Burma, there are large arrears which are fast increasing, and I cannot clear them off without adequate assistance. The Chief Commissioner recognised in July that I ought to have two qualified Assistant Commissioners at Maubin, but I have never had them except in name. If in this letter I have written strongly, it is that my sense of the importance of clearing off arrears and of the trouble and inconvenience which the present delays occasion, constrain me to lay before the Chief Commissioner what I believe to be the truth.

No. 873-⁷¹/₂₇, dated Rangoon, the 26th October 1894.

From—H. THURKELL WHITE, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.

With reference to your letter No. 4963—2-C.—21, dated the 22nd instant, and its enclosures I am directed to forward, for your information and for communication to Mr. Pennell, Deputy Commissioner of Thongwa, a copy of a note containing the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the case.

Note by SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, dated the 26th October 1894.

I am astonished that the Commissioner should have consented to receive and forward to me a letter of the style of Mr. Pennell's No. 2273 of the 19th October. Mr. Pennell seems to look upon himself as the chartered libertine of the Burma Commission and voids impertinences in his official and demi-official correspondence which would not be tolerated in any Government service elsewhere, and which it is high time should cease even here and from him.

Instead of giving a clear and direct report of his reasons for suspending his Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Carstairs, he enters on a long and altogether irrelevant statement of what he terms "the events which led" to Mr. Carstairs' appointment.

This consists of a gratuitous and most unwarrantable series of libellous insinuations against the Chief Secretary to the Local Administration and the Secretariat generally, who are all to Mr. Pennell's warped imagination banded together to "burke" the "Munro case." Mr. White is charged with having had this sinister end in view when he got Mr. Macdonald appointed as Sub-divisional Officer of Maubin. When Mr. Pennell succeeded in stopping the intrigue by an uncompromising demi-official, the Chief Secretary sent him as a punishment instead of a "knave" pure and simple a "fool," or rather a man who was both

"knave and fool." Mr. Pennell puts the coping stone on his impertinence in the closing sentence of his paragraph 10, where the Government of the Province is said to be left to Secretaries, and Mr. Pennell puts himself forward as the only man who has ever ventured to call attention to this fact. His self-complacency would be amusing were it not so malicious in its manifestations and mischievous in its results.

I need scarcely say that Mr. Thirkell White is not obnoxious to any one of Mr. Pennell's scandalous insinuations. He laid before me all his communications from Mr. Pennell on receipt, and took my orders on every point in the correspondence.

Mr. Pennell will forthwith withdraw the whole of his intolerably insubordinate letter of the 19th October and will substitute for it a simple statement of the grounds on which he suspended Mr. Carstairs. He will also by return of post submit through the Commissioner a full and ample apology to Mr. Thirkell White for the false and malicious insinuations which he has dared to put on paper regarding that officer.

I am not sure that I ought not to suspend Mr. Pennell at once or reduce him to a sub-division, reporting the facts of this and other cases in which Mr. Pennell has misconducted himself to the Government of India that he might be kept in Burma in a subordinate position until he learns how to behave himself decently, but I am willing to give him once more a *locus penitentiae*.

As regards the appointments of Messrs. Macdonald and Carstairs, they were of my ordering. I am perfectly well acquainted with the record of both of them. I only agreed to cancel Mr. Macdonald's transfer because I knew Mr. Pennell to be in such a state of nervous tension at present that I thought it best to humour him if it could be managed, though under any other Deputy Commissioner I had no doubt Mr. Macdonald would have done good work in Maubin. I sent Mr. Carstairs in his place because it had been decided to try him in a sub-division and there was really no one else available at the time.

Mr. Pennell in his paragraph 27 draws a contrast between the probable conduct of "men" like Mr. Carstairs and men of his (Mr. Pennell's) class of society. I am not aware that it is usual among gentlemen of the class in which Mr. Pennell's official status would *prima facie* place him to quote, without permission, in official correspondence, remarks made to them in the confidential freedom of private and unofficial conversation. This is, however, what Mr. Pennell does, and on the strength of such remarks he launches the most serious charges against officers of whom he personally knows nothing. It does not seem to have occurred to him that a Deputy Commissioner may form a bad opinion of a subordinate and communicate this by way of warning to a brother Deputy Commissioner, while he would be hard put to it to prove any tangible misfeasance on the part of the suspected person. Mr. Pennell is, however, himself ready to charge a subordinate with idleness, incompetency, corruption and insubordination, before he has been under him a month. He will now have to prove his charges against Mr. Carstairs, and if he fails to do so, the consequences will be serious for Mr. Pennell.

The Commissioner will proceed without delay to get from Mr. Pennell a retraction of those of his charges which he is not prepared to press, and proof of all charges that he, in his cooler moments, decides to formulate.

The impression left on my mind by the papers forwarded by Mr. Pennell is that he treated Mr. Carstairs with extreme and unnecessary harshness, the result, as is now evident, of a strong and preconceived prejudice.

As Mr. Pennell refers with satisfaction to his demi-official of the 25th August, I may remark here that the reckless manner in which, not in that only but as a general rule in all his correspondence, Mr. Pennell asperses the work and character of the officers who have preceded him is something unique in my experience. He has no good word for any one but himself. I must say that so far I have seen little in his management of Maubin to warrant his self-complacency.

His reports have all been months in arrears. The only thing that he seems to do *con amore* is to criticise the work of his predecessors and superiors, while he wastes his time in such long winded impertinences as his letter of the 19th October, and that to the Judicial Commissioner about the Kromer case.

Telegram No. 743, dated the 22nd November 1894.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.

Please see my No. 873-^{7-C}/₂₉, of 26th October. Has Pennell complied with Chief Commissioner's orders? If not, is there any reasonable cause of delay? Telegraph reply.

Telegram No. 232, dated the 24th November 1894.

From—The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Your 743. Pennell not yet complied with Chief Commissioner's orders, though two reminders sent. Your telegram repeated to him yesterday for explanation. No reply yet to hand: will send on receipt.

Enclosure No. 6.

No. 2080 (Confidential), dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1894.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

With reference to your letter No. 936-^{7-C}/₂₉, dated the 27th November 1894, forwarding copy of a correspondence concerning the conduct of Mr. A. P. Pennell, I.C.S., a Deputy Commissioner in Burma, I am directed to request that Mr. Pennell may be informed that he must remain under your orders until he complies with your order of the 26th October 1894 calling upon him to submit an explanation of his insubordinate attitude.

India Office,

London, 13th September 1901.

Public,

No. 120.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have had under consideration in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government No. 54, dated the 30th May 1901, and its enclosures, regarding the conduct of Mr. A. P. Pennell of the Indian Civil Service, lately District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali in Bengal.

2. Learning that Mr. Pennell was in this country, and having regard to the nature of the recommendations contained in your letter, I thought it expedient to communicate with him and ascertain what, if anything, he had to urge against the adoption of the course proposed by your Excellency in Council.

3. Having now carefully considered in Council the letter of your Government and its enclosures, with Mr. Pennell's observations thereon, I entirely concur with your Excellency in holding that he cannot continue to be a member of the Indian Civil Service. As moreover, in defiance of a warning conveyed to him by your Excellency's direction that he was thereby violating Clause 8 of his covenant, he abandoned that service by quitting India without leave on the 15th May last, I direct that from that date his name be removed from the roll of its members. Having regard to the attitude which he still maintains in the face of the grave charges proved against him, I also concur with your Excellency in Council in thinking that there is no ground for considering the question of granting him a compassionate allowance.

4. I have communicated this decision to Mr. Pennell, and informed him that the present orders dispose of the memorial to my address dated the 29th April last, forwarded with the Bengal Government's letter, No. 124-A.D., dated the 9th May, in which he asked for reinstatement in his office of Judge and for compensation for the treatment to which he had been subjected.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON. -

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 5528.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in these rules shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or as a keeper of a magazine, artisan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture,
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound,
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture,
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate,
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition,
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework,

and when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—Gunpowder class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—Nitrate-mixture class.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Léne,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,	

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—Nitro-compound class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine Dynamite,
Blasting Gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine,
Stonite,	

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Pircic powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
F. C. powder,	Schultz's powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—Chlorate-mixture class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder.
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Ephardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Réverley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,	Railway fog-signals,
Safety fuzes for blasting,	Percussion-caps.
Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.	

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(a) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:

I.—Each class of explosives shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape:

Provided as follows:

(a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100lbs., and in other cases 50lbs.

If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*

(b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the inner packages

* *Note*—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

† *Note*—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are exempted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives, included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine, dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gel-nite: provided that any other substances than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

shall contain more than 10lbs. and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lbs.

- (c)—1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.
2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows : It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case ; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape ; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200lbs. except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.
- 3 Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.
- 4 On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word " Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words " Fulminate, Division 1 " (or 2 as the case may be) and name and address of the owner or sender.
- (d)—1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.
2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *viz* :
- (i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be especially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.
- (ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :
Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.
- (iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape : and any one such package shall not contain more than 100lbs. of ammunition.
- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50lbs. shall be contained in the outer package :
- Provided that, in the case of detonators, the following further rules shall also be observed, namely :
- (i) The detonators, and the spaces between the detonators and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as

practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material. A layer of cotton wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the detonators are placed in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material.

(ii) Where the number of detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000), or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package."

(f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb. of explosive, and no more than 20lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and,

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or cases of wood, metal, or other solid material and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:

- (a) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives;
- (c) there shall *not* be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders; and
- (e) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an Inspector of Explosives or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Government's.

(b) Mode of conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load loaded to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used ; and no person, while handling any explosive except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground ; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion ; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following :

					Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	...	1½.
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	...	2
In any one vessel	...	...	...	...	20

NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII. of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule 1) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class :

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway :

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat : and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion.

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, except detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (e), to the number of 200 :

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the agent of the company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport) :

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance ; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

(a) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (c) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods train are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, bides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall, except on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules :

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival, the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyauk Phyoo, Tavoy or Mergui, as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the port of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the port of Calicut, Karachi, Aden or Negapatam, by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, unless it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in or importation into the United Kingdom for general sale and, if it is an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15-A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be Rs. 10, but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but, when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officers empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description	Weight.	Number.			
							From _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 190 .

The _____ of _____
190 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder. Certain general rules are quoted separately below.
2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

* Note.—In the case of explosives imported into a town other than a Presidency town as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 3, clause (41), the name of the town should be inserted.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee liable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

No. 5529.

Rule for Testing Explosives.

With reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted :

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class (*).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class (*).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with

(*) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of these classes.

water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig I.

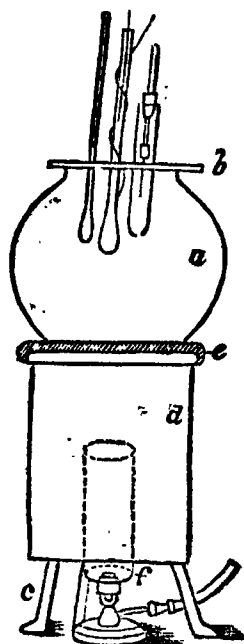


Fig. II.

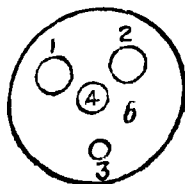


Fig IV.



Fig. III.



- * 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.
- * 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1.
- * 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire.
- 5. Test-tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.
- 6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, viz., a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).
- 7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
- 8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(a) *Test-paper*.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—15 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been recrystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, and in the dark.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch by $\frac{1}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case, the paper should be rejected. On this account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

(b) *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 grm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper^{*} by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

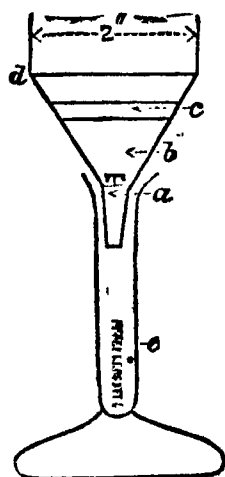
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as manufactured with “thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine” within the terms of the license : †

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (d), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (e). (See sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (b) finely divided are placed into the funnel, which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (a).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselghur (c) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselghur, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added ; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (e) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

^{*} This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 828, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix, p. 833.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. *Apparatus required.*

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (see page 828) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally† with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

2. *Preparation of the sample to be tested.*

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0.5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0.5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig II) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 828, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) as now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, is sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N.B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—GUN-COTTON, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept as nearly as possible at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water

in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and the thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be not less than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—GELANTINIZED GUN-COTTON PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—SCHULTZE POWDER, E. C. POWDER, COLLODION COTTON, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed gun-cotton, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, viz., 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of total (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be free sulphuric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, p. 829) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see ante*, p. 831).

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N.B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th October, 1901.

No. 656.—The services of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 20th November 1901.

No. 659.—The services of Mr. A. Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 661.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture :

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (on furlough);

The Hon'ble P. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur, Inspector General of Registration, Madras.

The 10th October, 1901.

No. 663.—The services of Mr. S. H. Butler, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th October, 1901.

No. 666.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for thirty-four days, with effect from the 28th instant.

A. WILLIAMS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th October, 1901.

No. 667.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hewett, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 1463.—The services of Captain A. N. Lovell, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 1870.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmer in the Ajmer District, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia and Allahabad Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Urs Khwaja Sahib fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ajmer, Tabiji Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Madan, Ladpura and Akhri and to the stations of Nasirabad and Bandanwara on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 25th October 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia and Allahabad Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Urs Khwaja Sahib fair.

No. 1883.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:

(F. & H. 13641.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, September 12, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Lisbon:—"Order issued for application of Sanitary Regulations of April 14, 1897, to arrivals from Malta."

(F. & H. 13825.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, September 17, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia:

"The following places are declared free from plague from the 5th of September:—Chios, Santos, in Brazil, Western Persia, bordering Province of Suleimanieh, South Coast of Persia, from Gulf of Oman to Indian Frontier and Rangoon.

"Paragraphs one, two, three and four of Order of 18th of August are recalled."

POLICE.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 733.—The services of Mr. J. N. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th September, 1901.

No. 4213-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to rescind Notification No. 6281-G., dated the 22nd September 1896, by which the Lepers Act, 1895 (Bengal Act V of 1895), was extended to the territories under his Administration.

F. J. MONAHAN,

*Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.*DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND
AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1901.

No. 2811-45-18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all stone-quarries, being "mines," within the definition contained in section 3, clause (d), in the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 2818-45-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act, throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, all kankar, stone or laterite quarries no substantial part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground, such quarries being "mines," within the definition contained in section 3, clause (d):

Provided that the exemption hereby conferred shall cease to apply to any quarry the further exemption of which the Lieutenant-Governor may, by general or special order, declare to be inexpedient.

FORESTS.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 1074-205-4-F.—The services of Mr. A. W. Blunt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd

grade, Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Rewah State, with effect from the 1st November 1901, or subsequent date.

FAMINE.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 3709-37-18.—The services of Mr. P. Kershasp, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, which were placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for employment on famine duty in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his special duty.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1901.

No. 1619-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal at Bombay, as in charge of the Consulate for Spain at Bombay, during the absence of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1901.

No. 5242-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France in the notification in this Department, No. 5324-S.R., dated the 19th October 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st September 1901 : Provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1901 :

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		<i>Per cwt.</i> Rs. A. P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	10'62 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization*	3 3 4
Sugar candies	11'26 francs per 100 kilograms	3 6 5
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry	11'26 francs per 100 kilograms	3 6 5
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	10'94 francs per 100 kilograms	3 4 10

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one-and-a-half per cent for loss in refining.

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		<i>Per cwt.</i> Rs. A. P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	9'96 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization*	3 0 1
Sugar candies	10'40 francs per 100 kilograms	3 2 3
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry	10'40 francs per 100 kilograms	3 2 3
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	10'18 francs per 100 kilograms	3 1 2

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one-and-a-half per cent for loss in refining.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 5302-P.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Deputy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 30th of September 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th October, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 905.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain D. R. Poulter, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 12th March 1902.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 906.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant George Patrick Grant, The Border Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 27th Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 27th August 1901.

Second-Lieutenant James Charles McKenna, The Border Regiment, Double Company Officer, 10th Jat Infantry. Dated 11th September 1901.

Second-Lieutenant McKenna will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 11th September 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 907.—Major R. W. Nicholson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 2nd October 1901.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Cantonment Code, 1891, published with the Notification in the Government of India, Military Department No. 604, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to all cantonments to which the said Code applies the provisions of sections 481, 574 and 575 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), in the restricted and modified form hereinafter set forth below :

No. 120-A—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), no person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the

Restrictions on slaughtering without a license.

Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, use any place as a slaughter house or for the slaughtering of any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs intended for human food.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed—

(i) to restrict, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice as the

Cantonment Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, may, by general or special order, impose in this behalf, the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony ; or

(ii) to prevent the Cantonment Magistrate, acting with the sanction of the cantonment authority, from setting apart places for the sacrifice of animals in accordance with religious custom and for the sale of flesh thereof ; or

(iii) to limit or otherwise affect the right to slaughter, in or upon private premises, a kid intended solely for domestic consumption.

(3) No fee shall be chargeable upon any license granted under this section.

No. 120-B.—(1) Whoever—

Penalties for contraven-
ing section 120-A. (a) uses any place in contravention of section 120-A, or

(b) omits to give any notice required by any order made in pursuance of sub-section (2), clause (i), of the said section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and

(2) whoever, after having been convicted of an offence punishable, under sub-section (1), clause (a), of this section, continues to contravene any provision of section 120-A, shall be punishable, for each day after the first during which he continues so to offend, with a fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 909.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 651 of 1901, the following appointment is made to the Staff of the Force remaining in China :

Lieutenant W. T. F. Thompson, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be an additional Special Service Officer, graded as a Staff Captain.

No. 910.—The appointment held by Captain M. C. R. E. Ray 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry, on the staff of the Force remaining in China, is that of Special Service Officer and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 651 of 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 911.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 10th September 1901, pages 5927, 5958, 5959, 5967, 5969 and 5983.

WAR OFFICE ;

10th September, 1901.

A despatch from Earl Roberts, K.G., G.C.B., etc., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, W. :

LONDON.

4th September 1901.

SIR,—In continuation of my despatch, dated London, 2nd April 1901, in which I reported on

the various departments of the Army in South Africa, and brought to notice the names of certain staff and other officers together with a number of colonial officers and men who have distinguished themselves, I now have the honour to further bring to your notice the names of the following regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, together with a few Irregulars and Civilians, who, with their various units, have rendered special and meritorious service.

The names are arranged regimentally, by precedence of corps, for the purpose of more ready reference:

STAFF.

* * * * *

Captain G. R. deH. Smith (Indian Staff Corps).

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.

Major L. A. Gordon.
 Major (now Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) G. A. Cookson.
 Captain and Brevet-Major O. B. S. F. Shore.
 Captain E. Peach.
 Captain F. J. Moberly, D.S.O.
 Captain and Brevet-Major C. E. de M. Norie.
 Captain J. P. C. Hennessy
 Captain R. E. Cheyne.
 Lieutenant A. H. Bridges (attached Durham Light Infantry).
 Lieutenant H. T. Fulton.
 Lieutenant C. Wigram.

Conductor F. Maher.

Sub-Conductor R. F. W. Ashworth (unattached list), (now Quartermaster and honorary Lieutenant, 1st Provisional Regiment of Dragoons).

* * * * *

Indian Medical Service.

Major W. H. W. Elliott, M.B.
 First Class Assistant-Surgeon J. Moore.
 Third Class Assistant-Surgeon R. H. W. Hart.
 Assistant-Surgeon F. de Santos.

* * * * *

Indian Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. T. Fowle (late Royal Garrison Artillery).
 Lieutenant A. F. Wickham.
 Conductor G. Cox.
 Conductor G. H. Bittles.
 Conductor R. Walmsley.
 Sub-Conductor Hardaker.

* * * * *

Colonel Lumsden's Corps.

Captain J. H. B. Beresford (Indian Staff Corps).
 Captain L. H. Noblett (Royal Irish Rifles).
 Captain F. Clifford (Coorg and Mysore Volunteer Rifles).
 Captain B. W. Holmes (East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles).
 Captain C. L. Siley (Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers).
 Lieutenant C. E. Crane.
 Surgeon-Captain S. A. Powell, M.D. (Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers).
 34. Company Sergeant-Major C. M. C. Marsham.
 122, Sergeant E. R. Dale.
 36, Sergeant G. E. F. Llewhellin.
 8, Corporal P. Jones.
 178, Corporal G. Peddie.
 165, Corporal C. E. Turner.
 205, Trooper J. A. Graham.
 167, Trooper P. C. Preston.
 161, Trooper H. N. Betts.
 238, Trooper W. E. Dexter.
 176, Trooper J. Graves.
 89, Trooper D. S. Fraser.
 240, Trooper H. R. Parkes.

* * * * *

I cannot bring my final despatch to a conclusion without referring in terms of the highest appreciation to the promptitude with which a contingent from India, complete in every detail, was despatched to South Africa in the autumn of 1899. Its opportune arrival saved the situation in Natal. Subsequent demands on India for native followers, horses, equipment, and clothing were complied with in a way which reflects equal credit on the organization of the Indian Army, and on the loyalty of His Majesty's Indian subjects. I venture to express a hope that the attachment to the Crown and Empire of the Native Princes and Gentlemen, who at a critical period rendered valuable assistance, may not pass unrecognized by His Majesty's Government.

The Army in South Africa is under the greatest obligations to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the late and present Commanders-in-Chief in India, also to the Military Department of the Government of India, the Headquarters Staff of the Army in India, the Director of Indian Marine, and the heads of the other Departments concerned.

* * * * *

As this despatch is in continuation of my despatch dated London, 2nd April 1901, I would request that all the mentions herein made may be considered as bearing the same date—29th November 1900—as those in that despatch.

I have, &c.,

ROBERTS, F.-M.

* * * * *

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th September, 1901.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant G Knowles, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Company Commander in the West African Frontier Force. Dated 1st July 1901.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 912.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:

Conductor Philip Jones, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal.

Conductor Vincent Phillips, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 913.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

2nd September 1901.

Napier George Barras Gcoffellow.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 914.—In G. G. O. No. 845 of 1901 for "Lance-Dafadars Sikhdar Khan and Wazir Ali Shah" read "Kot-Dafadar Sikhdar Khan and Lance-Dafadar Wazir Ali Shah."

No. 915.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Dhanpat Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Rup Ram, transferred to the 48th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st August 1901.

Jemadar Shadi Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Salwant to be Jemadar, *vice* Kure Ram, transferred to the 48th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st August 1901.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Judhbir Gurung to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Chamu Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Sing Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd September 1901.

17th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Sayyid Fakir-ud-din to be Subadar, *vice* Mir Kamar-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1901.

30th Burma Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Chur Khan, deceased, with effect from the 1st September 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Abbas Ali Shah to be Rissaidar and Jemadar Kuldal Khan to be Rissaidar, *vice* Abdus-Samad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th July 1901.

Jemadar Ram Rat to be Rissaidar, *vice* Jagannath, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1901.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, transferred to the 45th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 4th September 1901.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th February 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 916.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Manook Zorab, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th October 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 917.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 335, Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, Part II:

No. 124, Havildar Gennak Rainak, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry, *vice* Havildar Shaikh Lal, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 918.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Wyatt Webber resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th August 1901.

No. 919.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain Thomas Taylor is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 920.—Oudh Volunteer Rifles—

Major Arthur William Uglow Pope to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

No. 921.—Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Wrey Albert Edward Hanby to be Captain, with effect from the 7th August 1901, *vice* Jameson, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Philip Amroid Hyde to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th August 1901, *vice* Hanby, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 922.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars, Clause 101 of 1894):

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster
Walter Herbert More.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 35.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 31st May 1901;

To be Commander, 1st grade.

Commander H. B. Simpson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 36.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant C. J. C. Kendall, Royal Indian Marine. (p. a.) for two months.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel.*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 7th October, 1901.

No. 392.—Mr B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 393.—The services of Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment on the Kashmir State Railway project.

No. 394.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 395.—Mr. I. H. Monk-Smith, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the North Western Railway.

The 8th October, 1901.

No. 397.—Mr. J. Adum, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

The 9th October, 1901.

No. 398.—Mr. W. H. Robinson, Traffic Inspector and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, until further orders.

The 11th October, 1901.

No. 401.—Rai Pandit Bashashur Nath Bahadur, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th October 1901.

No. 402.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

No. 403.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 404.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway.

No. 405.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1901.

No. 396.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary* promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation Roads and Buildings Branches, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
			1901.
Ivens, J. H. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	July 18th.
Frost, H. F. B.	Officiating Engineer Superintending	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	July 18th.
Boyer, H. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	July 29th.
Nicoll, J. R. C.	Officiating Engineer Superintending	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	July 25th.

The 10th October, 1901.

No. 399.—Major W. W. Baker, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and is posted to Hyderabad.

No. 400.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 389, dated 27th September 1901, Mr. H. J. Conlan, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. V. C. French.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th October, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. IX OF 1901.

An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Articles of War; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1901; and
Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. To article 4, sub-article (1), clause (b), of the said Indian Articles of War, the following proviso shall be added, namely: V of 1869.

Amendment of article 4, Act V, 1869

"Provided that, if he is dismissed or discharged by order of an officer not subject to the authority of the Governor General in Council or of the Commander-in-Chief in India, such dismissal or discharge shall not take effect until it has been approved by the Governor General in Council or by the Commander-in-Chief in India, or, if he belongs to a command but is serving with a force not attached to a command, by the general officer of the command to which he belongs."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th October, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. X OF 1901.

An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. After section 1 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following section shall be added, namely:

Addition of new section after section 1, Act VII, 1870.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" defined. means—

- (a) in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh—the Board of Revenue;
- (b) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner;
- (c) in Sindh—the Commissioner;
- (d) in the Punjab and Burma, including Upper Burma—the Financial Commissioner; and
- (e) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

3. (1) In sections 19-A and 19-E of the said Act, for the words "of the Province" the words "for the local area" shall be substituted.

(2) In section 19-H, sub-section (2), of the said Act, for the same words the words "for the local area in which the High Court is situated" shall be substituted.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th October, 1901 :

NO. 9 OF 1901.

A Bill to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act ;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act ;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act, which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 ;

Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Each of the enactments specified in the first three columns of the first schedule may, without prejudice to any other

Citation of certain enactments.

mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

3. (1) The enactments specified in the second schedule shall be modified and enactments repealed to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

(2) The enactments specified in the third schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Savings. Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to ;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing ;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed ;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

CITATION OF ENACTMENTS.

[See section 2.]

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Shorttitle.
<i>Part I—Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802	III	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adalat established in the several Zilas immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.
"	XIX	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice or the collection of the public revenue, lending money to Zamindars, independent Taluqdars or other actual Proprietors of land or dependent Taluqdars or Farmers of land, holding farms immediately of Government; or the Under farmers or Raiyats of the several descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of land above-mentioned, or their respective sureties.	The Indian Civil Service (Madras) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1802.
"	XXV	A Regulation for declaring the proprietary right of lands to be vested in individual persons and for defining the rights of such persons under the permanent assessment of the Land Revenue in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802.
"	XXVI	A Regulation for governing the sale and sub-division of malguzari lands in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Land Registration Regulation, 1802.
"	XXIX	A Regulation for establishing the office of Karnam and defining the duties of the said office in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Karnams Regulation, 1802.
1803	I	A Regulation for defining the duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the extent of the powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	The Madras Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803.
"	II	A Regulation for describing and determining the conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	The Madras Collectors Regulation, 1803.
1804	V	A Regulation for constituting a Court of Wards for declaring the powers vested in the said Court, and for defining the rules under which those powers are to be exercised.	The Madras Court of Wards Regulation, 1804.
1808	VII	A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts-martial.	The Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.
1816	I	A Regulation for declaring the contributions hitherto paid in the Province of Tanjore on account of the Kavali Police appropriable to the support of the new Police established or to be established in that Province, and for regulating the collection and assessment of those contributions.	The Tanjore Police Regulation, 1816.
"	V	A Regulation for authorising Village Munsifs to assemble Village Pancháyats for the adjudication of civil suits for sums of money or other personal property with limitation as to amount or value within their respective jurisdictions, and for defining the powers and authority to be vested in such Village Pancháyats.	The Madras Village-pancháyats Regulation, 1816.
"	XI	A Regulation for the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	The Madras Village-police Regulation, 1816.
1816	XII	A Regulation for authorising Collectors to refer claims regarding lands or crops, the validity of which claims may depend on the determination of a disputed boundary, as also certain disputes respecting the occupying, cultivating and irrigating of land to be tried and determined by Village and District Pancháyats, and for prescribing the Rules under which the trial of such disputes shall be conducted and the decisions of the Pancháyat carried into execution.	The Madras Village-lands Disputes Regulation, 1816.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
<i>Part I.—Madras Regulations—concl'd.</i>			
1817	VII	A Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples and colleges or other public purposes, for the maintenance and repair of bridges, choultries or chattrams and other public buildings, and for the custody and disposal of escheats.	The Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817.
"	VIII	A Regulation for expediting the trial of civil suits in which the Native officers and soldiers attached to regular Corps in the Madras Command may be parties, and for giving to them certain facilities in the maintenance and recovery of their rights, claims and interests.	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Military Proprietors) Regulation, 1817.
1819	II	A Regulation for the confinement of State Prisoners.	The Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819.
1821	IV	A Regulation for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in the provinces subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Village-police Regulation, 1821.
1822	IV	A Regulation declaring the true intent and meaning of Regulation XXV of 1802 so far as it relates to the rights of the actual Cultivators of the soil.	The Madras Permanent Settlement (Inter-rotation) Regulation, 1822.
"	VII	A Regulation for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native Public Servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time, see fit to issue.	The Madras Native Public Officers Regulation, 1822.
"	IX	A Regulation for empowering Collectors to take primary cognizance of cases of malversation in Revenue affairs, for prescribing the rules to be observed in such investigations and in the recovery of money embezzled or corruptly received by Public Servants and others amenable to the Collector's jurisdiction and for providing for the admission and trial of Appeals from the summary decisions of Collectors in such cases.	The Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.
1823	III	A Regulation for declaring the powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors in the execution of the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1823.
1828	VII	A Regulation for declaring the powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors in charge of particular divisions of districts and for facilitating proceedings under Regulation IX of 1822.	The Madras Subordinate Collectors and Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1828.
1829	V	A Regulation for modifying section 16, Regulation III, 1802, and for declaring the legal force of Wills left by Hindus within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George to be dependent on their conformity to the Hindu Law according to the Authorities prevalent in the respective Provinces under this Government.	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.
1830	I	A Regulation for declaring the practice of Sati or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindus illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The Madras Sati Regulation, 1830.
1831	V	A Regulation to modify and amend the provisions in force for the recovery of the penalties prescribed for certain breaches of the stamp laws.	The Madras Stamp Penalties Regulation, 1831.
"	VI	A Regulation to prevent the misappropriation of the emoluments annexed by the State to hereditary village and other offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, and to maintain the due efficiency of those offices.	The Madras Hereditary Offices Regulation, 1831.
"	X	A Regulation to prohibit the sale of estates belonging to Minors not under the charge of the Court of Wards, and to extend the provisions of section 20, Regulation V, 1804, to property of every description not subject to the jurisdiction of that Court.	The Madras Sale of Minors' Estates Regulation, 1831.
1832	III	A Regulation for limiting the period within which plaints or appeals preferred under section 16, Regulation IX, 1822, shall be admissible in the Courts of Adalat.	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1832.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

1837	XXXVI	An Act to extend the application of Madras Regulations IX of 1822 and VII of 1828.	The Madras Public Property Malversation Act, 1837.
1839	VII	An Act to invest Tahsildars within the Presidency of Fort St. George with certain powers in respect of property distrained for arrears of rent or revenue.	The Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1839.
"	XXIV	An Act for the administration of justice and collection of the Revenue in certain parts of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	The Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839.
1840	VIII	An Act concerning the signing of awards by the members of Pancháyats.	The Madras Pancháyats Act, 1840.
1844	VI	An Act for the levy of inland customs duties within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	The Madras Inland Customs Act, 1844.
1849	X	An Act for appointing a Commissioner of Revenue at Madras.	The Madras Revenue Commissioner Act, 1849.
1851	XII	An Act for securing the land-revenue of Madras.	The Madras City Land-revenue Act, 1851.
1854	XXIV	An Act to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in Malabar.	The Malabar War knives Act, 1854.
1855	XXI	An Act for making better provision for the education of male Minors and for the marriage of male and female Minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Minors Act, 1855.
1857	VII	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857.
"	XXVII	An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.	The Madras University Act, 1857.
1858	I	An Act to make lawful compulsory labour for the prevention of mischief by inundation and to provide for the enforcement of customary labour on certain works of irrigation in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.
1859	XX	An Act for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Mopiah Outrages Act, 1859.
"	XXIV	An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras District Police Act, 1859.
1865	XXX	An Act to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorised to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of irrigation.	The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company Act, 1865.
1877	XIX	An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers and for other purposes.	The Madras Civil Courts Amendment Act, 1877.
1882	XXI	An Act to remove doubts regarding the Madras Forest Act, 1882.	The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882.
1884	II	An Act to give effect to certain unregistered instruments of partition relating to immoveable property in the Madras Presidency, and to remove doubts as to the titles conferred thereby.	The Madras Partition Deeds (Validation) Act, 1884.
1889	V	An Act to abolish the office of Coroner of Madras.	The Coroners Madras Act, 1889.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—contd.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
<i>Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.</i>			
1862	IV	An Act to exempt enfranchised inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831 and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838.	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.
1864	II	An Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of Arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864.
1865	I	An Act to provide for the alteration of the limits of Districts or Zilas in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras District Limits Act, 1865.
"	V	An Act to amend Act XXIV of 1859	The Madras District Police (Amendment) Act, 1865.
"	VI	An Act to enable the Governor in Council to direct and prescribe what official seals Collectors, Magistrates and other public officers shall have and use.	The Madras Official Seals Act, 1865.
"	VII	An Act to enable the Government to levy a separate cess for the use of water supplied for irrigation purposes in certain cases.	The Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.
"	VIII	An Act to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent.	The Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.
1866	II	An Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among Cattle in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras Cattle-disease Act, 1866.
"	IV	An Act to exempt enfranchised Village or other Service Inams, whether Revenue or Police, from the operation of Regulation VI of 1831.	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1866.
"	V	An Act to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants, within any of the districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras.	The Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866.
1867	VI	An Act to amend Act XII of 1831 (<i>an Act for securing the Land revenue of Madras</i>).	The Madras City Land-revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867.
1869	III	An Act to empower Revenue-officers to summon persons to attend at their Kachahris for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue-administration.	The Madras Revenue Summonses Act, 1869.
"	VIII	An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866	The Madras Inams Act, 1869.
1871	II	An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, section II of Madras Act VIII of 1865.	The Madras Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1871.
"	VII	An Act to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (<i>an Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same, and to provide for its extension to other piers</i>).	The Madras Pier (Amendment) Act, 1871.
1873	I	An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild Elephants.	The Madras Wild Elephants' Preservation Act, 1873.
1876	I	An Act to make better provision for the separate assessment of alienated portions of permanently settled estates.	The Madras Land-revenue Assessment Act, 1876.
1878	VII	An Act to provide for the payment from Municipal Funds of a portion of the cost of the Police Force employed in the City of Madras and in all Municipal Towns within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Municipal Police Act, 1878.
1879	I	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1866 (the Cattle disease Prevention Act).	The Madras Cattle-disease (Amendment) Act, 1879.
1884	III	The Madras Revenue Recovery Act Amendment Act . . .	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1884.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concl.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—concl.

1884	VII	An Act to amend Act I of 1884 (the City of Madras Municipal Act).	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1884.
1885	II	An Act to amend the Madras Rivers Conservancy Act, 1884.	The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1885.
1886	III	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1886.
1890	III	An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	The Madras Local Boards and Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1890.
1892	I	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1885 (the Madras Harbour Trust Act).	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1892.
"	II	An Act to amend Acts I and VII of 1884 (Madras)	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1892.
1893	II	An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act, VI of 1844.	The Madras Inland Customs (Amendment) Act, 1893.
"	V	An Act for facilitating enquiries into matters connected with the administration of the Revenue and into the conduct of Public Servants.	The Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893.
1894	I	An Act to provide further for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue.	The Madras Board of Revenue Act, 1894.
1895	II	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1890	The Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1895.
1896	I	An Act to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act, VIII of 1865.	The Madras Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1896.
"	II	An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act I of 1891.	The Madras General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1896.
1897	I	An Act to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act No. III of 1895 (the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895).	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1897.
1898	I	An Act to amend the Malabar Marriage Act 1896	The Malabar Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1898.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (the Madras Harbour Trust Act).	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1898.
"	III	An Act to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888	The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1898.
1899	I	An Act to amend Madras Act IV of 1884	The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1899.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act I of 1884	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1899.
"	IV	An Act to amend Madras Regulation V of 1884	The Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1899.
1900	III	An Act to amend the Madras Harbour Trust Act, 1885	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1900.
"	IV	An Act to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897.	The Madras Proprietary Estates and Survey (Amendment) Act, 1900.
"	V	An Act to amend Madras Act VII of 1865	The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1900.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

[See section 3, sub-section (1).]

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.	REMARKS.
Part I.—Madras Regulations.				
1802	XXVI	The Madras Land Registration Regulation, 1802.	In the title <i>for the words</i> sale and subdivision of Mālguzārī land's <i>substitute</i> registration of landed estates paying revenue to the Government. In the preamble, <i>omit the words from</i> Whereas it is necessary to such lands; and ; <i>and for the words</i> such lands <i>substitute</i> landed estates paying revenue to the Government.	
1817	VIII	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Military Proprietors) Regulation, 1817.	For the title, as amended by the Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894 <i>substitute the following</i> : A Regulation for regulating the procedure where the estate of a native officer or soldier in the Madras Command becomes liable to sale for an arrear of revenue.	
1822	IV	The Madras Permanent Settlement (Interpretation) Regulation, 1822.	In the title, <i>for the words and figures</i> Regulations XXV, XXVIII and XXX of 1802, so far as they relate <i>read</i> Regulation XXV of 1802, so far as it relates. In section 2, <i>for the words and figures</i> Regulations XXV, XXVIII and XXX of 1802, <i>read</i> Regulation XXV of 1802.	Regulations XXVIII and XXX of 1802 were repealed by Madras Act VIII of 1865, section 89.
1823	III	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1823	For the title, <i>substitute the following</i> : A Regulation to supplement the provisions of the Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.	Several words in the existing title have already become obsolete. What remains of the title does not describe that portion of the Regulation which is still unrepealed.
1829	V	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.	In the preamble, <i>for the words</i> clause second of the said section, <i>read</i> clause second of section 16 of the Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.	See amendment proposed in the third schedule.
Part II.—Act of the Governor General in Council.				
1899	XIII	The Clusters and Farcy Act, 1899.	To section 2, sub-section (1), <i>add</i> either generally or in respect of any local area.	This will admit of the restriction to particular localities of notifications extending the definition of the word "diseased".
Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.				
1862	IV	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.	For the title, <i>substitute the following</i> : An Act to declare what shall be proof of the enfranchisement of inams.	See repeal suggested in the third schedule.
1866	V	The Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866.	To section 23 <i>add</i> But nothing in this Act shall apply to the emigration of labourers to any of the labour districts in the Province of Assam from any local area to which the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, for the time being apply.	It is inconvenient that section 2 of the Madras Act prohibiting contracts "except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act" may co-exist with a notification which prohibits recruitment "otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Act VI of 1901".
1884	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	In section 3, clause (xiv), as substituted by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900, <i>for the figures</i> 1882, <i>substitute</i> 1898.	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

[See section 3, sub-section (2).]

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.	REMARKS.

Part I.—Madras Regulations.

1802	III	The Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.	In the second clause of section 16, <i>the words</i> taking the opinion of their law officers to <i>the words</i> points of law that may occur <i>and the words</i> as expounded by his law officers to the end of the clause.	So much of the second clause of section 16 of this Regulation as applied to Law Officers was repealed by Madras Act V of 1867 and Regulation I of 1802, which is referred to at the end of the clause, was repealed by Madras Act II of 1869.
			In the seventh clause of section 16, <i>the words</i> or if the deceased were an European, in the Madras Gazette.	The proceedings on the death of a European are now provided for by section 64 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874).
"	V	A Regulation for constituting a Sadr Adalat, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature, for trying appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	So much as is unrepealed . . .	Section 30 alone remains, and as to it see now the Letters Patent of the Madras High Court, clause 18 <i>et seq.</i>
"	XIII	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature and for enabling the Sadr Adalat to judge of the progress made by the Zila and Provincial Courts in the determination of causes.	So much as is unrepealed . . .	Probably rendered obsolete by rules issued by the Madras High Court under its Letters Patent.
"	XIX	The Indian Civil Service (Madras) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1802.	The title <i>from the words</i> and for prohibiting Europeans, to sanction of Government.	This portion of the title is now obsolete, the section dealing with the subject to which it relates, having been repealed by Madras Act II of 1869.
1804	V	The Madras Court of Wards Regulation, 1804	In the third clause of section 7, <i>the words</i> Courts of Appeal or to the, <i>the words</i> as it shall seem fit <i>and the word</i> respectively.	The repeal of these words was obviously intended by the Repealing Act, 1876 (XII of 1876), but, by a mistake, section 6 was referred to instead of section 7. The words occur nowhere in section 6.
1816	IV	A Regulation for declaring the head inhabitants of villages to be Munsifs in their respective villages, to hear and decide civil suits for sums of money or other personal property to a limited amount, and for defining their jurisdiction.	So much as is unrepealed . . .	This Regulation, in so far as it is unrepealed is now in force only in the Scheduled Districts of Madras, other than Ganjam and Vizagapatam. See repealing clause of Madras Act I of 1889, and notification in Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, at p. 872, declaring it not in force in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. It may, perhaps, be now entirely repealed.
1822	IX	The Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.	In the preamble, <i>the words</i> and whereas it is necessary to declare the powers to be exercised by criminal judges and Courts of Circuit in the punishment of the offences of bribery and corruption, and the other offences specified in this Regulation; and whereas the provisions of Regulation XXXIII of 1802 have been found inefficient for the purpose for which they were intended, and it is therefore deemed proper to rescind that Regulation.	These words were omitted from the last edition of the Madras Code as being obsolete. They may now be formally repealed.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.	REMARKS.
<i>Part I.—Madras Regulations—contd.</i>				
1829	V	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.	In the preamble, <i>the words from</i> clause first <i>to</i> Provinces of this Government, yet, <i>and the word</i> last.	The first clause of section 16 of Regulation III of 1802 has been repealed.
1831	VII	A Regulation for rescinding the existing Regulation of the 31st of December, 1817, relating to the conduct of the trade between the British possessions in India and the countries and States in amity with His Majesty, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.	So much as is unrepealed	Obsolete. The similar Bengal Regulation II of 1830 was repealed <i>in toto</i> by Act XXIX of 1871.
<i>Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>				
1855	X	An Act to amend the law relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.	So much as is unrepealed	Section 10 alone remains. It was declared in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, except as regards the Scheduled Districts, by the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (XV of 1874). It is for consideration whether the provision might not be repealed as unnecessary.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulations V and XIII of 1802. So much of the second and third schedules as relates to Act X of 1855 (<i>recusant Witnesses</i>).	It is proposed to repeal so much as is unrepealed of Madras Regulations V and XIII of 1802 and of Act X of 1855.
1879	XVI	The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.	Section I, <i>the words</i> and it shall come into force at once.	Commencement clause. Spent.
1895	XVII	The Marriages Validation (Bangalore) Act, 1895 (XVII of 1895).	The whole Act	Validating Act. Spent.
1899	VIII	The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	In section 5, sub-section (1), <i>the words</i> granted as next hereinafter provided.	This is to correct a flaw in the consolidating Act of 1899. The corresponding section of the former Act XII of 1886 contained provisions as to the granting of licenses, but Act VIII of 1899 leaves that to be dealt with by rules under section 9.
"	XV	The Marriages Validation (Pudukkottai and Travancore) Act, 1899.	The whole Act	Validating Act. Spent.
1901	II	The Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	This repeal was ineffective in that it overlooked the amendment in Madras Act V of 1884 made by Madras Act VI of 1900—see the entry in Part III of this schedule opposite the former Act.
<i>Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.</i>				
1862	IV	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.	The preamble <i>to the word</i> and <i>wherest occurs after the word</i> Government. Section I	The portion of the preamble which it is here suggested should be repealed, recites the effect of repealed enactments. Section I exempts inams from the operation of the said repealed enactments.
1865	I	The Madras District Limits Act, 1865.	In the title <i>the words</i> Stations of Zila Courts and.	These words are obsolete owing to the fact that the whole Act, except so much of section 1 as empowers the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to alter the limits of existing districts, has been repealed by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873 (III of 1873).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.	REMARKS.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—contd.

1875	I	The Madras Land-revenue Assessment Act, 1876.	Section 9	Repealing clause. Spent.
1878	VII	The Madras Municipal Police Act, 1878.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.
1879	III	The Madras Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.
1881	I	The Madras Ports Police Act, 1881.	Section 15	Repealing clause. Spent.
1884	I	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.
"	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884	In section 87, sub-section (3), as amended by the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900, the words troops, military stores and baggage, military and; and the words military or.	These are the words which ought to have been repealed by the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901—see the entry relating to that Act in Part II of this schedule.
1888	I	The Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1888.	In section 1, the words and shall come into force upon the passing thereof.	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	II	The Places of Public Resort Act, 1888.	Sub-section (2) of section 1	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	III	The Madras City Police Act, 1888.	Sub-section (3) of section 1, section 2 and Schedule.	Commencement clause and repealing clause and schedule. Spent.
1889	I	The Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.	Section 2 and Schedule	Repealing clause and schedule. Spent.
"	III	The Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.	Section 2 and Schedule	Repealing clause and schedule. Spent.
"	IV	The Madras Salt Act, 1889	Section 2 and Schedule	Repealing clause and schedule. Spent.
1890	II	The Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.
1892	I	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1892.	Section 1	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	II	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1892.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.
1893	I	An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments.	The whole Act	Repealing Act. Spent.
"	IV	The Madras Village-cess Act, 1893.	Section 3	Repealing clause. Spent.
1894	I	The Madras Board of Revenue Act, 1894.	Section 1	Repealing clause. Spent.
1895	I	An Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1890.	The whole Act	Repealing Act. Spent.
"	III	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895.	In section 2, sub-section (1), the words and figures Madras Regulations II of 1806 and VI of 1831 are hereby repealed; and.	Repealing clause. Spent.
1896	V	An Act to repeal Madras Act III of 1882, etc	The whole Act	Repealing Act. Spent.
1898	IV	An Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1880.	The whole Act	Repealing Act. Spent.
1900	I	The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899.	Section 2	Repealing clause. Spent.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Statute Law Revision Bill has been prepared in order to lighten the Statute-book and pave the way for the publication of a new edition of the Madras Code, i.e., of the compilation of enactments in force in the Province of Madras, which is published by the Legislative Department of the Government of India.

2. The repeals and amendments proposed are purely formal and involve nothing of substance. Each of them is explained for the present by the remark inserted regarding it in the fifth column of the appropriate schedule, a column which will, of course, be removed before the Bill is passed. In one case—that of the repeal of Act X of 1855 and of the reference thereto in the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (XV of 1874)—an enactment in force in Bombay as well as in Madras is concerned; and in two others—that of the repeal of certain words occurring in section 5 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and that of a small amendment proposed in the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899)—Acts of general application are affected: but apart from these the Bill is confined to the enactments contained in the Madras Code. The opportunity has, in accordance with the later practice, been taken to give short titles to such enactments as have not so far been provided therewith.

The 4th October, 1901.

T. RALEIGH.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

**RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS
AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1900.**

NOS. 5513--26.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 9th October, 1901.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 3384--3397, dated the 17th December 1900 and reports for 1900 received from Local Governments and Administrations.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The reported mortality amongst human beings caused by wild animals during the year 1900 was greater than in any previous year for the last quarter of a century, except 1875 and 189, but it was very closely approached in several years during this period. The mortality from snake-bite reported was nearly nine per cent. less than in 1899, but it was larger than in any preceding year since 1889. The deaths said to have been caused by leopards (450) and jackals (530) in 1900 were unusually high. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures regarding the deaths from wild animals and snake-bites, and this circumstance requires to be constantly borne in mind in making comparisons between the results reported in different years.

2. Of the 943 deaths attributed to tigers, 474 occurred in Bengal. The mortality was high in a number of districts in that Province. Eighty-two deaths were reported to have been caused by tigers in the Singhbhum District, 69 in Monghyr, and 57 in Ranchi. Seventy-four persons are reported to have been killed by tigers in the two Sunderbans districts of the Twenty-four Parganas and Khulna, and 52 in the districts of Balasore and Angul in Orissa. The number of deaths reported to have been caused by tigers in the Central Provinces in 1900 was 164 compared with 145 in 1899. In the Balaghat District a man-eating tiger killed 21 persons, and most of the 40 deaths in Chanda were caused by two man-eaters in the Northern Zamindaris. In the Madras Presidency the number of deaths reported to have been caused by tigers was 73 against 97 in 1899. The largest number (45) occurred in Vizagapatam. There was a decrease, however, of 23 in the number of deaths caused by tigers in this district, which is attributed to the destruction of two man-eaters, one in the Golconda and the other in the Malkangiri taluk. In the Tharrawaddy District in Burma 20 persons fell victims to tigers. One man-eating tiger was killed in the district. In the Bhamo District two man-eaters were shot. There was a decrease of 23 in the number of persons killed by tigers in this district. Of the 57 deaths caused by tigers in Assam, 11 occurred in the Surma Valley, 29 in the Brahmaputra Valley, and 17 in the Hill Districts. Of the 56 deaths so caused in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, no less than 47 occurred in the Benares Division, owing principally to the ravages of a notorious man-eating tiger in Mirzapur.

3. The greatest number of deaths from wolves (331) is, as usual, reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the previous year's figure having been 271. The most noticeable increase occurred in the Budaun District, where 63 deaths were reported against 21 in 1899. The Local Government is taking special measures for the destruction of these animals.

4. The deaths caused by jackals numbered 530, of which 240 occurred in Bengal and 169 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Those caused by leopards numbered 450, of which 168 occurred in Bengal and 128 in the Central Provinces.

5. Of the deaths reported from snake-bite during the year, nearly half (10,557) occurred in Bengal and more than a quarter (6,056) were returned from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These figures represent, when compared with those returned in 1899, a decrease of 1,663 in Bengal and an increase of 477 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The decrease in Bengal is distributed through all divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is also general, but it was greatest in the Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Agra Divisions.

6. The number of cattle killed by wild animals in 1900 was 81,890 as compared with 89,238 in 1899, and those killed by snakes 9,540 as against 9,449. Bengal, Assam and Madras returned nearly three-fourths of the total number of cattle destroyed by wild animals, and Burma nearly half of those reported to have been killed by snakes. Thirty-one thousand and four hundred head of cattle were reported to have been destroyed by tigers, 34,227 by leopards, 4,750 by wolves, and 2,396 by hyenas.

7. The number of wild animals destroyed in 1900 was 17,250 as compared with 18,887 in 1899, and the numbers of snakes killed during the same periods were 88,232 and 91,548 respectively. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of wolves destroyed, which was 2,872 as compared with 2,357 in 1899. The number of bears destroyed rose from 1,585 in 1899 to 1,840. The number of tigers destroyed fell, however, from 1,570 to 1,314, and of leopards from 4,548 to 4,480. The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of animals fell from Rs. 1,07,476 to Rs. 1,04,097, and for the destruction of snakes from Rs. 4,151 to Rs. 3,295.

8. The number of licenses issued free of cost under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the destruction of wild animals or the protection of crops was 10,558 against 10,192 in 1899. The total number of licenses of this nature in force in 1900, including the licenses which were valid from previous years, amounted to 50,455 compared with 49,123 in 1899.

9. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in two districts of Burma, among the unclassified animals reported to have been killed, some which can hardly be described as dangerous to cattle or human beings, such as pig and deer, have been included. Animals which are not dangerous are also shown in the returns of certain other Provinces. The attention of Local Governments and Administrations is drawn to the fact, that the returns in question are intended to deal with only those animals which are dangerous to human beings or cattle. Wild dogs, for instance, should be so classed and included under the head "other animals." The Government of India further desire that information as to what animals are actually included under this head should be supplied in future in the form of a foot-note in each statement.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Statistics.

* Including the Chief Commissioner of Aimer-Merwara and the Honourable the Resident in Myore.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER of PERSONS KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1896 to 1900.

PROVINCE.	BY WILD ANIMALS.									By Snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Jackals.	Other animals.	TOTAL.			
Madras	1896	1	186	73	6	...	3	4	22	295	1,865	2,164
	1897	2	112	67	21	3	...	22	13	240	1,874	2,112
	1898	1	59	13	16	...	...	1	53	143	1,664	1,807
	1899	4	97	35	3	1	2	...	47	185	1,615	1,884
	1900	...	73	82	8	...	...	...	43	206	2,037	2,243
Bombay	1896	...	7	17	...	6	1	...	20	51	1,109	1,160
	1897	...	5	28	...	3	...	...	10	52	992	1,044
	1898	...	2	4	...	4	2	2	16	30	1,215	1,245
	1899	...	6	3	1	...	...	1	15	26	1,122	1,144
	1900	...	21	6	1	10	1	...	14	53	701	754
Bengal	1896	12	418	120	41	46	56	143	80	1,644	9,250	10,894
	1897	8	430	150	56	123	51	350	1,032	2,210	10,723	12,933
	1898	14	439	166	48	64	7	302	724	1,762	11,123	12,885
	1899	13	446	173	57	53	30	176	684	1,632	12,220	13,852
	1900	2	474	165	40	60	14	249	711	1,288	10,557	12,285
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	...	26	31	9	417	10	109	40	642	5,615	6,337
	1897	1	14	35	3	426	4	143	75	701	4,549	5,250
	1898	1	51	13	8	379	3	82	38	575	4,008	4,583
	1899	2	48	15	3	211	3	111	50	503	5,579	6,082
	1900	3	56	23	5	331	6	169	58	651	6,956	7,707
Punjab	1896	...	1	3	...	4	...	19	35	62	962	1,024
	1897	...	1	5	2	10	...	16	41	75	916	1,011
	1898	...	...	2	1	4	...	11	15	33	1,067	1,100
	1899	...	...	7	...	7	...	23	13	50	1,049	1,099
	1900	...	...	...	1	4	...	16	13	34	893	947
Burma	1896	4	85	16	7	2	1	...	14	129	619	748
	1897	3	61	18	4	...	...	...	18	109	517	626
	1898	8	63	19	4	...	...	...	19	113	499	612
	1899	10	79	6	6	...	...	...	19	140	1,418	1,538
	1900	8	91	12	4	...	...	...	28	143	874	1,017
Central Provinces	1896	...	172	54	19	8	3	49	56	361	1,133	1,404
	1897	1	350	214	27	21	3	35	49	700	1,010	1,710
	1898	...	107	150	9	8	...	15	30	409	1,066	1,415
	1899	...	145	67	13	5	2	33	17	282	1,114	1,414
	1900	...	164	128	18	10	6	95	32	453	994	1,447
Assam	1896	18	26	7	14	...	...	4	24	113	151	267
	1897	23	80	1	12	...	2	3	41	164	177	341
	1898	11	98	7	15	...	...	2	18	151	153	304
	1899	11	78	9	12	...	...	3	32	145	193	338
	1900	13	57	2	20	...	1	1	25	119	170	289
Coorg	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1898	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1900	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1896	...	3	4	1	...	2	...	6	16	172	188
	1897	...	11	8	1	...	...	...	9	29	143	174
	1898	...	18	19	1	3	...	...	1	42	179	221
	1899	...	...	12	...	1	...	2	4	19	160	179
	1900	...	4	28	...	9	...	...	10	51	104	155
Ajmer-Merwara	1896	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	8	37	45
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	39	42
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	85	91
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
	1900	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	7
Bangalore	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4
TOTAL	1896	35	944	316	98	483	77	331	1,028	3,322	21,000	24,322
	1897	38	1,071	526	126	596	61	570	1,215	4,283	20,959	25,242
	1898	35	927	394	102	462	12	415	1,018	3,265	21,901	25,166
	1899	40	890	327	95	338	37	349	881	2,956	24,621	27,577
	1900	36	943	450	97	424	28	530	936	3,444	22,393	25,837

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1896 to 1900.

PROVINCE.	BY WILD ANIMALS								By Snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Elephant.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.			
Madras	1896	3	2,603	6,200	39	341	254	108	9,548	1,707	11,255
	1897	...	2,627	6,452	20	364	355	73	9,801	1,965	11,856
	1898	...	2,993	7,339	2	295	341	613	11,583	2,096	13,679
	1899	7	3,704	8,581	21	245	243	679	13,480	2,112	15,592
	1900	2	2,804	8,105	29	264	267	1,298	12,769	2,428	15,197
Bombay	1896	...	486	807	...	411	40	142	1,886	53	1,939
	1897	...	970	521	...	413	42	87	2,023	43	2,066
	1898	...	518	807	...	250	33	59	1,676	32	1,708
	1899	...	577	810	...	523	47	68	2,025	41	2,066
	1900	...	489	723	1	580	71	30	1,894	91	1,985
Bengal	1896	6	9,415	9,472	25	5,118	3,714	2,845	30,595	953	31,558
	1897	6	8,030	8,602	51	4,842	2,067	3,135	28,533	652	29,185
	1898	1	8,834	10,911	27	3,019	2,378	3,338	28,408	755	29,163
	1899	...	8,848	11,295	94	3,247	2,387	3,753	29,624	915	30,539
	1900	2	8,380	10,638	28	3,014	1,971	3,529	27,568	832	28,400
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1896	...	835	4,888	212	223	25	317	6,500	361	6,861
	1897	...	755	3,670	110	354	23	485	5,366	315	5,714
	1898	...	717	4,510	319	313	38	419	6,356	443	6,799
	1899	3	793	4,002	382	393	135	782	6,580	365	6,945
	1900	...	714	3,833	374	446	19	1,285	6,671	362	7,033
Punjab	1896	...	18	450	...	242	232	80	1,022	26	1,048
	1897	...	14	268	10	183	251	48	774	61	835
	1898	...	...	338	10	122	...	6	476	94	570
	1899	...	1	707	...	161	131	12	1,012	7	1,019
	1900	...	...	762	...	94	...	22	878	9	887
Barma	1896	6	2,816	1,235	4	11	20	154	4,246	3,484	7,730
	1897	4	3,470	952	7	2	11	109	4,577	4,111	8,688
	1898	12	3,381	1,396	...	13	4	93	4,809	4,639	9,538
	1899	...	3,633	1,853	1	184	30	108	5,811	5,205	11,016
	1900	...	4,456	1,858	3	7	8	81	6,413	5,433	11,846
Central Provinces	1896	1	3,740	3,911	23	111	120	512	8,508	249	8,757
	1897	4	3,280	4,026	16	267	146	298	8,047	210	8,257
	1898	...	4,782	5,545	6	505	104	817	11,759	346	12,105
	1899	...	3,980	5,796	6	722	81	629	11,214	475	11,689
	1900	...	2,789	5,247	10	244	25	500	8,715	198	8,913
Assam	1896	41	11,078	2,475	58	6	...	3,082	17,640	190	17,830
	1897	15	9,914	2,480	9	...	780	2,600	15,907	39	15,946
	1898	11	10,876	2,891	14	195	81	2,100	16,266	257	16,523
	1899	7	11,886	3,018	48	...	5	1,247	16,811	109	17,010
	1900	89	10,832	2,083	3	3	8	2,117	15,135	126	15,261
Coorg	1896	...	219	278	...	...	...	1	498	...	498
	1897	...	191	315	...	...	...	3	512	...	512
	1898	...	445	210	...	...	...	21	676	3	679
	1899	1	620	731	...	...	...	188	1,549	1	1,550
	1900	...	420	776	...	...	...	37	1,233	...	1,233
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1896	...	257	532	2	249	31	15	1,088	109	1,197
	1897	...	201	390	1	210	24	5	904	74	978
	1898	...	209	411	...	145	23	6	704	78	782
	1899	...	250	481	2	210	42	17	1,132	129	1,101
	1900	...	159	302	2	98	27	15	603	61	664
Mer-Merwara	1896	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	29
	1897	...	25	15	...	54	2	3	99	1	100
	1898	...	24	53	...	14	1	22	114	...	114
	1899	...	18	22	...	55	1	4	100	...	100
	1900	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
TOTAL	1896	57	32,367	30,276	363	6,711	4,508	7,277	81,559	7,143	88,702
	1897	29	30,439	27,770	234	6,618	4,608	6,855	76,633	7,504	84,137
	1898	24	32,779	34,434	378	4,880	2,903	7,609	83,007	8,743	91,750
	1899	18	34,321	37,986	554	5,770	3,102	7,487	89,238	9,449	98,687
	1900	93	31,060	34,227	450	4,750	2,396	8,914	81,890	9,540	91,430

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED and AMOUNT of REWARD (in rupees)

PROVINCE.		WILD ANIMALS.								Snakes
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total number of animals.	
Madras	1896	...	105	894	78	...	1	...	1,078	...
	1897	...	110	854	78	...	...	...	1,042	...
	1898	...	102	752	59	...	1	...	914	...
	1899	...	129	774	68	...	...	2	974	...
	1900	1	105	828	78	...	2	1	1,015	...
Bombay	1896	...	43	203	7	214	66	459	992	42,14
	1897	...	22	234	11	223	60	859	1,409	38,39
	1898	...	44	158	17	247	206	851	1,523	38,47
	1899	...	51	170	18	201	111	760	1,371	26,61
	1900	...	36	161	11	214	65	680	1,167	27,18
Bengal	1896	2	361	1,130	203	353	413	2,840	5,302	34,70
	1897	2	546	936	230	327	422	4,222	6,685	28,27
	1898	...	292	1,078	215	317	335	7,038	9,275	36,74
	1899	3	356	1,034	199	363	363	5,290	7,608	37,60
	1900	1	215	902	188	111	331	3,487	5,235	23,91
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1896	...	96	451	673	854	305	110	2,489	14,82
	1897	...	121	490	754	1,241	301	273	3,169	7,95
	1898	1	112	370	401	1,016	404	156	2,460	7,83
	1899	1	108	367	459	851	296	275	2,357	5,81
	1900	...	97	456	452	1,357	378	89	2,769	9,99
Punjab	1896	...	15	237	196	1,251	8	11	1,718	20,01
	1897	...	4	214	207	1,058	6	18	1,507	19,05
	1898	...	1	130	153	658	...	66	1,008	17,33
	1899	...	5	148	154	682	...	3	992	12,97
	1900	...	11	184	186	991	...	2	1,374	13,27
Burma	1896	17	171	472	218	...	2	584	2,464	7,15
	1897	28	173	613	408	2	...	600	1,824	6,57
	1898	30	200	605	346	...	...	334	1,515	5,80
	1899	59	233	575	320	...	...	538	1,725	4,65
	1900	23	210	633	514	11	...	399	1,790	5,04
Central Provinces	1896	...	323	654	230	80	228	42	1,566	1,33
	1897	...	222	562	202	167	5	30	1,197	25
	1898	...	162	453	131	99	2	26	873	64
	1899	...	213	593	135	37	...	125	1,123	221
	1900	...	186	593	197	45	...	351	1,342	141
Assam	1896	4	353	448	153	...	...	958	1,916	1,62
	1897	...	337	500	159	...	2	674	1,672	4,40
	1898	...	293	445	163	...	1	735	1,638	2,43
	1899	2	411	653	231	...	1	734	2,032	6,27
	1900	...	414	597	210	...	...	842	2,063	3,16
Coorg	1896	1	6	17	...	...	...	149	173	2
	1897	1	3	13	...	...	...	145	162	17
	1898	2	1	19	1	...	...	214	237	14
	1899	2	5	21	...	...	2	207	237	16
	1900	1	14	17	...	...	...	139	171	13
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1896	...	29	200	5	125	...	...	359	113
	1897	...	29	176	4	124	...	...	333	136
	1898	...	48	92	...	180	...	...	320	217
	1899	...	38	210	...	157	...	2	407	221
	1900	...	24	134	2	123	...	11	314	173
Ajmer-Merwara	1896	...	...	5	...	...	5	17	27	30
	1897	...	2	7	...	...	6	10	25	40
	1898	...	2	4	...	...	1	6	13	64
	1899	...	1	3	1	...	3	53	61	37
	1900	...	2	5	2	...	1	...	10	6
Bangalore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
TOTAL	1896	24	1,502	4,711	1,772	2,877	1,028	6,170	18,084	122,360
	1897	31	1,569	4,608	2,053	3,142	802	6,840	19,045	105,227
	1898	33	1,257	4,106	1,486	2,517	950	9,427	10,776	109,383
	1899	68	1,570	4,548	1,585	2,357	776	7,989	18,887	94,548
	1900	26	1,314	4,480	1,840	2,872	777	5,941	17,250	88,232

paid for their **DESTRUCTION** in each calendar year from 1896 to 1900.

REWARDS PAID FOR DESTRUCTION OF									GRAND TOTAL.
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	5,569	16,493	361	...	15	...	22,440	...	22,440
...	6,237	15,446	361	...	...	...	22,044	...	22,044
...	4,947	13,735	270	...	5	...	18,957	...	18,957
50	5,699	13,453	309	...	...	35	19,546	...	19,546
...	5,918	14,460	353	...	10	20	20,761	...	20,761
...	733	1,948	72	572	180	1	3,556	153	3,709
...	435	2,100	120	603	151	7	3,416	164	3,580
...	840	1,380	192	892	183	1	3,488	130	3,618
...	660	1,590	156	798	237	4	3,445	114	3,559
...	558	1,500	99	582	99	3	2,841	112	2,953
...	6,813	3,860	410	1,764	706	764	14,326	598	14,924
...	10,014	3,211	458	1,472	730	751	16,636	573	17,209
...	5,475	3,188	381	1,475	610	621	11,750	547	12,297
...	5,548	3,073	307	1,620	576	547	11,671	602	12,273
100	3,670	2,433	333	37	525	543	7,642	316	7,958
...	885	2,178	1,859	2,580	525	9	8,036	71	8,107
...	942	2,222	2,047	4,798	576	14	10,590	91	10,681
...	1,005	1,731	1,110	2,638	764	33	7,478	72	7,550
...	878	1,861	1,281	2,577	515	54	7,183	75	7,258
...	838	2,199	1,240	3,493	720	43	8,413	58	8,471
...	61	1,581	1,176	5,163	56	11	8,051	3,011	11,062
...	26	1,398	1,203	4,087	8	15	6,737	2,701	9,438
...	15	900	947	2,407	...	...	4,262	2,215	6,477
...	54	1,108	1,048	2,688	...	...	4,898	1,919	6,817
...	93	1,255	1,350	3,108	...	10	5,816	2,000	7,816
180	5,856	7,701	1,853	...	55	20	15,665	...	15,665
300	6,020	9,136	3,155	...	...	200	1,301	...	19,301
...	7,123	9,523	2,720	...	...	60	19,426	...	10,426
330	8,323	9,137	2,721	...	...	70	20,581	1	20,582
400	7,760	10,187	4,638	95	...	70	23,150	6	23,156
...	15,260	6,105	1,081	146	444	84	23,210	1,286	24,496
...	10,850	5,165	965	1,071	10	78	18,142	13	18,155
...	7,500	4,390	610	340	4	52	13,302	27	13,329
...	11,150	5,715	645	129	...	76	17,715	44	17,759
...	8,605	5,215	943	170	...	156	15,149	44	15,193
...	7,024	3,860	1,318	...	...	27	12,220	199	12,418
...	6,905	4,260	1,370	...	4	14	12,553	1,177	13,730
...	5,958	3,880	1,450	...	1	90	11,379	814	12,193
50	8,775	5,650	2,060	...	2	46	15,883	1,109	17,082
...	8,050	5,048	1,805	...	...	261	15,164	623	15,787
...	275	373	...	...	...	...	648	...	648
...	150	298	...	...	...	...	448	...	448
...	50	455	...	...	...	...	505	...	505
...	250	474	...	...	...	...	724	...	724
...	645	405	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	1,050
...	550	3,627	24	1,210	...	...	5,420	35	5,455
...	400	3,055	10	1,095	...	...	4,656	34	4,690
...	810	1,615	...	1,570	...	...	3,695	54	4,049
...	695	3,697	...	1,385	...	10	5,787	63	5,850
...	480	2,335	20	1,170	...	60	4,065	49	4,114
...	...	15	...	...	9	85	109	6	115
...	...	35	...	...	18	40	93	4	97
...	5	20	...	...	...	16	41	1	42
...	7	10	...	...	6	15	38	1	39
...	14	23	...	...	3	...	46	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	273
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	133	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
180	43,079	47,340	8,156	11,414	1,990	1,001	1,13,690	5,506	1,19,196
300	42,069	46,789	9,695	13,126	1,497	1,209	1,14,625	4,868	1,19,493
...	34,128	40,817	7,686	9,315	1,567	870	94,383	4,133	98,516
430	41,339	45,770	8,527	9,197	1,386	827	1,07,476	4,151	1,11,627

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED (free of charge) under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, for the purpose of DESTRUCTION of WILD ANIMALS or of PROTECTION of CROPS, in each calendar year from 1896 to 1900.

PROVINCE.						Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in the year.
Madras	...	...	...	...	1896	681	8,516	9,197
					1897	883	6,553	7,436
					1898	664	5,525	6,189
					1899	531	3,929	4,460
					1900	439	2,470	2,909
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1896	954	8,381	9,335
					1897	1,419	7,681	9,200
					1898	661	7,834	8,495
					1899	567	6,741	7,308
					1900	411	5,740	6,151
Bengal	...	...	...	...	1896	389	1,835	2,224
					1897	302	1,886	2,188
					1898	407	1,399	1,806
					1899	211	1,498	1,709
					1900	408	1,500	1,908
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	1896	3,020	9,037	12,057
					1897	1,955	9,474	11,389
					1898	2,174	8,753	10,927
					1899	1,695	8,631	10,326
					1900	1,493	8,323	9,816
Panjab	...	...	...	...	1896	3,549	5,047	8,596
					1897	1,215	8,140	9,355
					1898	1,807	5,796	7,603
					1899	1,369	6,497	7,866
					1900	3,435	4,078	7,513
Burma	...	...	...	...	1896	510	210	720 (a)
					1897	678	262	924 (b)
					1898	651	352	1,003
					1899	664	338	1,002
					1900	670	387	1,057 (c)
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	1896	2,482	11,286	13,768
					1897	2,839	11,011	13,400
					1898	2,824	10,071	12,895
					1899	2,587	9,96	11,783
					1900	2,650	9,385	12,035
Assam	...	...	...	...	1896	35	5	40
					1897	114	20	134
					1898	68	114	182
					1899	5	142	147
					1900	6	139	145
Coorg	...	...	...	...	1896	407	1	408
					1897	369	.....	369
					1898	111	.....	111
					1899	244	.....	244
					1900	250	.....	250
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	...	...	1896	1,881	773	2,654
					1897	1,164	1,647	3,011
					1898	1,512	1,798	3,310
					1899	2,767	1,959 (d)	4,226
					1900	796	2,493	3,289
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...		None.	None.	None.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...		None.	None.	None.
TOTAL						1896	13,998	45,691
						1897	10,772	46,634
						1898	10,879	41,602
						1899	10,192	38,931
						1900	10,558	34,495

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, the 5th October, 1901.

The changes of pressure during the first few days of the week were comparatively small and unimportant and the principal features in pressure distribution remained unchanged; *viz.*, the uniformity of pressure in the Bay and a general excess of pressure over Northern India. The barometer fell rapidly in the West Punjab and Sind on Wednesday and slightly in the South-West Punjab on Thursday, in which latter area a depression was formed in which pressure was in considerable to large defect. The depression extended southwards into Lower Sind on Friday and gave thunder and dust storms in Punjab (North) and Kashmir and on Saturday had partly filled up, but was advancing eastwards across the South Punjab. Showers had continued in the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the heaviest fall reported being 8½ inch at Cherat.

While these changes were in progress in North-West India weather conditions had altered in the Bay. On Thursday morning a moderately strong east wind was reported from Diamond Island, and the barometer had fallen slightly over the centre of the Bay, conditions indicating unsettled and squally weather to the south-west of Diamond Island. A cyclonic storm gradually developed in the centre of the Bay and commenced advancing towards the Orissa Coast. On Saturday morning the storm was apparently about 400 miles to the east of Cocanada, and the barometer was falling slightly to briskly in North Ganjam, Orissa and Bengal. As the storm developed rain increased in Burma and extended into North-East India and the east of the Central Provinces.

Rain has fallen more or less continuously throughout the week in the south of the Peninsula. Amounts exceeding 2 inches were reported from Salem (2·48 inches) on Tuesday, Mercara (2·89 inches) on Friday and Bellary (2·22 inches) on Saturday.

Rain has fallen during the week in Burma, North-East India, the West Himalayas and submontane districts, the east and west coasts of the Peninsula, the east of the Central Provinces, the Deccan and South India. Moderate rain averaging from 2 to 4½ inches has been received in the divisions of Lower Burma, Arakan, Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, Madras (South-Central and South) and the East Coast (Central and South). The rainfall of the week was equal to, or in excess of, the normal in Lower and Central Burma, East and Deltaic Bengal, the Punjab (North and Submontane), the Central Provinces (East), Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, Central, South and South-Central Madras and the East Coast (Central and South).

The following are the most important amounts received at individual stations during the week :

Tenasserim	Kyaikto	6.96 inches.
Lower Burma	Kyaukton	6.92 "
Upper Burma	Windwin (Meiktila)	3.75 "
Central Burma	Henzada	4.72 "
Bengal	Chandpur (Tippera)	4.74 "
	Khulna	4.21 "
Punjab	Fort Lockhart (Kohat). . . .	2.24 "
Bombay Deccan	Kolhapur	5.25 "
	Muddebihal (Bijapur)	4.57 "
Mysore	Hicadibbanahally (Tumkur) . .	9.16 "
Malabar	Cottayam (Travancore)	10.13 "
Madras	Devala (Nilgiris)	9.63 "
	Chodavaram (Godavery)	3.32 "
	Proddatur (Cuddapah)	4.51 "
	Madurantakam (Chingleput) . .	8.77 "
	Tirumangolam (Madura)	4.61 "

The rainfall of the period June 2nd to October 5th, the figures for which are given in the last three columns of the following table, has been practically normal or in slight excess except in the following divisions: Bengal Hills, Orissa, North Bihar, North-Western Provinces (East, East Submontane and West), the South-East, South, Central and West Punjab, Mysore, Khandesh, North Bombay, Central India, Rajputana and Madras (Central). The deficiency is most marked in North-West India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO OCTOBER 5TH, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to October 5th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	1.30	4.50	-3.11	154.67	150.01	+ 3
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3.67	3.22	+0.45	80.19	77.77	+ 3
	3. Central do.	2.02	2.25	-0.23	47.82	49.33	- 3
	4. Upper do.	1.63	?	?	24.02	?	?
	5. Arakan	2.41	3.21	-0.80	174.81	152.93	+ 14
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1.44	1.66	-0.22	76.69	70.46	+ 9
	7. Assam Surma	0.84	2.14	-1.30	93.18	91.01	+ 2
	8. Do. Hills	0.85	2.36	-1.51	96.17	112.11	- 14
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0.75	1.33	-0.58	52.34	55.62	- 6
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0.95	1.03	-0.08	43.38	44.32	- 2
	11. Central do.	0.64	1.06	-0.42	41.74	45.05	- 7
	12. North do.	0.45	1.90	-1.51	65.69	77.20	- 15
	13. Bengal Hills	1.76	2.46	-0.70	87.39	110.66	- 21
	14. Orissa	0.68	1.60	-0.98	31.29	43.90	- 29
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0.90	-0.90	39.47	44.05	- 10
	16. South Bihar	0.15	1.12	-0.97	30.30	37.08	- 18
	17. North do.	0.10	1.50	-1.40	33.23	43.23	- 23
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. N. W. P. East	0	0.80	-0.80	23.16	34.64	- 33
	19. South Oudh	0	0.80	-0.80	28.28	32.91	- 14
	20. North do.	0	0.85	-0.85	31.15	35.39	- 12
	21. N. W. P. Central	0	0.60	-0.60	26.42	31.08	- 15
	22. Do. West	0	0.60	-0.60	16.11	23.84	- 32
	23. Do. East Submontane	0.32	0.09	-0.67	20.14	37.17	- 22
	24. Do. West do.	0.07	0.70	-0.63	34.20	38.40	- 11
	25. Do. Hills	0.01	0.82	-0.81	37.71	38.02	- 2
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0.26	-0.26	13.27	20.60	- 36
	27. South do.	0	0.04	-0.04	0.27	13.06	- 52
	28. Central do.	0.01	0.15	-0.14	10.53	13.85	- 24
	29. Punjab Submontane	0.20	0.16	+0.04	19.75	23.17	- 15
	30. Do Hills	0	0.54	-0.54	52.03	55.83	- 7
	31. North Punjab	0.37	0.22	+0.15	9.90	11.94	- 18
	32. West do.	0	0.05	-0.05	3.12	5.86	- 47
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	3.71	1.09	+1.72	89.95	94.01	- 4
	34. Madras South Central	4.00	1.03	+3.00	26.75	22.36	+ 19
	35. Coorg	4.02	2.04	+2.58	94.19	107.65	- 3
	36. Mysore	2.75	1.27	+1.48	18.25	23.30	- 21
	37. Konkan	0.66	2.14	-1.48	101.18	111.58	- 9
	38. Bombay Deccan	1.43	1.96	-0.53	25.21	24.30	+ 4
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	1.74	-1.74	15.89	22.16	- 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	1.00	-1.00	31.60	34.11	- 7
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0.84	-0.84	34.14	37.71	- 9
	43. Do. do. Central	0.01	0.70	-0.69	40.99	47.91	+ 4
	44. Do. do. East	0.81	0.60	+0.15	43.75	44.74	- 2
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0.70	-0.70	20.64	42.70	- 52
	46. Kathiawar and Cutch	0	0.32	-0.32	6.57	19.02	- 67
	47. Sind	0	0	0	1.05	4.87	- 78
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0.01	-0.01	0.24	2.19	- 89
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0.22	-0.22	26.40	33.70	- 22
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0.07	-0.07	13.11	25.70	- 49
	51. West Rajputana	0	0.05	-0.05	6.69	11.17	- 40
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1.22	1.61	-0.39	21.99	25.83	- 15
	53. Hyderabad South	1.11	...	...	17.64	...	...
	54. Madras Central	1.20	1.44	-0.24	12.49	17.03	- 28
	55. East Coast Central	2.08	1.21	+0.87	14.24	16.01	- 14
	56. Do. South	2.61	1.50	+1.11	18.07	16.32	+ 11
	57. Madras South	2.12	0.70	+1.42	8.57	7.05	+ 22

SIMLA ;
Dated 10th October, 1901. }

W. A. BION,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 5th October 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was general and good, except in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, Kurnool and Anantapur, where it was fair. Water-supplies are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, the Deccan, the Carnatic and Salem. The state of standing crops generally is good and has been improved by the recent rains, but dry crops in parts of Kistna need more rain. Harvesting of early crops is in progress in parts with fair outturn. The condition of pasture has improved and it is available, except in parts of the Deccan. Fodder generally is sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are falling generally. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 169; women, 359; children, 505; total, 1,043: Chingleput—men, 7; women, 40; children, 111; total, 158: North Arcot—men, 134; women, 244; children, 468; total, 846: Anantapur—men, 21; women, 83; children, 136; total, 240. Test-workers—Cuddapah—men, 196; women, 205; children, 17; total, 418. Grand total, 2,705.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of the Karnatak and Kanara and there was a slight fall in parts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Satara. More rain is urgently wanted in Gujarat and parts of Rajkot, Wadhwan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Thana for crops, particularly rice. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Baroda, Khandesh and Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Rajkot, Baroda, Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Rajkot, the Deccan, Thana, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach and parts of Khandesh and the Karnatak. Preparations for spring cultivation are in progress in parts of Sindh, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara, and sowing is in progress in parts of Broach, Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur, but has been retarded in the Panch Mahals, Khandesh and Poona for want of sufficient rain. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient for cultivation. Prices have risen in five districts, fallen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of the cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Belgaum, 32; Sholapur, $30\frac{1}{2}$; Ahmednagar, $22\frac{2}{5}$; Poona, $27\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, $24\frac{1}{8}$; Satara, 28; and Bijapur, $29\frac{3}{10}$. There was slight cholera in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum. The physical condition of the people is reported to be unsatisfactory in four talukas of Ahmednagar and good, fair or normal in other localities of greatest distress.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 152,078; dependants, 27,472; total on works, 179,550. In poor-houses, 6,301; on village relief, 61,030; total on gratuitous relief, 67,331. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 17,878; dependants, 4,849; total on works, 22,627. In poor-houses, 2,971; on village relief, 1,085; total on gratuitous relief, 4,056. Figures for Aundh, Phaltan and Kolhapur are incomplete. Grand total, 273,664.

Bengal.—Rain fell in every district during the week, except in Champaran and Monghyr. The amount was for the most part light. More rain is wanted in Behar and also in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Angul, Palamau and Singbhum. Threshing of *bhadoi* and preparation of fields for spring crops have been commenced. The prospects of winter rice depend on rain. Sugarcane is doing well. Fodder and water generally are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seventeen districts, fallen in fourteen districts and is stationary in the rest (fifteen).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been generally clear. Slight and unevenly distributed showers of rain, varying from 4 to 81 cents, fell in twenty districts. The other twenty-eight districts received no rain during the week. Standing crops are generally doing well and prospects are good. More rain is wanted in some districts, especially for the late rice crop. Autumn crops are deteriorating in Agra and prospects are worse in Muttra, owing to insufficiency of rain. The harvesting of autumn crops is in active progress and ploughings and sowings for the spring crops are being pushed on. Irrigation of autumn crops is in progress in places. Food and fodder are ample. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Amballa and parts of Jullundur, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Rice and maize are being harvested in Amballa. Ploughing and sowing of certain spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are good to average. The unirrigated crops are generally withering for want of rain in almost all districts. The unirrigated crops in Hissar and Karnal are practically a complete failure. Rain is badly wanted for the standing autumn crops, as well as for sowing the spring crops throughout the Province. Rats continue to injure the crops in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Ferozepore, where it is diminishing. The price of wheat is rising in Multan and Rawalpindi, falling in Amballa, Shahpur, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and remains unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food-grains are unsettled.

Burma—**LOWER BURMA:** Cultivation of wet weather paddy is practically over. Standing crops are in good condition. **UPPER BURMA:** Transplanting of paddy has been completed in three districts and is approaching completion elsewhere. Reaping of early paddy in Myitkyina and of sesamum in Minbu and Magwe has been finished. Cotton has been picked in parts of Sagaing. Sowings of late crops continue in most places. Crop prospects now are more promising and on the whole are fair. Plants in Myitkyina and the Mawbi township of Katha have been damaged by insects and in Shwebo are somewhat backward and in parts withered, though expected to revive from the recent rain in the dry tract of the Myittha township of Kyaukse. Floods from the Samow river destroyed crops in Meiktila. Crops are improving in the Sagaing sub-division. Cotton in sandy

tracts is stunted and in clay soil withered owing to untimely rain. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Mergui and slightly in three other districts. It has risen slightly in two districts and elsewhere is stationary.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain with the exception of a few showers in Chhattishgarh. The weather has been hot with clear nights and cool mornings. The autumn crops, which are in fair to good condition at present, require a good and early fall of rain to prevent deterioration. Crops are already deteriorating for want of rain in Nimar and parts of Jubbulpore. The condition of cotton and *juar* in Hinganghat has slightly improved. The preparation of land for winter sowings is being actively prosecuted and sowings have been commenced in places. Rain would improve the conditions for sowing. The harvesting of early millets is in progress generally and of early rice has been commenced. The dry weather has encouraged insects which are damaging the crops in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chanda, Nagpur and parts of Bilaspur. The fluctuations in prices during the week have been small. The lowest prices are—wheat 15, gram 16½, rice 13½ and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8½, gram 10, rice 8 and *juar* 11½ seers per rupee. There are 25 persons receiving gratuitous relief in Balaghat.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts, except in Kamrup. More rain is wanted in Goalpara and Nowgong. Plucking of tea is in progress and its prospects are good in Lakhimpur, poor in Kamrup and Darrang and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early and transplantation of late rice are nearly finished. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup. Sowing of pulse and cutting of jute continue. The outturn of jute is normal. Sugarcane is thriving, except in Nowgong, where it is being damaged by insects. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar 11; Sylhet, Tezpur and Nowgong 10; Gauhati 9½; Dhubri and Dibrugarh 9 and Sibsagar 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Three inches 21 cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military station. The rainfall was good throughout the Province. Standing crops are in good condition throughout, except in parts of Kadur. Horse gram and paddy are being sown in parts and *ragi* is being harvested in other parts. Prospects are encouraging in Bangalore and Tumkur, favourable in Mysore and Shimoga and improving in Kolar, Hassan and Chittaldrug. Prices are steady in Kolar and Hassan, have slightly fallen in Mysore, Shimoga, Chittaldrug and in parts of Bangalore and Kadur and have slightly risen in Tumkur and in other parts of Bangalore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available. More rain is required in parts of Hassan.

COORG : The rainfall was 5 inches 7 cents. Picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is needed. Ploughing operations for the ensuing winter crop continue. Sowings are in progress. Fodder and water are ample. Prices of *juar* have risen in parts of two districts, but elsewhere are steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 49 cents. The total from 1st January is 19 inches 20 cents. The autumn harvest has been commenced in parts. Rain is urgently needed in many talukas. The condition of the winter crops causing anxiety owing to insufficient rainfall. Prices—wheat 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ and *juar* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli rupee. Number of persons on relief—works, 1,887; gratuitously relieved, 318; total, 2,205.

Rajputana.—There was no rain. Spring operations are progressing in Jaisalmer and Alwar and have been commenced in Kotah, Jhallawar and Ajmer-Merwara. They have been stopped in Bikaner for want of rain. Autumn crops are withering. Autumn harvesting has been commenced in a few places. Prospects are unfavourable generally. Damage done by locusts or rats is general. Considerable damage from these causes has been done in Marwar, Sirohi, Kherwara, Kishengarh and Ajmer-Merwara. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in five States, otherwise they are steady. The cheapest food-grains average from 11 to 22 seers per rupee. Number on gratuitous relief, 149.

Central India.—The rainfall was general, but insufficient in Gwalior and Malwa, and there was no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are in bad condition in Malwa Bhopawar and Indore, but generally good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by want of rain in all Agencies, except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Rats have also damaged the crops in parts of Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition everywhere. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, high in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand, rising in Malwa and Bhopawar and are almost stationary in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior, 12-4 to 21-8; Bundelkhand, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Malwa, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bhopawar, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15; and Indore 6 to 14 seers the rupee. The opium sowing in Indore will be affected by the impending drought. Number gratuitously relieved in Jaora, 72; in Rutlam, 47; total, 119.

Baroda.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition at present, but in many places crops are withering for want of rain. Rats and caterpillars continue to damage the crops, but their number is decreasing. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 26; wheat, 22; rice, superior, 13; rice, inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 17,260; gratuitous relief, 8,963; total, 26,223.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold with one night's rain in the middle of the week. Prices are normal. Rice is selling for 20 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: Slight rain fell with hail damaging the standing crops to some extent, the condition of which is generally promising. Prices generally are normal. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize 17 to 34 seers the rupee. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather was bright and warm. Lowland rice is in good condition. The price of rice is 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Madras . . . . .	...	2,737	2,737	418	2,287	2,705	— 32
Bombay	215,753	77,624	293,377	179,550	67,331	246,881	— 46,496
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	45	45	...	25	25	— 20
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	215,753	80,406	296,159	179,968	69,643	249,611	— 46,548
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States . . . . .	...	148	148	...	149	149	+ 1
Central India States . . . . .	...	1,017	1,017	...	119	119	— 898
Hyderabad	2,639	1,077	3,716	1,887	318	2,205	— 1,511
Baroda	19,536	9,023	28,559	17,460	8,973	26,433	— 2,336
Bombay Native States	26,757	4,441	31,198	22,627	4,056	26,683	— 4,515
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	48,932	15,708	64,640	41,774	13,595	55,369	— 9,271
GRAND TOTAL	264,685	96,114	360,799	221,742	83,238	304,980	— 55,819

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th October 1901, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

It was stated in last week's summary that cyclonic conditions were appearing over the Bay area. These conditions underwent development, and a cyclonic storm was formed over the centre of the Bay and thence passed by a curved path towards the north of the Bay which it reached on the morning of the 8th. The storm crossed the Bengal Coast, near Barisal, on the afternoon of the 8th and filled up over East Bengal during the 9th.

Most of the rainfall of the past week has been due to the action of this storm. During the 4th, 5th and 6th rain fell over the south and east of the Peninsula, Burma and the Bengal Coast districts, the heaviest falls having been $2\frac{1}{4}$ " at Tavoy on the 4th; $2\frac{3}{4}$ " at Yamethin on the 5th and $8\frac{1}{4}$ " at Akyab and $2\frac{1}{4}$ " at Taunggyi on the 6th. On the 7th, when the storm was approaching the Bengal Coast, rain began to fall off over the south and east of the Peninsula and to extend over the interior of Bengal and into Assam; on the 8th rain had practically ceased over the Peninsula, while it continued general over Burma, Assam and East Bengal; on the 9th rain continued to fall over the same areas, but the amounts were heavier, Chittagong reporting $6\frac{3}{4}$ ", Mymensing $3\frac{1}{4}$ " and Narayanganj and Silchar 2" each. On the 10th rain was decreasing again over Burma and North-East India, the only important fall having been $2\frac{1}{4}$ " at Tezpur, but with the filling up of the depression over Bengal conditions were changing again over the Bay area and rain had recommenced over the Peninsula, Trichinopoly reporting a fall of 2" and Cocanada of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".

In addition to the rainfall over the Peninsula, the Bay area and North-East India, which, as stated above, was due to the action of the cyclonic storm in the Bay, there occurred between the 4th and 6th a burst of rain over the North-West Himalayas and the adjacent submontane regions. The fall of rain extended from Cherat and Srinagar to Ranikhet, along the hills, and over the plains, to Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Dehra Dun, Roorkee and Bareilly. The fall was not very heavy, but Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Srinagar and Murree received over half-an-inch and Cherat and Ranikhet over 1 inch.

The following table shows that actually or practically no rain was received during the week over the East Sub-Himalayas (except Dinajpur), the Gangetic Plain, Baluchistan, the Jubbulpore division of the East Satpuras, the Central India Plateau, Gujarát and the West Satpuras. Over the remainder of India rain was received, the average actual rainfall ranging from 7'00 inches in the Burma Coast division to 0'11 inch on the Bombay Coast and to 0'13 inch in the North-West Dry Area. The week's fall was in more or less excess over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the East Coast (North), Malabar and parts of the Deccan and Mysore, as well as over the North-West Dry Area. It was more or less in defect elsewhere, more particularly in Bihar and the Bombay Coast.

There has been no important change in the seasonal conditions. The monsoon rainfall to date has been normal over Burma, Bengal and Assam; normal or a slight defect over the Himalayan and Gangetic Plain divisions; deficient in the North-West Dry Area (—49%); Baluchistan (—91%); part of the Central India Plateau (Indore —60% and Jaipur —40%); Gujarát (—60%); the West Satpuras (—35%) and the Bellary division of the Deccan (—20%). Over the remainder of the Peninsula and the East Satpuras the monsoon rainfall has been about normal, though in the East Coast (North) there has been some deficiency.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 10TH OCTOBER 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1901.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . . . .	...	7.00	2.42	+4.58	127.89	124.38	+3.51	+3	1
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . . . .	...	3.53	1.19	+2.34	45.57	49.91	-4.34	-9	-14
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . . . .	...	1.00	1.62	+0.37	23.47	22.05	+1.42	+6	+5
4. Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj.	4.77	1.56	+3.21	76.26	65.65	+10.61	+16	+12
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta . . .	1.06	0.90	+0.07	49.41	48.03	+1.38	+3	+3
	...	2.36	1.14	+1.22	61.40	66.09	-4.69	-7	-9
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur . . .	0.08	1.10	-0.52	66.59	79.20	-12.61	-16	-15
	{ Darbhanga . . .	0	1.28	-1.28	36.39	41.38	-8.09	-18	-16
	{ Bahraich . . .	0.00	0.61	-0.61	35.55	40.75	-5.20	-13	-12
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan . . .	0.05	0.69	-0.64	34.54	41.11	-6.57	-16	-15
	{ Patna	0.05	0.91	-0.86	28.51	38.33	-9.82	-26	-24
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	{ Simla	0.62	0.36	+0.26	43.16	47.00	-3.84	-8	-17
	{ Ludhiana . . .	0.28	0.10	+0.09	30.27	36.50	-6.23	-17	-17
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore . . .	0	0.35	-0.35	23.42	31.20	-7.78	-25	-21
	{ Lahore	0	0.10	-0.10	15.66	21.65	-5.99	-28	-17
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . . . .	...	0.13	0.02	+0.11	3.95	7.68	-3.73	-49	-50
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . . . .	...	0	0.02	-0.02	0.12	1.33	-1.21	-91	-91
12. East Coast, North	{ Waltair	2.04	1.54	+0.50	21.97	27.13	-5.16	-19	-22
	{ Cuttack	2.17	1.41	+0.76	33.92	49.84	-15.92	-32	-34
	{ Ranchi	0.65	0.84	-0.19	42.76	49.69	-6.93	-14	14
13. East Satpuras	{ Raipur	0.33	0.58	-0.25	46.21	49.01	-3.70	-7	-7
	{ Jabalpur	0	0.52	-0.52	54.22	58.84	-4.62	-8	-7
14. Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi	0	0.46	-0.46	39.12	41.52	-2.40	-6	-5
	{ Jaipur	0	0.07	-0.07	13.48	22.33	-8.85	-40	-39
	{ Indore	0	0.31	-0.31	17.00	42.35	-25.35	-60	-60
15. West Coast	{ Calicut	2.18	2.15	+0.03	66.59	72.21	-5.62	-8	-8
	{ Bombay	0.11	1.12	-1.01	94.56	94.26	+0.30	0	+1
16. Gujarāt	{ Ahmedabad . . .	0	0.22	-0.22	17.40	40.83	-23.43	-57	-57
	{ Rajkot	0	0.07	-0.07	7.68	21.46	-13.78	-64	-64
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . . . .	...	0	0.74	-0.74	21.16	32.53	-11.37	-35	-33
18. Deccan	{ Bellary	1.74	1.38	+0.36	15.33	19.28	-3.95	-20	-21
	{ Bijapur	0.54	1.07	-0.53	22.28	23.40	-1.12	-5	-3
	{ Hyderabad . . .	1.39	0.56	+0.83	21.20	24.11	-2.91	-12	-16
19. South India	{ Mysore	2.28	2.21	+0.07	18.12	17.10	+1.02	+5	+6
	{ Madura	1.00	1.62	-0.62	16.19	13.48	+2.71	+20	+28
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . . . .	...	0.92	1.25	-0.33	14.11	15.29	-1.18	-8	-6

SIMLA;

The 10th October, 1901.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras.															
1	Cuddapah	1,291,903	...	747	747	...	512	512	...	1,419	1,419	...	1,319	1,319	
2	Chingleput	1,312,722	...	246	246	...	291	291	...	190	190	...	236	236	
3	North Arcot	2,208,391	...	...	...	...	516	516	...	604	604	...	975	975
4	Anantapur	788,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	207
TOTAL MADRAS		5,601,912	...	993	993	...	1,319	1,319	...	2,213	2,213	...	2,737	2,737	
Bombay.															
1	Ahmedabad	795,094	714	14,681	15,395	865	11,062	11,927	929	6,551	7,480	786	5,196	5,982	
2	Kaira	715,725	...	487	487	...	295	295	...	298	298	...	231	231	
3	Panch Mahals	201,870	4,616	6,289	10,905	3,982	4,837	8,819	5,270	3,237	8,507	4,280	2,379	6,659	
4	Broach	291,428	...	293	293	...	118	118	...	38	38	...	34	34	
5	Sholapur	720,978	52,537	17,238	69,775	49,395	16,873	66,268	46,361	16,481	62,842	43,391	15,937	59,328	
6	Ahmednagar	837,774	96,863	25,576	122,439	98,169	24,819	122,988	93,589	23,637	117,226	85,698	23,838	109,536	
7	Poona	995,074	20,726	4,716	25,442	19,793	4,925	24,718	19,427	4,946	24,373	17,182	5,098	22,280	
8	Nasik	819,575	5,919	5,740	11,659	5,846	4,009	9,855	5,899	2,347	8,246	5,874	2,704	8,578	
9	Satara	1,146,521	13,256	10,493	23,749	11,964	6,991	18,955	10,518	8,988	19,506	8,863	6,666	15,529	
10	Bijapur	735,041	35,137	8,041	43,178	40,100	8,353	48,453	43,285	8,840	52,125	33,661	9,181	42,842	
11	Belgaum	994,209	17,469	5,799	23,268	14,981	5,939	20,920	17,946	5,427	23,413	16,018	6,341	22,359	
12	Dharwar	1,113,426	351	...	351	391	...	391	197	8	205	...	19	19	
TOTAL BOMBAY		9,426,715	248,221	102,390	350,611	245,944	91,570	337,514	243,461	80,801	324,262	215,753	77,624	293,377	
Central Provinces.															
1	Balaghat	383,331	...	37	37	...	39	39	...	46	46	...	45	45	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.		383,331	...	841	841	...	664	664	...	46	46	...	45	45	
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.		15,411,958	248,221	104,224	352,445	245,944	93,553	339,497	243,461	83,060	326,521	215,753	80,406	296,159	
Central India States.															
1	Indore	1,092,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	
2	Jabur	84,000	...	250	250	...	247	247	...	194	194	...	208	208	
3	Ratlam	83,000	...	189	189	...	181	181	...	160	160	...	145	145	
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.		1,266,000	...	1,103	1,103	...	1,092	1,092	...	1,018	1,018	...	1,017	1,017	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Bombay Native States.</i>													
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	3,651	1,300	4,951	3,407	1,340	4,747	3,032	1,271	4,303	2,841	1,282	4,123
Palanpur .	645,526	...	163	163	...	156	156	...	163	163	...	166	166
Itawa Kantha .	733,508	589	103	691	459	99	558	501	106	607	480	107	587
Akalkot .	75,774	218	208	426	178	180	358	179	193	372	150	194	344
Aundh .	65,146	61	27	88	64	26	90	65	26	91	62	26	88
Phaltan .	66,983	251	13	264	252	14	266	183	14	197	240	12	252
Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,957	478	4,358	3,615	406	4,021	3,577	406	3,983	3,927	401	4,328
Jath .	71,443	9,167	1,083	10,250	8,771	1,116	9,887	8,444	1,125	9,569	6,733	961	7,694
Daphlapur .	8,343	497	109	606	491	107	598	492	111	603	466	113	579
Miraj (Junior) .	36,487	986	26	1,012	896	17	913	862	17	879	628	17	645
Bangli .	238,945	9,260	217	9,477	9,472	59	9,531	9,892	119	10,011	8,641	...	8,641
Kolhapur .	705,251	492	...	492	92	...	92	127	...	127	127	...	127
Mudhol .	61,815	2,479	1,165	3,644	2,530	1,122	3,652	2,204	1,157	3,361	2,178	1,162	3,340
Hamdurg .	36,181	558	...	558	586	...	586	646	...	646	310	...	310
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	5,598,366	32,159	4,824	36,983	30,813	4,632	35,445	30,201	4,708	34,912	26,757	4,441	31,198
TOTAL NATIVE STATES.	20,816,802	55,037	16,428	71,465	51,888	15,511	67,399	53,275	15,926	69,201	49,232	15,558	64,490
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	36,228,760	303,258	120,652	423,910	297,832	109,064	406,896	226,736	98,986	325,722	264,685	95,964	360,649

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the in these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5216-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 9th October, 1901.

Ordered, that the papers mentioned in the following list relating to a proposal to establish a Central Bank in India be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

	PAGE.
1. Extract paragraph 9 of despatch from Secretary of State, No. 140 (Financial), dated 25th July, 1899	1931
2. Separate note by Mr. E. A. Hambro appended to the Report of the Indian Currency Committee, 1898	1931
3. Extract paragraph 12 of despatch to Secretary of State, No. 301, dated 24th August, 1899	1931
4. Letter to the Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Upper India Chambers of Commerce, No. 5123-A., dated the 10th November, 1899, and enclosure	1932
5. Letter to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab and Burma, No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November, 1899	1935
6. Letter from the Bank of Madras, dated the 13th November, 1899 ...	1936
7. Letter from the Bank of Bengal, dated the 2nd December, 1899, and enclosures	1939
8. Letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 6th December, 1899	1960

	PAGE.
9. Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1507, dated the 20th December, 1899	1961
10. Letter from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, No. 410, dated the 20th December, 1899.	1963
11. Letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th December, 1899	1963
12. Letter from the Bank of Bombay, No. 25, dated the 21st December, 1899	1965
13. Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 294—1C.-8, dated the 13th December, 1899, and enclosure	1968
14. Letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, dated the 27th December 1899, and enclosure	1969
15. Extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Council held on 5th January, 1901	1973
16. Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 17, dated 18th January, 1900 ...	1978
17. Letter from the Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated 6th February, 1900	1985
18. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 424, dated 10th February, 1900, and its enclosures	1986
19. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 769, dated 13th February, 1900, and its enclosures	1989
20. Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 146 (Financial), dated 15th February, 1900, and its enclosure	1992
21. Despatch to Secretary of State for India, No. 82, dated the 15th March, 1900	1995
22. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1782-F., dated 8th March, 1900	1995
23. Letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th March, 1900	1998
24. Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ²¹⁵ X-43, dated 26th April, 1900	1999
25. Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 160, dated 17th May, 1900 ...	1996
26. Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 40 (Financial), dated 22nd March, 1900	1999
27. Despatch to Secretary of State for India, No. 199, dated 13th June, 1901. Enclosure to above	2000
Minute by the Honourable Sir Edward Law, K.C.M.G., dated the 31st January, 1901	2003
28. Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 131 (Financial), dated 26th July, 1901	2013

Extract paragraph 9 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 140 (Financial), dated 25th July, 1899, dealing with the proposals of the Indian Currency Committee, 1898. No. 1.

9. I desire particularly to commend to your attention the important recommendation with regard to the improvement and concentration of banking facilities contained in the separate report of Mr. Hambro.

Mr. E. A. Hambro's remarks referred to above.

Although I am aware that the question of the banking facilities of India was not referred to the Committee, I venture to call special attention to the first part of paragraph 12 where it is pointed out that they have not of late years kept pace with the increasing trade, and, further, to draw attention to the fact that it has been considered wise in Europe to entrust the carrying out of currency laws to banks established or strengthened for that purpose. In my opinion, a strong bank, properly constituted, would be a powerful assistant in giving effect to any regulation having the convertibility of the rupee in view, and that, working under proper currency regulations, such a bank would be likely to carry them out in a more effective way, and in a manner more in harmony with the trade wants of the country, than any Government Department, however well administered, could possibly do.

I venture to call attention to this point because I believe that the success of the recommendations of the Committee, if adopted, will very much depend on the banking wants of the country being assisted in times of pressure, and curtailed in times of slackness; and this, in my opinion, could only be done by the establishment of some institution having ample facilities at its disposal, and framed on somewhat similar lines to those of either the Bank of England or the Bank of France.

E. A. HAMBRO.

Extract paragraph 12 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 301, dated the 24th August 1899. No. 3.

12. It only remains for us to discuss Mr. Hambro's proposal for the establishment of a strong Bank. There can, we think, be no question that, for the purpose of the effective maintenance of the gold standard, a Bank with a large sterling capital, and constituted on the model of the Bank of England or Bank of France, would be a very powerful support to the State. Such a Bank would be better able to measure and deal with the requirements of trade for foreign remittances than any Government, and it would have the capacity, which a Government Department cannot be expected to possess, of preventing unnecessary export of gold without hampering trade. An institution of the kind would also be most effective in promoting the circulation of gold. It would, again, be an effective agent for securing an increased circulation of fiduciary money; and we might find it possible to entrust it with the management of the Government Paper Currency. Apart altogether, however, from the question of the gold standard, we consider that the constitution of such a Bank is desirable. The three Presidency Banks do not command separately or together a capital adequate to the commercial requirements of the country or sufficient to prevent excessive fluctuations in the rates of discount at different seasons of the year; while the legislative restrictions under which they conduct their business and the sharp division of their respective spheres of influence, however necessary or expedient at a former period, now form an obstacle to business. The Presidency Banks, however, have in the past done good service and the Government owe them full consideration apart from any actual contract or legal obligations. We think, therefore, that in the first instance the attempt should be made to absorb the three existing banks in one strong establishment, constituted on a sterling basis, care being taken that the interests of holders of shares in the banks should be fully protected and secured. The whole question is one that will require careful consideration, and we propose to address Your Lordship again on the subject after ascertaining the views of the banks and of the mercantile community.

No. 4.

No. 5123-A., dated 19th November 1899.

From—H. HESELTINE, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,
Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chairman, ^{Bengal}
^{Bombay}
^{Madras}
^{Rangoon}
^{Karachi}
^{Upper India} Chamber of Commerce.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of amending the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, with a view to relaxing the restrictions on the business of the banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Act. The circumstances under which this question has been raised and the attitude which the Government of India are at present inclined

* Copy enclosed. to adopt are explained in the speeches* made by His Excellency the Viceroy and

the Honourable Mr. Dawkins at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General held on the 1st September. For the reasons there given, the examination of the question was postponed for a time, but it is probable that it will be taken in hand at an early date. In view of this possibility the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed by the Act and with suggestions as to the precise directions in which any relaxation should be made. I am to ask that the Chamber will consider the matter with special reference to the existing capital of the Banks.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of ^{Bengal}
^{Bombay}
^{Madras}

Extract from the proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67, and 55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), at its meeting on Friday, the 1st September 1899.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Dawkins moved that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said :—" Last Friday, when asking leave to introduce this Bill, I reminded Council that strict limitations were imposed by the legislature on the business in which the Presidency Banks are authorised to deal, and I added that these limitations, to some extent, appeared to have survived the times and conditions which had rendered them necessary. With the permission of Your Excellency, I would like to amplify the opinion which I then expressed incidentally. Upon its becoming known that we intended to introduce the purely formal amendment now before us, we were informed, through the Comptroller-General, that the Bank of Bengal desired us to reconsider, in connection with this amendment, the refusal of Lord Elgin's Government to add the securities of assisted branch lines to the securities of railways guaranteed by Government in which alone the Presidency Banks may deal. We also received a telegram from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, asking us to introduce further legislation to empower the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities issued by District Boards with the authority of Government. The Presidency Bank of Madras and the Madras Government support the proposal.

" We have come to the conclusion, a conclusion which, I think, must commend itself to every reasonable man, that we could not tack on, in a hurry, legislation involving questions of principle to a purely formal amendment. Nor could we defer passing this formal amendment and give time for the mature consideration of these larger issues, as this amendment is urgent, its object being to enable the Presidency Bank of Bombay to deal in the securities of the loan already issued by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

"At the same time we do not wish to return a simple *non-possumus* to the requests of the Bengal Bank and of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, or what is perhaps more disheartening, to postpone their consideration indefinitely. In the opinion of Government the time has come for reviewing the question of these restrictions on the bank's operation, as there is ground for thinking that they may, to some extent, have survived the reasons for their imposition, and do unnecessarily hamper business and enterprise.

"The origin of these restrictions is, I think, generally known, but perhaps I may be allowed to refer to it. Formerly, as Honourable Members are aware, Government had a pecuniary interest in the Presidency Banks and was largely concerned in, and responsible for, their management. In 1872, after the failure of the old Bank of Bombay, it was decided that Government should divest itself of its interest in the banks, and withdraw from active participation in their management. Protracted discussion took place for several years; and I find among the proceedings that a proposal was made, but not pressed, to allow the Presidency Banks the freedom and discretion of ordinary banks in dealing in shares and stock. It was natural that the proposal was not pressed, for the failure, involving Government in considerable loss, of the old Bombay Bank, which for some reason had been freed from the restrictions imposed upon the other Presidency Banks, was primarily attributed by the Commission of Inquiry to speculative dealings encouraged by the absence of such restrictions. It was therefore felt that the business of the Presidency Banks must still be subjected to strict limitations in view of a variety of circumstances and principally, of course, with the object of securing the safety of the Government balances entrusted to the Presidency Banks by special arrangement. Much has happened since 1876: new banks have grown up; new forms of enterprise have been started—but the principal factor remains constant: the Presidency Banks are still the custodians of the Government balances—and I do not think that any bank in India, which receives custody of the Government balances, can expect to be without restrictions on the class of business in which it may engage these public balances. Two considerations must be borne in mind. The Presidency Banks depend to a quite exceptional degree for their cash balances on the Government account. As Sir J. Westland showed, in the busy season nearly 80 to 90 per cent. of these balances are supplied from the Government account: a fact which, added to the fluctuations in the rate of discount, may make us ask seriously how far the Presidency Banks have sufficient capital to allow of the absorption of the resources they command in enterprises, the securities of which might not be easily realizable.

"Again, the circumstances of India are peculiar. In England, if the Government were suddenly in need of money and the Bank of England had locked up the Government balances, it would not be of serious consequence. Money could be procured from a dozen other different quarters. In India, this would not be possible; and, indeed, we have a historic example in the embarrassment which the inability or reluctance of the banks to produce the money deposited with them brought upon Government when confronted with the sudden emergency of the Orissa Famine.

"I have thought it necessary to trouble Council with this retrospect and explanation, because we shall have to keep this central and vital consideration in view when we proceed to consider how far existing restrictions can be relaxed. But having uttered this word of caution, I may express my opinion that some relaxation is desirable: and I may state that Government is prepared and has decided to examine the whole question exhaustively, and in no narrow spirit.

"There is, I think, no doubt that, as regards railways, the limitation of the bank's operations to the securities of guaranteed railways is a serious impediment to the promotion of those assisted railways which the Government has so often expressed a desire to encourage. I may say that this is the conviction of my Honourable Colleague Colonel Gardiner, whose great practical experience and knowledge lends much weight to his views, and I congratulate Council that my Honourable Colleague will be able to take part in the consideration of this question. He knows where the shoe pinches, and his familiarity with every

branch of railway organization and with railway finance will supply Government with valuable suggestions.

"To what precise extent we shall be able to authorize the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities of the various classes of assisted railways, I shall not of course be expected to indicate at this moment. But looking to the total capital of such branches and to the terms under which some of them are constructed, I do not think it will be impossible to devise such safeguards as would permit us to relax the prohibitions now placed upon the Presidency Banks in regard to dealing in some of their securities.

"I now pass to the question raised by Madras, that of authorizing the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities issued by District Boards, although this question, I may say, is not unconnected with that of railway development, in so far as District Boards may, as in the case of the Tanjore Board, themselves guarantee railways, etc., etc.

"I think we may admit that this is a question presenting less difficulty. District Boards and Municipalities, in the securities of which latter the Presidency Banks may deal, are equally considered as local authorities under the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1879, and require the same sanction from the Local Governments for their loan operations. The Municipalities and Port Trusts of the three Presidency Towns and Bombay City Improvement Trust alone stand on a different footing, as in the case of their operations the sanction of the Government of India, in addition to that of the Local Government, is required. But we thought the whole question of enlarging the area of securities in which the Presidency Banks may deal, might well be considered before further legislation was undertaken. No prejudice to the District Boards is likely to arise from the delay. The request from Madras has not been previously pressed upon Government, and there is no urgency, for, as a matter of fact, the District Boards almost invariably prefer to borrow from Government to borrowing in the open market, as they can get better terms from Government. Up to the present moment only two District Boards have raised money in the open market."

His Excellency the President said.—"I should like to add a few words upon the subject touched upon by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins in the remarks to which we have just listened. The speech which he has made represents the views that are unanimously entertained by the Government of India. The question that has been raised by him is one, in my opinion, of great importance, and one upon which I should be grateful for the enlightenment and backing of public opinion. The Bill now before us, as he has told us, is one for a more or less formal amendment of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, so as to admit to the list of securities, with which the banks are at present permitted to deal, a particular security which has only hitherto been excluded, because, when the Act was last re-enacted, the Bombay City Improvement Trust had not yet been called into existence. The proposal, however, adumbrated by the Finance Member, contemplates still further extension of these securities in the future by including in them the scrip of subsidiary assisted railway companies.

"Now, under the existing law, the Presidency Banks are prohibited from dealing in them. We are disposed, as my Honourable Colleague has pointed out, to relax those restrictions, in the first place, in the interest of the Banks so as to increase the scope of their operations, but, secondly, and still more, in the interest of the investing public, and of the general development of the country which we all have so much at heart. But here I must interpolate a word of caution. We are anxious to be generous; but we are bound to be prudent, and there is a certain point beyond which we cannot go."

"The Presidency Banks, as the Honourable Mr. Dawkins has pointed out, are not like ordinary banks. No relaxation of restrictions, even if such were possible in an extreme degree, could make them so. They differ, because the bulk of their cash balances—or what I suppose I may call their loanable capital—is supplied by Government, and because, if we subtract this at any given moment they are not, as a rule, in possession of sufficient independent capital to enable them to conduct operations on a large scale. The Government, therefore, is

under a peculiar responsibility for these banks, and we are bound to enforce special regulations for the protection and the security of the balances which we ourselves have provided. We cannot afford to jeopardize them in the interests of general philanthropy. Within these limits we desire to do all in our power to free the banks from artificial bandages, and to give to them ample liberty of movement. But herein I should like to point out that a reciprocal obligation, in my judgment, is involved. We do not contemplate these steps merely in order to provide a new field for the employment of Government balances. What we want to do is to enlarge the opportunities available for the employment, in enterprises indigenous and beneficial to the country, of capital, both English and Native. It will be for the latter to profit by the occasion. The Government cannot do more than open the door. It will then be for the investing public to walk in.

"And here I am tempted to indulge in a further reflection. An examination of the existing system leads me to doubt whether the banking institutions of India are at all adequate to the growing needs of the country. This is a conviction that is gaining ground outside of India, and that I believe already exists in India itself. You will find substantial testimony to it in the speech delivered by the Secretary of State in the Houses of Commons in the Budget Debate three weeks ago, and you will notice that his sentiments on the subject were re-echoed by his predecessor, Sir Henry Fowler. Here we are at the end of the nineteenth century, with 22,500 miles of railway opened in this country; with the telegraph wires connecting all our important cities and centres; with business operations being conducted every year on a larger and increasing scale. Moreover, we are looking forward, if we can settle our Currency difficulties, to a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise. And yet, in respect of banking, it seems to me that we are behind the times. We are like some old-fashioned sailing ship, divided by solid wooden bulkheads into separate and cumbrous compartments. This is a state of affairs which it appears to me can hardly continue. I can well believe that local interests will require to be consulted, and we must be careful to see that no injustice is done. But I cannot think that any sectional prepossessions should be allowed to stand in the way of a consolidation and concentration of banking facilities which strike me as being required in the interests of the business accommodation and credit of the country. Should we succeed in effecting any such amalgamation—should we get any such Central Bank, established on a sterling basis, giving us access to the London market—then I think we might with safety dispense with many of the existing restrictions, because we should have, on the hypothesis of a common Currency with England a permanent and stable link between the Indian and English markets. This is a question worthy of serious examination, and which I submit, with these few introductory remarks, to the consideration of the financial and mercantile public.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Honourable MR. DAWKINS moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

No. 5124-A., dated 10th November, 1899.

No. 5.

From—H. HESELTINE, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

To—The Secretary to the Government of

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
the Punjab
Burma

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter (and enclosures) addressed to the Chambers of Commerce, regarding a proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Government of

on the question at an early date.

No. 6.

Dated 13th November 1899.

From—G. D. KER, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT.

1. My Directors lately submitted, through the Government of Madras, a proposal, for the consideration of the Government of India, to amend the Presidency Banks Act, so as to enable the banks to deal in securities issued by the District Boards with the authority of Government; and they observe that, while unable to take this matter into consideration with the formal amendment of the Act then before the Legislative Council, Government received this and other proposals not unfavourably, and "is prepared and has decided to examine the whole question exhaustively and in no narrow spirit."

My Directors desire to express their satisfaction at this intention of Government, for they have felt, for some time, that certain restrictions imposed by the Presidency Banks Act have, to use the words of the Finance Minister, "survived the reasons for their imposition, and do unnecessarily hamper business and enterprise."

My Directors desire now to draw the attention of Government to those provisions of the Act which they think require amendment at the present day, however necessary they may have been at the time the Act was framed and passed.

2. Before detailing these proposals, I am desired to point out what seems to my Directors to be a misapprehension on the part of Government in regard to the amount of the Government balance with this bank relatively to other deposits and to the cash balance.

In his speech at the Legislative Council on 1st September the Honourable Mr. Dawkins said:—

"The Presidency Banks depend to quite an exceptional degree for their cash balances on the Government Account. As Sir James Westland showed, in the busy season nearly 80 to 90 per cent. of these balances are supplied from the Government Account."

His Excellency the Viceroy subsequently remarked:—

"The Presidency Banks are not like ordinary banks. They differ, because the bulk of their cash balances—or what I suppose I may call their loanable capital—is supplied by Government; and because, if we subtract this at any given moment, they are not, as a rule, in possession of sufficient independent capital to enable them to conduct operations on a large scale."

3. These remarks, however appropriate to the time prior to the establishment of Reserve Treasuries, are, my Directors submit, inapplicable to this Bank at the present day, for during the years which have passed since the establishment of Reserve Treasuries, the resources of the bank have largely increased, and the Government Account now forms only about 10 per cent. of the working capital. This will be readily seen from the following figures from the statement of affairs of the bank for week ending 30th September last which may be taken as a fair average:—

Government Balance, Head office	...	...	27,47,316	7	6
Ditto, Branches	...	...	13,13,316	12	5
		TOTAL	...	40,60,633	3 11
Deposits other than Government	...	...	2,58,34,119	7	3
Capital paid up	...	...	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	24,00,000	0	0
		TOTAL	...	3,82,94,752	11 2

4. It will be observed that the proportion of Government deposits to the total working capital is 10.60 per cent.; and it would be still less if we subtract that portion of the Government Balances which consists of uncurrent coin,

copper, and Foreign Circle notes; which are not legal tender. These amounted to over Rs. 4,00,000 on 30th September last.

5. My Directors therefore submit that the Bank of Madras is not dependent upon the Government Balances for its loanable capital in an undue degree.

6. I am now to submit, for the favourable consideration of Government, the following remarks with reference to the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, as amended by Act V of 1879.

7. *Section 36, Clause (M. M.)* authorises "the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the banks' business and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise."

My Directors submit that the limitation of this power to India is a restriction which, however necessary when the Act was framed, is no longer so; and that the time has arrived when the power may safely be extended to borrowing in the United Kingdom.

It will be admitted that the strongest banks require at times to pledge securities in order to raise funds to meet unusual requirements; and we have seen, in recent years that even the Bank of England has had to do so. A Bank whose powers are so restricted as to give it no elasticity in respect to its funds is placed at a very great disadvantage, especially in times of stringency or extraordinary trade demands. The Presidency Banks are in this position. When the financial position is such that a Presidency Bank requires to raise money, no other institution in India is likely to be in a position to lend; and, as Government will give no undertaking to do so, the power to borrow in India is practically of no avail, although the Banks always hold ample first class securities which they can offer as security for loans. Trade is thus often starved and hampered with a very high rate of interest when money could easily be obtained in the London market usually at 3 or 4 per cent had the banks the necessary power to borrow there.

In making this suggestion my Directors do not lose sight of the fact that the restriction to borrow in India was imposed in view of the risk in exchange, which, at that time, authority to borrow in London would have entailed; but circumstances have changed, and, moreover, it is now an easy matter to avoid any exchange risk by the simple expedient of fixing the rate both ways at the time the transaction is entered into.

My Directors would express the hope that the Government of India will give this suggestion their most favourable consideration, believing, as they do, that it is most necessary, both in the interests of the banks and of trade, that the former should be brought into touch with the London money market.

8. *Section 36 Clauses (3) and (4).*—My Directors are of opinion that these clauses of the Act should be amended so as to enable the banks to deal in—

(a) the securities of State-aided Railways;

(b) securities issued by District Boards with the authority of Government.

In making this suggestion my Directors do so not only in the banks' interests, but in the interests of the Railways and District Boards concerned as well as of the investing public, as permission to the Presidency Banks to deal in these securities would give them a value in the market, which they would not otherwise possess. But I am to add that it is unlikely that this bank would be able to deal largely in such securities, unless the bank is itself placed in a position to raise money on its assets, as indicated in paragraph 7.

9 If power to borrow in the United Kingdom were sanctioned, the bank would find employment for some of its funds during the slack season by investing in such securities as those mentioned in paragraph 8.

A reference to the accompanying statement (A) will show the marked difference in the earning power of the bank for the first-half of the year as

compared with the second-half. Owing to the course of trade in India, the bank finds full employment for its funds for about six months of the year, while for the remaining six months it has, as a rule, a large unemployed cash balance. This is not satisfactory, and my Directors would like to be in a position to maintain a larger holding of authorized investments throughout the year; but the inability to raise loans on these securities in the busy season is an obstacle to their doing so. If the bank had power to borrow in London, it would have no difficulty in raising funds on these securities, whenever required, at easy rates; and there would be no need to apply to Government for loans.

10. *Section 37 (a)* prohibits the bank from making any loan or advance for a longer period than three months. My Directors think that this might safely be extended to six months, as many transactions in the ordinary course of trade cannot be completed within the shorter period; and the necessity which at present exists of allowing renewals entails double stamp-duty, etc.

This has been recognized already in the case of Ceylon, for by *Section 37 (f)* this bank is authorized to discount bills having four months to run, if payable in Ceylon.

11. *Section 37 (f)*. My Directors would suggest that the limit for overdrafts without security be raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

The existing low limit prevents the bank from giving temporary accommodation in this form to any constituent, however good.

12. My Directors would also like to see Ceylon Government securities added to the list of those in which this bank is authorized to deal. As bankers to the Ceylon Government in Colombo, my Directors think that the Bank of Madras should be in a position to deal in, and advance money against, their securities. To avoid any possible misapprehension as to the diversion of this bank's capital to a field outside the Madras Presidency, I am here to state that the Colombo Branch of the bank not only works entirely on its own resources with funds raised in Ceylon, but, in addition, supplies a considerable amount of capital for the use of the bank in this Presidency.

A.—Statement showing the net profits made by the Bank of Madras, during the ten years ended 30th June 1899.

Year.	Half year ended 31st December.	Half-year ended 30th June.	Total profits for the year.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1889-90	2,26,616 13 5	5,27,991 8 9	7,54,608 6 2
1890-91	1,01,312 15 10	2,67,180 5 0	3,68,493 14 10
1891-92	1,09,340 15 7	3,24,603 6 2	4,33,944 5 9
1892-93	1,63,130 3 8	3,38,039 14 9	5,01,170 2 5
1893-94	2,36,716 12 6	3,70,303 10 9	6,07,020 7 3
1894-95	1,82,642 13 2	5,08,797 8 8	6,91,440 5 10
1895-96	2,15,331 0 7	4,58,828 0 1	6,74,159 0 8
1896-97	2,51,021 10 0	7,19,161 7 10	9,70,183 1 10
1897-98	2,90,134 6 2	7,33,508 2 10	10,23,642 9 0
1898-99	2,22,630 3 7	3,46,017 1 6	5,68,647 5 1
TOTAL	19,98,877 14 6	45,94,431 12 4	65,93,309 10 10
Average for the past ten years.	1,99,887 12 8	4,59,443 2 10	6,59,330 15 6

Dated 2nd December 1899.

No. 7.

From—W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce
Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India of a copy of a letter addressed by him to the leading Chambers of Commerce in India, dated 10th ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion on proposals recently made to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks imposed by sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and asking the Chambers to consider the matter with special reference to the existing capital of the banks. The letter is accompanied by copies of speeches made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council and the Honourable Financial Member, and I am desired by my Directors to express the satisfaction they experienced on learning that, in the opinion of these high authorities, the restrictions placed by Government on the operations of the banks have, to some extent, survived the reasons for their imposition, and that it has been decided to consider, in no narrow spirit, the claims of the banks for greater freedom of action. They also note that the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency are disposed to adopt the opinion expressed in influential quarters in London that the time has come to revive proposals made on various occasions for the consolidation of the central banking reserves of India by the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks.

My Directors are not at present in a position to discuss this very important question, as the views of the Directors of the other Presidency Banks have not yet been ascertained, but I am to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a minute on the subject, dated 1st March 1867, by a former Secretary of the Bank, Mr. George Dickson, and to add that my Directors are prepared to give respectful consideration to any proposals the Government of India may be disposed to make for the concentration in the hands of one institution of the powers now possessed by the three Presidency Banks.

In the meantime it is thought desirable that I should offer some observations on those subordinate questions to which the special attention of the Chambers of Commerce has been drawn, *viz.*, (1), the relaxation of the restrictions which prevent the Presidency Banks investing in, or advancing against, securities issued by "Assisted Railways" and District Boards with the authority of Government; and (2), the enlargement of the capital of the Presidency Banks.

I have to state, in the first place, that my Directors are of opinion that these restrictions might be withdrawn with safety and advantage without in ordinary circumstances overtaxing the resources of the banks. The application made by the Bank of Bengal, in its letter of 23rd August 1895, for power to invest in or lend upon the scrip of "Assisted Railways," was made, as explained in the penultimate paragraph of its letter of 6th August 1896, chiefly in the interests of its constituents, and with the object of forming a market in India for these securities. It was not contemplated that the bank should lock up capital in securities of this kind, or hold them otherwise than temporarily during the period of absorption by the investing public; and the securities of the District Boards would naturally be dealt with in the same manner. My Directors, while desirous of enlarging the bank's sphere of usefulness, with the aid and approval of Government, in safe and legitimate directions, would not be disposed to countenance any great extension of the bank's investments in securities which might not be easily realizable.

At the same time my Directors are ready to admit that the ordinary resources of the Presidency Banks are liable to be overstrained at periods when great activity of trade is accompanied by exceptional reductions of Government deposits, or when the import of capital is postponed by the prospect of a fall in sterling exchange; and for a long time past they have been anxious to obtain access to some reliable fund or funds to which resort might be had in times of pressure. They are pleased to see that the Govern-

ment of India are of opinion that it is time that the central banking reserves were expanded, but they regret that the reference to the Chambers of Commerce directs attention only to the permanent capital of the banks, without making any mention of other resources that might be employed not only in strengthening the central banking reserves but in making them more elastic and readily adjustable to the wants of the country.

The resources of the Presidency Banks may be classified as follows :—

- 1st.—*Shareholders' capital* consisting of paid up capital and reserve funds.
- 2nd.—*Government Deposits* ;
- 3rd.—*Other Deposits* ;
- 4th.—*Readily expandable resources*, which since 1861 have been confined to the borrowing powers of the banks.

The annexed Abstract Statement of the Working of the Bank of Bengal from 1856 will show that for many years past there has been a steady increase in capital, and a considerable, although varying, increase in other deposits ; but that the Government deposits, instead of increasing with the improvement in the finances of the country, and the additions to the Government Account work devolving upon the bank, have been greatly curtailed since 1891. I have also to point out that the elastic resources of the bank have been rendered of little value owing to restrictions imposed by the State.

With regard to the relative proportions between the Government deposits and the bank's cash balance, to which reference is made in the speeches of His Excellency and the Financial Member above referred to, I am directed to invite attention to the percentages given in the above statement, from which it will be observed that the average proportion between these deposits and cash balances has decreased considerably of late years. The same return shows further that the proportion of the Government deposits to the Bank's other resources has also decreased in a very marked degree. According to the Weekly Statement published on 28th November 1899 this proportion had then fallen to 11·3 per cent.

While anxious to see the resources of the Presidency Banks increased during periods of active trade, and especially at times of pressure, my Directors consider it doubtful whether any great increase in the permanent banking capital would not, under existing conditions and restrictions, be productive of greater evil than good. A few years ago the bank funds in India were, for a prolonged period, in excess of requirements ; and as a plethora of banking capital is apt to encourage the holding back in first hands of produce, including food-grains and the great staple exports, for a rise in prices, and to cause unhealthy speculation in securities, it would appear prudent to ascertain how far the measures lately taken to steady sterling exchange are likely to bring fresh capital to the country before making any considerable addition to the permanent banking funds. In the opinion of my Directors all that the money markets of India want at present is a provision for expanding resources at times of pressure that will tend to adjust the supply of loanable money to the demand both during the busy and slack seasons. This is a pressing want and until it is satisfied the money markets of India will be liable to oscillate between periods of stringency and periods of plethora, and trade will be hampered by corresponding fluctuations in the rates of interest.

In all important commercial countries, with the exception of England, all extraordinary demands for money for local purposes (*i.e.*, for internal requirements as distinguished from a foreign drain) are met by the issue of additional fiduciary notes by the Central Bank or banks, and in England, it is the practice of the executive Government, at times of extreme pressure, to sanction such issues even though it becomes necessary to suspend the operations of the statute law. In Germany these issues are kept within safe limits, by imposing upon the Central Bank a 5 per cent. interest charge for the assistance thus received ; and in 1891 Mr. Goschen proposed that similar issues should be legalized in England—a moderate charge to be made for a moderate amount, and a heavy charge for excess issues.

As an illustration of the way in which arrangements similar to those existing in Germany would work in this country, I am instructed to append to this letter an extract from the Half-yearly Report of the bank, dated July 1860, from which it will be observed that the measures adopted by the German Parliament to mitigate the severity of monetary pressure, were anticipated by the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of the Government of India, during the first half of that year. It will be seen that the charge made for the excess issues of notes sanctioned in 1860 was the same as that adopted by the German Parliament in 1891, and that the action taken by the bank was entirely successful.

In India some facile method of expanding banking resources is all the more necessary, because, owing to the difference between the extent of business transacted during the dry and rainy seasons, and to the large temporary absorption of coin in the produce districts when the important crops are being brought to market, the variation in the demands on the central banking reserves is greater in India than in any other important commercial country.

Prior to 1st March 1862, the Presidency towns of India possessed a bank paper currency capable of being expanded when an increase in the demand for money arose. The Bank of Bengal had the power of issuing currency notes to the extent of two crores, subject only to the proviso that it should keep coin in its vaults to the amount of one-fourth of all claims outstanding, payable on demand; and the Banks of Bombay and Madras could also expand the circulation in accordance with the wants of the moment on the same easy terms. But since the paper circulation was taken over by the Government of India on the above-mentioned date, the only means by which the Presidency Banks have been able to enlarge their resources at times of pressure has been by borrowing; and as they hold the central banking reserves in India, and are forbidden to borrow outside India, their powers of borrowing are very limited. The transfer of the Government balances and the management of the Public Debt Office to the banks in lieu of their note issues may have been considered an equivalent as far as the banks were concerned; but this change in the arrangements deprived the Indian markets of the privilege of a monetary circulation capable of facile expansion which all countries except England enjoy, and which, while little missed in a country like England, where the use of money is so largely superseded by bank cheques and transfers, is of supreme importance to a country such as India where, as already explained, the variations in the demands for money are sudden and excessive. When the Reserve Treasuries were formed in 1876, it was hoped that they would furnish a fund on which the Presidency Banks might rely in times of stress, on the conditions laid down in the Comptroller General's letter to the Bank, No. 1361, dated 25th September 1878, a copy of which is appended; and the expansion of the central banking reserves at times of pressure from these funds and from the general treasury balances has been urged of late by witnesses before the Indian Currency Committee, and more recently by the Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, and by the Indian Chambers of Commerce. This resource, however, while considered sufficient under ordinary circumstances, is liable to fail when advances are most wanted, *viz.*, at times of famine, as, for instance, at the present time; and I am instructed to respectfully suggest that a more reliable resort for money at times of pressure is available in the coin reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

The suggestion which my Directors would make is that when the bank rate rises to a height that indicates undue pressure, the Presidency Banks may be able to rely on procuring loans through the Comptroller General either from the Reserve Treasury, or, failing this from the Paper Currency Reserve, at the current rates for demand loans on Government Paper, rising and falling therewith.

In submitting this suggestion my Directors desire me to state that it is made with the sole object of ensuring a steady supply of loanable capital at moderate rates. These loans would yield profit to Government, and benefit all who are interested in a steady money market, while the bank would undertake, without profit to itself, the risk and labour involved. My Directors would also submit that the Paper Currency Reserve is the most suitable fund to devote

to this purpose, not only because it is large and steady, and as, experience has shown, would have been found ample from first to last to have relieved each monetary pressure from which India has suffered, but because it is to the Paper Currency that other nations look for assistance at times of monetary strain, and if effect is given to the proposal now made, the elasticity of the central banking resources, of which the Indian money markets were deprived by the transfer of the Paper Currency to Government, will be restored.

I am also directed to represent to His Excellency in Council that the power of the Presidency Banks to expand resources when required has been greatly crippled by Section 36, clause *m. m.*, of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, which forbids them to borrow outside of India. The inconvenience of this restriction became early apparent, and, in September 1877, the three Presidency Banks joined in a memorial to Government praying that they might be empowered :

1st.—To borrow either in England or India ;

2nd.—To make remittances to England in payment of the price of stock or other authorized investments, and also in repayment of loans arranged for there.

A copy of the above memorial is submitted with this letter, and I am instructed to point out that the adoption of the gold standard has removed the only important reason for depriving the Presidency Banks of access to the great store of banking capital available in London. I am directed to press respectfully for reconsideration of the decision of the Government to prohibit borrowing in London, and to ask for power to enter upon all sterling operations incidental to borrowing in that market.

In making this request, my Directors would desire me to mention that in the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, to which the attention of the Chambers of Commerce is directed, it is suggested, as one of the reasons for its institution, that the Central Bank would have access to the London market. They are therefore encouraged to entertain the hope that the application of the Presidency Banks for permission to borrow in London will now be favourably received, as access to the London market is quite as essential, if not more so, for the Presidency Banks as for a large Central Bank.

If these three stores of money, *viz.*, the Reserve Treasury Balances, the Paper Currency Reserve, and the London money market, are made available, it is unlikely that banking resources in India will be found deficient. Loans from the Reserve Treasury balances have occasionally been withheld, my Directors understand, from the Presidency Banks on the ground that the money might be employed in enabling Exchange Banks to postpone purchases of council bills and lower rates, but rules could easily be framed that would guard against any such use of Government money ; and if this is considered to be a good reason for withholding temporary accommodation from the Presidency Banks, there might be still greater objection, on the same grounds, to a permanent addition to their capital, such as that referred to in the letter to the Chambers of Commerce.

The paid up capital of the Bank of Bengal is rupees two crores and its Reserve Fund now amounts to rupees ninety-five lakhs—substantial additions having been made to it in recent years. Under sections 10 and 13 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the proprietors and shareholders have power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to increase the capital by special resolution to the extent of one crore of rupees ; and if the restrictions as to the class of business open to the Presidency Banks are relaxed and their powers of borrowing are enlarged, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal will watch carefully the effect of these changes on the supply and demand of loanable money, and be ready to submit to the shareholders proposals for obtaining the sanction of Government to enhancing the bank's capital whenever it may appear advisable. They are sanguine that it will be practicable to raise any such additional capital as may be considered necessary by the issue of shares at a considerable premium.

I am to add that, if in the future the Directors find that even this enhanced capital should prove to be insufficient, they will be prepared to approach Government with the object of obtaining larger powers to still further increase it.

In addition to this if it should be considered by the Government of India to be essential that the bank's capital should be placed on a sterling basis, my Directors will ask the shareholders for authority to make application to Government for the necessary powers. If, however, the measures taken to fix sterling exchange prove effective, it will naturally follow that all Government currency in India will have a sterling basis.

ENCLOSURE No. (1).

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Mr. Dickson's report dated March 1, 1867, to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal regarding the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, and which forms the basis of the negotiations pending between the Directors of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay :—

Relative to letter of 27th ultimo from the Honourable David Cowie, with enclosure from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, urging the establishment of a Branch of this Bank in Bombay, I have now the honour, in conformity with your directions, to embody in this form the memorandum which I submitted as part of your yesterday's proceedings.

The extension of the Bank's operations to the Bombay Presidency, which is now urged for adoption, in consequence of the untoward position of the Bank of Bombay, must be viewed in two aspects :—

1st.—In the aspect of opening a Branch in Bombay, and confining operations to the city alone, together with the probable effect of such action by the Bank of Bengal on the position of the Bank of Bombay and the interests of its shareholders.

2nd.—In the broader aspect of fusing the three Presidency Banks and creating one great bank for India, with active control in Calcutta, in the sense of its being the seat of the Supreme Government.

Assuming, by reason of the embarrassed position of the Bank of Bombay, that it is not equal to meet the monetary requirements of that Presidency, and that you should resolve to occupy the field in consequence, the first question to be solved is whether, under the existing Charter, it is competent to do so.

By the 36th section it is declared that it shall be lawful for the Directors, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time to form business agencies and to establish Branch Banks "at such places as they may deem advantageous to the interests of the banks". [*V.B.*—Confirmed by Mr. Advocate General Cowie when case submitted regarding Bank of Bombay opening at Jubbulpore and Nagpore.] It moreover provides for the conduct and transaction by such branches of the business of the local Government Treasuries, as well as for the management of the paper currency at present in abeyance.

By Section 6 power is given to call up capital to the extent of three crores in all, or 80 lakhs in addition to the amount already paid.

• Thus then it is apparent that the occupancy of Bombay is not only competent, but that, under the existing Chapter, you can provide the necessary capital.

I am, however, clearly of opinion that such action on the part of this bank would infallibly end in the total collapse of the Bank of Bombay. Its connection with Government is limited to one year, and as public confidence is undeniably gone, I fear that there exists no probable hope of extrication from their present embarrassments, but almost the certainty of a tedious and costly

wind up, should these relations be terminated on the expiry of the year. Meanwhile their ordinary business would be filtered away to the Bank's Agency or other Banking Institutions in Bombay. To the shareholders such a result would inevitably be disastrous. I say so with all the more confidence and freedom, because it is too well-known that the value of their remaining capital depends, to a large extent, on the realization of the assets of insolvent estates, while the liability for impending calls on the shares of joint-stock companies, held in the Bank's name or in the names of its accredited officers, is not yet, I believe, clearly defined, nor ascertained with exactitude.

With such complications before you, I submit that it is more expedient to consider the question in its broader and more extended aspect, with the view of conciliating and conserving not only existing interests, but of establishing one great Central Bank for all India by abolishing the distinctive names of the several banks, and so merging them all into one under a new Charter and a new name. Before, however, discussing this alternative measure, and seeing that immediate action has become necessary, I submit for consideration that the Bank of Bombay should be approached with a proposal to the effect that, pending the maturing of legislation in connection with a new Charter, a provisional agreement be entered into between the two banks, by which certain privileges should be conceded to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, immediately and prospectively, on the same footing as those to be enjoyed by the shareholders of the Banks of Bengal and Madras.

Should the proposal be entertained, and the field left open, in an amicable spirit, I submit that the Bank of Bengal should immediately call up the remaining portion of its capital and allot the whole, rateably, among its own shareholders at a premium of 25 per cent, *i.e.*, rating each share of Rs. 1,000 at Rs. 1,250, or the full share of Rs. 4,000 at Rs. 5,000; thus, according to the present market rate, giving a bonus or surplus on the single share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 on the full share. This effected, a whole crore is placed at your disposal for taking up the business of the Bank of Bombay in that city at least. Meanwhile the remnant Branches [*N. B.*—Nine branches withdrawn], eleven in number, could be dealt with according to circumstances by being carried on, along with the addition of the Treasury business (never yet conceded to them by Government) should the disclosure of the position, progress, and future prospect of each warrant their prolonged existence.

The present premises in Bombay, at Kurrachee, and the other Branches might be taken over, either on the valuation of parties mutually chosen or on lease. Sufficient accommodation would be reserved for affording every facility for the realization of the outstanding assets by the Bank of Bombay.

On such realization being effected, or at fixed and progressive dates, I would propose under the agreement to allot to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay for the time being a crore [nearly their existing capital, which is given at 104 lakhs] of capital at the same rate as that charged to the proprietors of this bank on the call of 20 lakhs, *viz.*, 25 per cent. premium. That is to say, for 125 lakhs, they will receive it at present prices 175 lakhs of marketable stock. Nor is it too much, I apprehend, to assume that the proposal now made, if carried out in its integrity, with the sanction of Government, will greatly enhance existing prices. I think a limit of Rs. 2,000 for each single share may reasonably be calculated on. Thus then the two banks, when so united, would have a paid-up capital of four crores and a reserve fund of nearly sixty-five lakhs, a sum, in my judgment, by no means excessive, nor larger than what the bank so constituted ought to hold in relation to its paid-up capital, so as to provide for possible and unforeseen contingencies.

There remains, then only the Bank of Madras to be dealt with. It is not necessary that any great pressure should be brought to bear upon them towards forming a junction with the United Bank. They might, however, have it in their option to do so on conditions of all but equality with the Bank of Bengal, seeing that the market value of their stock stands relatively to our own as 150 to 175. Provision has been made under their new Charter to extend their capital from fifty-six lakhs to one crore. This being so, and in contemplation of their

business being extended to Ceylon, it is probable that the full amount permissible will ere long be called up. Assuming such to be the case, and bearing in mind that the capital of the United Bank otherwise is four crores, with a reserve of, say, sixty-five lakhs, the fair and rateable proportion which Madras ought to contribute to the Reserve Fund, along with transfer of guaranteed assets, may fairly be taken at fifteen lakhs, thus bringing up the total capital to five crores, and the Reserve Fund to eighty lakhs. A moment's reflection will show that this proposal is both equitable and reasonable. If the additional capital of forty-four lakhs is called up and divided among shareholders of the Bank of Madras on the same terms as those on which the bank proposes to allot the eighty lakhs to our own proprietors, then they realise eleven lakhs, which, added to their existing reserve of, say, five lakhs, gives them sixteen lakhs, or one lakh more than the rateable amount proposed to be contributed to the common Reserve Fund.

Into details of management or minor conditions on which the business of the then United Bank should be carried on, it is not necessary to enter at present. One or two points may, however, be shortly noticed.

The nominal capital under the new Charter should be 10 crores, one-half being paid up.

Local Boards would be continued as at the present in Bombay and Madras, but the supreme control and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business must rest in, and be laid down by, the Board in Calcutta, i.e., that the same rules and conditions under which business is carried on here must be strictly adhered to and be conformed to by Bombay and Madras, and that power to enforce their due observance be specially reserved.

As already observed, Madras may possibly raise objections. I think it would be for the interest of the shareholders of that institution to fall in with the proposal. If, however, they should be of a different opinion, their refusal will in no way affect the carrying out of the proposal as regards Bengal and Bombay. In time Madras must follow.

There are only two points then in the proposed fusion of the banks on which for a moment I dwell, and to which I deem it necessary to call your special attention.

In dealing with the Bank of Bombay, I stipulate, as the radical and indispensable condition of union or absorption, that this bank takes over from them nothing but cash, towards payment of its quota of capital, at such periods as they themselves may elect. Their deposits and legitimate business will follow as a matter of course.

In carrying through negotiations with the Bank of Madras, on the other hand, I not only propose to take over capital, but also their entire existing business, exclusive of past due or irregular advances on simple guarantee of the bank itself.

Should Bombay decline these overtures, which I scarcely think they will do, then of course it remains with Government and yourselves to consider whether it is desirable or politic that the present chronic state of distrust and embarrassment should any longer be tolerated on the other side.

If Government and the Directors should in the last resort resolve to comply with the wishes of a friendly section of the Bombay community, I will be prepared to carry out your instructions, and on very short notice organise a competent staff to commence operations by opening a branch in Bombay.

Having thus dealt with the more practical portion of the question in both its aspects as set forth in the early portion of this minute, I deem it necessary in continuation to advert as shortly as possible to its consideration in a public point of view, and why it humbly appears to me that, in the interests of Government, the bank and the public, it is desirable to have one strong bank for India. First of all, however, it may be well to state that we have at home a class of political economists who hold the theory that, in currency and banking legisla-

tion. It is sounder policy so to frame the laws as to encourage the distribution of the banking reserves of a country among several banks, instead of holding them in a single bank. It is not improbable that some people, reasoning by analogy and holding in principle similar views, may propound them in India, while others, who care little about the principle, will, from interested and factious considerations, join again, as they have done before, in decrying the bank.

The question of rival establishments first assumed a practical shape in 1865, when a commission was appointed by the French Government to enquire into the constitution of the Bank of France, and to report whether there should be another and great rival Bank of Issue to that institution.

The Bank of France, in a stricter sense than the Bank of England, has a monopoly of banking throughout the Empire, and of the paper circulation, which is unrestrained by legislative enactment; and which moreover the bank itself issues and is bound to protect.

The Bank of England in like manner issues its own notes and protects their convertibility, but the law defines the proportion of securities, and bullion which must be held against the paper circulation and separate the issue from the Banking Department. But the Bank of England in respect of the legal fetters imposed, and that it pays to Government a large proportion of the profits arising from the paper currency, may in a sense be looked on rather as the agents of Government for doing the retail work connected with the Paper Currency, than the pure issuer of its own notes. Both banks have not few exclusive privileges; some of those of the bank of England are of an enduring nature, while as bankers to Government their agreement extends to 25 years certain. Both banks are the two great reservoirs in which the banking reserves of both nations are held.

The Commission of the French Government, after taking evidence from the ablest financiers and some of the more notable political economists in France and England, have reported against the proposed creation of another rival bank in that country, and I venture, it may be with great presumption, to doubt if the monied classes, including the representatives of the London and Provincial Banks, will, in 1867, gainsay the evidence which they gave in 1848 and 1885 in favour of the constitution of the Bank of England so far at least as the Banking Department is concerned.

The only countries, so far as I know, where there is a semblance of proof to support the theory are America and Canada. As regards the former, I have to remark that prior to 1861 banking and currency were entirely free, resulting, as we all know, in great public injury, bad faith, and bankrupt corporations. In 1861 Mr. Chase, the then Secretary of State, succeeded in raising forty-four millions out of the one hundred and nine millions requisite for the financial wants of that year. Of the amount so raised, thirty-three millions, or 75 per cent. was taken by the Bank of the Federal States, but they were too poor to continue the process, because both their capital and deposits were perfectly inadequate to the demands of Government. The English market was tried without success, and American capitalists could afford no further assistance. In this dilemma the expedient was fallen upon of practically confiscating the note circulation of the whole of the banks; the legal tender, Greenbacks, were forced upon the country and thus a new loan of a large amount was raised. Of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of the paper and the enhancement of gold measured in Greenbacks which followed I need not remind you, but it yet remains to be seen whether the compulsory measure resorted to in time of war, and which requires the fifty-nine banks to hold their reserves in notes, not convertible into gold but receivable for taxes, is likely to prove successful or beneficial to the country. The last return quoted by the *Economist* of 25th August last shows that only

£1,700,818 in gold with

£16,168,102 legal tender notes of the State

so that a total of £17,868,920 was held against upwards of forty millions of deposits and something over five millions of the note circulation of the banks, the residue of former issues.

Eschewing the doubtful policy adopted by America, the Government of Canada, although it abolished the privilege of issue enjoyed by the several banks and took the paper issues into its own hands, yet deemed it fair to afford liberal compensation to the several banks and entrusted the management of the Paper Currency to the largest bank in the provinces, *viz.*, the Bank of Montreal, at an annual charge not exceeding one per cent. on the average amount actually in circulation. [N. B.—Bank of Bengal commission only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.]

Unlike the Governments of England, France and Canada, but in some degree pursuing a policy akin to that of America, the Government of India has taken the right of issue as well as the management of the Paper Currency of India to itself.

Assuming then that the theory under review is in itself sound and can be successfully carried into practice by the Government of India, I observe that the separation of currency from banking cannot be more complete in any country.

All exclusive privileges have been taken from the Presidency Banks which are simply bankers to Government in the same way as they are bankers to the merchants and local banking institutions in the several Presidencies. There is, however, this important distinction, that under a terminable agreement and certain penalties Government covenants to keep a minimum floating balance at their credit with the several banks.

Otherwise, and for services performed, the relations of Government with the banks are intimate, and, I add, are, or ought to be, valuable to both.

In Calcutta—and I assume throughout the chief cities in India—the Presidency Banks are the holders of almost the entire reserves of those who keep a banker.

Banking in India is entirely free, and has had of late years, as we all know, a very remarkable development. If, however, we go back a little and trace its rise, progress and fall, it will be found that, without almost an exception, every European Bank started in this country soon lost its distinctive character of a bank proper and either became insolvent or found itself established in London as a Bank of Exchange. These banks have ramified connections with the seaports of India, the Straits, China, Australia, Japan, California, and elsewhere. Most of them have the privileges of a note circulation beyond the confines of India, and everywhere they more or less cultivate a local banking business.

As a convenience, and on the obvious ground of economy, the Indian branches, however, choose to keep their cash reserves with the Presidency Banks, and in times of difficulty—I put the matter broadly—they calculate on receiving assistance from their bankers.

Taking then matters as we now find them, the question is raised, "Are there in India the materials for enforcing, by legislation, uniformity in the rule under which each bank must keep its own reserves in Government notes, and is it desirable or expedient to encourage such legislation?"

To obtain uniformity, the law must over-ride the existing charterers of those banks and compel the weekly publication of assets and liabilities, so that the proportion of silver or Government legal tender notes may be assimilated to the amount of advances outstanding. Even if the above difficulty can be got over, I apprehend that the opposition of the banks would be very formidable. They would be obliged under such a law to throw on the market that large portion of their reserves which they hold at present in the interest-bearing securities of Government and convert them into legal tender notes which do not bear interest. Neither Government nor the banks could possibly gain by such a measure. I question indeed if in reality it would not prove futile so long as the Banks can without let or hindrance, create on comparatively small capitals a very large superstructure of credit by valuing on each other according to their necessities either on demand or at long currencies.

Is it then expedient to hold out sufficient inducements to new institutions to establish themselves in this country, keep their own reserves, and confine

their operations exclusively to India in the same way that the Presidency Banks, the Banks of England and France, and in America, restrict their operations.

I think not. All past experience, while banking *has been entirely free*, goes against the theory. Government might indeed sever the existing connection, create a rival establishment, and give to it the restricted use of their balances, but that would simply be a change of bankers and probably result in the serious weakening of one bank only to magnify another or rival establishment.

Purely local banks, with branches throughout the Presidencies, to be really useful and advantageous to the country, must be established and conducted on sound principles. To such banks the prestige of Government is of the last importance.

You cannot, I submit, institute a fair analogy between England or France or America and India, nor, with safety or advantage, force upon India theoretical legislation in banking or currency.

The usages, customs, and habits of the people of this country, who are a nation of traffickers in money as well as in the inland exchanges, are opposed to the rapid growth of purely western customs and institutions. They must ever retain in their own hands, against all competitors, by far the largest portion of the purely banking operations in India, and legislation cannot possibly reach them. They have sufficient influence either by active combination or passive inaction, to defeat any movement of the kind, unless indeed they find that it observes their own interests.

The question appears, then, to be narrowed to this issue—Is it preferable with a view to the unholding of separate reserves, to continue the three banks in the respective presidencies, or to fuse them into one?

The unfortunate position of the Bank of Bombay, apart from all other considerations, renders it, in my opinion, not only preferable, but necessary. The element of uncertainty regarding such a large portion of its assets, the impending liability for heavy calls, the impaired credit and crippled resources of the bank, and, beyond all, its inability to cope with recurring monetary crises, must, from time to time, bring its position prominently before the public and tend to unpleasant discussions with Government. The reserve of the bank, with numerous branches and a capital reduced by nearly one-half, cannot possibly be maintained at the same high range as that under the amalgamated bank, which provides so much additional capital specially for Bombay requirements. Nor can Government have perfect freedom in dealing with their balances at Bombay so long as public confidence is wanting in the stability of that bank as now constituted. The uniformity in administration which must follow on the fusion of the banks will certainly tend, more than divided action, to maintain public credit and to restore broken confidence by attracting deposits and thereby enlarging the reserves of the bank.

A multiplicity of banks beyond the Presidency towns, purely local in their character and in their business, who would be compelled by law to hold a certain amount of reserve proportioned to their advances, is, I repeat, in my opinion not attainable or possible here.

It is a delicate point to insist on, but I add that I do not believe that the Paper Currency can ever have a fair trial in India until the management of it is restored to the banks. Government began at the wrong end by prematurely appropriating to itself the supposed large profits of an *imperfect circulation*. Accepting it as an accomplished fact, I nevertheless, with much deference, adhere to my frequently recorded opinion that our currency legislation has been wrongly directed, and that it is only through the agency of the banks that a note circulation can ever have a thorough development throughout India.

Banking monopoly is not possible. No Government, so far as the mere banking connection is concerned, stands more loosely towards a State Bank than does the Government of India towards the Presidency Banks of India.

If Government or the public are aggrieved, if terms more favourable can be obtained by Government at the termination of the short existing agreement, the connection may be at once ended as a matter of course.

To obtain and preserve that connection, the amalgamated bank must necessarily make sacrifices, which, under other circumstances, would be unnecessary. That the connection is now advantageous to Government, the bank, and the public is admitted, and that it will be much greater under a united bank is set forth herein.

Banks who have to consult only their own safety and profits, cannot afford to extend help to others in times of difficulty.

To recapitulate then: with such a large capital actually provided and liable to further calls in case of need with an adequate reserve fund in the event of unforeseen losses arising either from the ordinary business or from political disturbances, I submit that the proposed united bank would be equal at all times and under all circumstances, not only to meet the legitimate requirements of commerce, but by unity of action, and under the eye of the Supreme Government, to control those recurring monetary crises, which, although hitherto more felt in the Bombay Presidency, yet very closely and intimately affect the interest and position of all.

Government would have an absolute guarantee for the unvarying management of their treasuries under one controlling power; a certainty of greater economy in the use and distribution of their balances throughout India; uniform management of the Public Debt under the same safeguard, but with enlarged security and a powerful agent in aiding them in all their financial measures, not only at the seat of Government, but combined action throughout the whole country; nor do I despair of (what I venture to term) sounder views than those which at present prevail being ere long adopted by Government, and of the management of the Paper Currency being restored to the bank on terms somewhat similar to those which it formerly enjoyed, or resembling in a modified degree the privileges of the Banks of England and Montreal.

In too many banks, purely European, the wealthy natives and merchants have of late manifested unmistakable distrust, and it is submitted, with confidence, that in legislating for India, respect must be paid to their usages, habits, and prejudices. They have never distrusted the Bank of Bengal. Its extension on a perfectly sound and wider basis, combined with a prolongation of the existing happy combination of official and mercantile experience in the Board of Directors, will, it is submitted, tend materially to the progress of India.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

Dated 23rd August 1895.

From—A. M. LINDSAY, Esq., Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to the concessions offered by the Government of India in Resolution No. 934 R. C. of 16th September 1893, as modified on 29th March 1895, for the encouragement of the investment of private capital in the construction of branch lines and extensions of existing railways, I am directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the expediency of supplementing these concessions by amending the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, so as to enable the Presidency Banks to invest in or lend on the stocks, shares or debentures of railways which are entitled to the subsidy specified in clause 1 (7) of the above-mentioned Resolution.

Under sub-clause A (3) of Section 56 of the Presidency Banks Act, the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance on railway stock or scrip when interest thereon is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India, and my Directors are of opinion that the subsidy above referred to, coming as it will

from State lines, or lines guaranteed or assisted by the State, partakes very much of the nature of a State guarantee, and affords security sufficient to render the stock or scrip of railways, so subsidised, a safe outlet for the investment of funds by the Presidency Banks.

As the capital of the guaranteed Railways has been raised in England on a sterling basis, while the Presidency Banks are prohibited by the Bank Act from entering into sterling exchange operations, sub-clause A (3) of Section 36 of the Act is of little or no benefit to the Presidency Banks, and unless the Act is modified these banks will continue unable to take any important part in assisting railway enterprise, or in forming in India a market for railway securities.

My Directors are informed, it is considered desirable, for various reasons, that the capital required for these branch lines or extensions should be raised to as large an extent as possible in India; and it need not be said that the proposed amendment of the Bank Act will make the railway stock or scrip more attractive to native investors. Securities yielding low rates of interest find little favour with native capitalists unless they are readily convertible into cash on an emergency; and the most marketable securities in India are those which the Presidency Banks and their branches are ready to advance against or purchase.

If the views above expressed meet with the approval of His Excellency in Council, I am to express the hope that they will be given effect to without delay, as proposals are now being made for the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, and there is reason to believe that the capital required can be readily raised in the Indian money market, if the Presidency Banks are permitted to render assistance. The amendment need only take the form of substituting in sub-clause A (3) of Section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act the words "which shall be entitled to a contribution from the State revenues or from a Railway belonging to or worked by Guaranteed or Assisted Railway Companies, towards ensuring payment of a dividend to the proprietors," for the words "the interest whereon," etc. Were this done, no alteration of clause (d) Section 36 of the Act would be necessary.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3.

Dated 6th August 1896.

From—W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2892-A, of the 2nd ultimo, replying to an application made by the Bank in August 1895 for enlarged powers as to railway securities.

My Directors were desirous that the Presidency Banks Act of 1875 should be amended, so as to enable those banks to buy or lend upon the stocks, shares or debentures of Railway Companies entitled to the concessions offered by Government with the object of encouraging feeder lines.

The desired object has been met to some extent by an alteration of the terms on which the Government of India are prepared to sanction the construction of these feeder lines—the Directors having been advised that the shares and debentures of Railway Companies, floated under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 (VI) (a) of Government of India Resolution No. 514-R. C., of the 17th April 1896, come within the terms of Section 36 (a) (3) of the Presidency Banks Act.

The bankam, however, instructed to submit, for the consideration of the Government throughout India, that fewer feeder lines are likely to be constructed under these banking than under clause (b) of the same paragraph, because in the one banking connect there is an absolute guarantee of a minimum dividend not exceeding 5 per cent., any excess profits of the branch line are to be shared with the Government, whereas under clause (b) a rebate on interchanged traffic sufficient

to make up a dividend of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., is granted, and the whole of the surplus profits belong to the branch company, the rebate being limited to the net earnings of the main line from interchanged traffic.

The more promising therefore an undertaking, the less likely are its promoters to apply that Government should share in its profits, and yet it is to such more promising undertakings that the banks must deny the advantages attaching to investments authorised by the Presidency Banks Act.

The Presidency Banks will probably hold on behalf of customers considerable amounts of securities created under the facilities offered in each of the two clauses of the resolution above referred to, and it will be difficult for the customers of the banks to understand why advances which can be legally made to them by the bank in the one case cannot be granted in the other. Failing to get the accommodation they require from their own bankers, they will naturally take their business elsewhere.

It being the apparent object of Government to encourage railway enterprise as much under clause (b), as clause (a) and as it is desirable that the restrictions under which the Presidency Banks work should be readily understood by their customers, my Directors venture to hope that the Government of India will reconsider their decision, and permit Section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act to be altered so as to include in the investments authorised by that section the debentures and shares of Railway Companies securing the concessions of Government under both the clauses mentioned.

ENCLOSURE
Abstract Statement of the Working of

Year.	Number of Branches.	Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Weekly average amount of Bank of England Notes and Post Office Certificates.	Weekly average of Government Securities at Head Office and Branches.	Weekly average of other Deposits, Forfeiture, and Bank of England Notes from 1856 to 1861.	Weekly average of Mercantile Bills Discounted current.	Weekly average of advances by Loans and Cash Credits on Government and other authorized Securities.	Weekly average of Bank's Investment.	Weekly average of all advances including Bank's Investments.
1856 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	3,06,408	1,50,88,217	...	2,30,15,692	16,76,774	1,95,33,758	17,28,660	2,29,39,192
1857 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	4,31,234	1,47,44,312	...	2,35,35,991	10,83,757	2,03,13,007	20,91,796	2,34,88,560
1858 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	2,40,538	1,48,37,940	...	2,58,36,049	9,40,645	1,72,46,469	26,00,128	2,07,87,242
1859 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	2,70,926	1,67,66,821	...	2,89,51,493	8,90,878	1,88,39,921	41,83,392	2,39,14,191
1860 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	2,42,200	1,76,41,046	...	3,09,60,184	11,19,818	1,78,42,352	12,96,720	2,02,58,809
1861 . . .	...	1,07,00,000	2,10,873	1,73,52,068	...	2,93,76,291	13,18,163	1,50,91,609	25,71,751	1,89,81,523
1862 . . .	5	1,09,00,000	10,31,579	...	4,50,13,043	1,25,70,493	40,18,585	1,26,27,898	93,53,855	2,60,00,338
1863 . . .	9	1,09,00,000	13,35,241	...	3,50,55,740	1,50,12,940	81,45,064	1,04,63,595	98,62,886	2,84,72,445
1864 . . .	10	2,20,00,000	17,67,132	...	1,64,70,700	1,79,90,224	90,81,842	1,50,56,152	46,28,931	2,87,66,925
1865 . . .	11	2,20,00,000	17,23,225	...	1,45,71,176	2,55,94,750	96,24,930	1,43,90,209	38,35,706	2,78,49,945
1866 . . .	15	2,20,00,000	19,68,598	...	1,53,62,561	2,41,44,224	1,24,55,251	1,29,05,965	56,59,337	3,04,20,553
1867 . . .	16	2,20,00,000	18,51,414	...	1,21,99,640	3,72,10,252	1,06,09,548	78,64,431	94,98,482	2,80,32,461
1868 . . .	18	2,20,00,000	17,62,947	...	1,17,77,807	4,69,54,417	1,35,08,383	1,41,10,165	69,58,825	3,45,77,373
1869 . . .	18	2,20,00,000	15,80,818	...	1,05,87,507	3,17,22,726	1,36,53,307	87,66,536	88,25,391	3,12,45,324
1870 . . .	18	2,20,00,000	15,07,780	...	2,16,41,473	3,11,54,074	1,81,92,250	84,62,007	92,56,159	3,59,10,416
1871 . . .	19	2,20,00,000	15,41,069	...	4,56,05,000	2,53,41,121	1,94,82,935	1,38,27,913	1,06,50,046	4,39,70,794
1872 . . .	18	2,20,00,000	15,07,883	...	4,28,03,284	2,95,59,498	1,76,91,657	1,23,76,715	1,36,47,679	4,37,16,051
1873 . . .	20	2,20,00,000	15,51,740	...	3,02,21,903	2,70,57,047	2,15,49,657	79,56,533	1,55,00,493	4,50,06,683
1874 . . .	19	2,20,00,000	16,07,107	...	2,11,55,631	2,57,23,138	1,83,69,144	1,11,57,754	1,50,31,761	4,45,58,759
1875 . . .	19	2,20,00,000	19,03,816	...	3,63,66,912	2,51,21,700	1,83,27,999	1,23,00,521	1,61,12,061	4,72,40,530
1876 . . .	19	2,06,00,000	16,72,639	...	3,12,45,117	2,14,08,595	1,84,11,090	1,07,40,018	1,51,13,474	4,45,61,582
1877 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	...	2,17,00,000	2,02,41,202	1,93,58,112	99,98,018	1,08,64,944	4,02,21,714
1878 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	20,27,550	...	2,31,25,053	2,72,97,745	2,15,07,516	1,01,56,840	1,09,40,299	4,26,10,664
1879 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	22,00,297	...	1,67,00,000	2,58,49,321	1,94,37,240	1,53,92,791	93,59,375	4,41,89,406
1880 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	25,12,200	...	2,33,00,000	3,04,17,173	1,69,47,061	1,22,45,219	1,08,81,832	4,00,74,112
1881 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	30,11,946	...	2,00,00,000	3,04,10,134	2,05,13,848	1,09,83,819	1,35,80,247	4,51,77,964
1882 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	35,11,749	...	1,45,00,756	3,62,00,255	2,34,46,774	1,22,60,321	1,17,82,236	4,74,89,331
1883 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	40,00,000	...	2,10,00,000	2,46,32,394	2,14,19,305	1,51,93,048	1,20,37,339	4,89,49,752
1884 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	41,59,271	...	2,24,10,553	2,36,81,694	1,71,00,000	1,70,25,534	99,94,745	4,50,12,257
1885 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	41,70,000	...	1,65,94,375	3,05,33,458	1,61,12,200	1,75,94,772	1,10,37,609	4,49,54,681
1886 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	46,50,605	...	2,35,71,496	3,20,76,578	2,00,41,070	1,36,02,778	1,15,01,714	5,27,45,571
1887 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	50,52,760	...	1,93,25,914	3,48,14,252	2,10,21,538	1,72,33,096	1,27,69,587	5,10,24,221
1888 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	54,40,000	...	2,07,01,740	3,81,16,280	2,10,00,000	1,50,77,100	1,20,65,620	5,00,62,260
1889 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	50,00,000	...	2,19,57,000	3,23,65,517	2,50,00,000	2,10,71,185	98,88,735	5,67,20,848
1890 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	7,00,000	...	2,01,12,207	4,38,96,000	1,67,11,830	1,97,69,452	1,53,76,600	5,19,18,942
1891 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	17,00,000	...	2,06,01,830	6,09,52,377	2,14,07,075	1,46,59,981	1,85,35,499	5,46,23,546
1892 . . .	15	2,00,00,000	19,00,000	...	1,86,01,528	5,48,86,603	2,10,00,000	1,96,89,022	1,50,91,415	5,67,69,320
1893 . . .	16	2,00,00,000	31,00,000	...	1,78,90,150	4,95,83,207	2,05,60,722	2,26,83,611	1,39,77,830	6,03,28,263
1894 . . .	17	2,00,00,000	63,50,000	...	1,87,72,981	4,41,66,816	2,21,44,163	2,19,38,672	1,35,77,818	5,86,20,653
1895 . . .	17	2,00,00,000	68,50,000	...	1,04,95,634	5,59,56,912	2,84,15,092	2,29,40,447	1,46,16,042	6,59,72,576
1896 . . .	17	2,00,00,000	76,00,000	...	1,93,75,488	5,74,20,293	2,93,25,010	3,06,74,635	1,25,27,555	7,25,27,200
1897 . . .	17	2,00,00,000	83,50,000	...	1,45,75,454	5,37,17,628	1,28,63,741	4,13,35,606	1,21,10,167	6,73,69,604
1898 . . .	17	2,00,00,000	91,00,000	...	1,75,93,089	4,84,59,110	1,52,82,094	4,09,49,024	1,13,99,164	6,76,21,282

No. 4
the Bank of Bengal from 1856.

Gross Profits at Head Office and Branches.	Charges exclusive of Income tax.	Percentage of Charges to Gross Profits.	Income Tax.	Net Profits at Head Office and Branches.	Average Cash Balance.	Average proportion of Cash to Liabilities.	Average proportion of Cash and Government and other authorised securities to Liabilities.	Average proportion of Government Deposits to Reserve Fund, and Total Deposits.	Average proportion of Government Balances to Cash.	Per cent. per annum of net profits on Capital.	Dividend per cent. per annum paid.	Average of Bank's rate of Interest.	Year.
15,81,049	1,76,414	11.192	...	14,04,635	1,13,30,922	48.30	57.5	...	...	13.130	11.25	6.512	1856
17,19,358	2,04,506	11.896	...	15,14,850	1,02,37,032	43.70	53.8	...	...	14.156	12.50	6.994	1857
14,57,960	2,19,304	15.042	...	12,38,656	1,62,46,359	62.10	72.9	...	...	11.583	11.75	6.143	1858
16,39,744	2,08,995	12.745	...	14,30,750	1,60,73,564	54.70	70.3	...	...	13.370	12.00	4.874	1859
14,01,612	2,35,127	16.771	11,223	11,42,707	2,13,32,770	67.10	71.2	...	...	10.677	10.75	4.233	1860
12,52,358	2,08,247	16.625	43,266	10,00,845	2,14,88,729	72.40	81.3	...	...	9.349	9.63	4.171	1861
17,06,063	3,22,530	18.901	58,128	13,83,533	4,52,80,401	76.10	90.9	64.1	99.4	12.583	13.00	5.139	1862
21,94,939	4,01,628	18.297	47,022	17,93,310	3,52,09,646	67.50	86.6	50.1	99.5	16.313	13.50	5.511	1863
28,46,999	4,90,519	17.234	32,456	25,52,203	2,44,41,508	66.90	79.7	28.2	67.3	15.286	15.00	8.686	1864
27,76,085	5,35,710	19.297	16,602	22,40,375	3,65,09,958	87.60	96.9	22.8	59.9	10.177	10.00	6.949	1865
39,03,330	6,65,695	17.052	...	32,37,635	2,92,60,205	75.70	88.8	21.3	44.6	14.714	13.00	9.147	1866
26,83,972	7,67,820	28.604	...	19,16,152	4,34,67,042	87.00	106.1	16.6	28.0	8.708	8.50	5.052	1867
28,21,833	8,87,145	31.438	...	19,34,688	3,65,87,203	73.60	87.9	14.2	32.1	8.702	8.50	5.845	1868
24,66,688	9,07,920	36.807	16,770	15,58,759	3,35,26,387	77.80	98.4	16.0	31.5	7.083	6.50	5.996	1869
26,89,679	9,04,654	33.630	47,109	17,85,024	3,02,58,985	77.65	90.1	28.3	55.1	8.109	7.25	5.735	1870
28,76,191	9,04,068	31.432	24,631	19,72,123	4,99,10,633	68.30	83.2	48.2	92.9	8.664	7.00	4.718	1871
31,44,408	9,39,187	29.895	20,100	22,05,221	4,91,27,094	67.55	85.9	44.6	87.1	10.250	9.50	4.963	1872
25,14,368	9,23,736	36.734	3,500	15,00,632	4,32,04,020	63.05	86.8	43.3	90.7	7.229	7.50	7.935	1873
33,01,093	9,22,938	27.958	...	23,78,155	3,49,30,156	60.15	83.6	38.6	89.1	10.807	9.75	6.222	1874
31,71,811	9,12,280	28.700	...	22,59,531	3,60,55,871	59.95	85.2	42.6	98.4	10.271	8.50	5.656	1875
31,04,382	9,10,609	29.563	...	21,87,682	2,90,04,455	53.95	83.1	41.0	107.7	10.599	8.00	6.763	1876
31,53,574	8,82,402	27.977	...	24,12,015	2,20,28,998	51.60	76.9	33.6	97.1	12.057	9.00	8.398	1877
29,02,691	8,84,912	30.484	...	20,17,780	3,09,42,664	50.35	85.2	31.9	74.9	10.089	9.00	5.282	1878
34,67,991	9,02,308	26.016	...	25,65,683	2,99,47,127	54.65	72.5	35.9	93.2	12.848	9.50	6.345	1879
28,67,805	9,14,924	32.001	...	19,52,881	3,77,37,433	64.70	92.7	30.5	61.7	9.760	8.50	4.649	1880
34,66,169	9,32,219	26.891	...	25,33,950	2,90,04,600	52.55	76.9	30.9	82.7	12.067	10.00	5.289	1881
33,47,805	9,00,485	26.927	...	24,47,320	2,47,08,761	47.39	70.3	33.0	99.0	12.234	9.50	6.599	1882
34,40,268	9,07,499	26.376	...	25,32,769	2,35,22,957	45.00	67.8	31.2	107.9	12.661	9.50	6.777	1883
32,66,395	9,29,431	28.448	...	23,36,963	2,19,30,940	47.90	70.3	29.7	92.4	11.682	9.50	6.379	1884
29,38,243	9,34,045	31.448	...	20,04,198	2,79,83,370	54.20	76.5	25.3	66.4	10.021	9.50	5.381	1885
36,02,808	9,41,575	26.786	27,910	26,58,233	2,61,70,549	45.53	65.4	20.3	86.0	13.292	10.00	6.037	1886
35,05,364	9,08,798	25.905	46,997	25,06,566	2,80,07,524	48.67	71.6	24.8	70.7	12.531	10.00	5.639	1887
34,17,819	9,63,957	28.203	46,114	24,53,862	2,72,81,300	44.52	65.8	24.5	75.8	12.271	10.00	5.460	1888
40,15,936	10,10,133	25.153	44,860	20,60,042	2,21,31,407	39.16	55.3	27.4	99.2	14.804	10.00	6.992	1889
35,01,200	10,41,294	29.741	47,173	24,12,733	3,69,48,684	52.20	72.3	22.6	54.4	12.063	9.50	5.790	1890
27,57,068	10,07,666	37.236	33,322	16,97,120	5,35,69,150	60.15	82.0	18.4	38.6	5.485	8.00	3.062	1891
31,34,834	10,22,198	32.607	53,442	20,59,194	4,09,81,304	52.56	77.7	18.9	45.3	10.295	9.00	3.499	1892
40,51,810	10,27,633	25.362	66,177	26,57,999	3,14,38,726	43.22	64.2	19.1	56.8	14.789	10.00	4.881	1893
41,00,805	11,27,973	27.506	64,837	29,07,995	2,83,89,868	42.00	61.8	21.0	66.1	14.539	10.00	5.394	1894
37,92,315	11,02,856	31.455	63,667	25,35,792	3,47,51,403	41.70	63.6	23.0	56.1	12.679	10.00	4.329	1895
42,39,673	12,06,558	28.446	76,540	29,57,065	3,61,84,269	37.80	53.5	18.5	64.1	14.785	10.00	5.691	1896
41,65,500	11,98,418	28.770	75,266	28,91,816	2,75,28,907	39.00	56.0	15.0	52.1	14.459	10.00	7.925	1897
41,49,567	11,75,954	28.339	77,632	28,95,981	2,60,29,317	37.90	54.5	18.4	67.6	14.479	10.00	8.065	1898

ENCLOSURE NO. 5.
Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th November 1899.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	...	...	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	39,87,646 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	95,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	...	...	81,81,865 8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	67,93,864	15	5	1,17,93,750	11	5	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	...	...	2,06,43,082 11 5
Ditto Branches	...	49,99,885	12	0				Accounts of Credit on other authorized Securities	...	...	2,22,18,281 13 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	...	5,98,83,473	9	6	Bills discounted and purchased	...	...	1,43,48,678 13 10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,29,701	10	6	Balances with other Banks	...	...	9,76,845 9 0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	27,08,995	14	2	Bullion	...	...	4,851 10 7
								Dead Stock	...	...	13,32,511 3 4
								Stamps	...	...	9,349 14 9
								Sundries	...	...	16,28,889 4 11
								Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,43,94,021	0	7
								Ditto ditto Branches	...	1,62,89,898	3 3
											7,33,32,002 9 9
											3,06,83,919 3 10
											10,40,15,921 13 7

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 30th November 1899.	E. J. BIRCH,	BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS,
	Chief Accountant.	W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
		Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 41.1

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

Extract from the Report, dated 5th July 1860, by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half-year ending 30th June 1860.

The Directors have the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the result of the bank's operations for the half-year ending 30th June 1860.

During this period the value of money has undergone marked fluctuations. Early in January the demand for accommodation shewed a decided tendency to increase, so that the bank's circulation throughout the entire month did not fall much short of the limit allowed under the Charter. This fullness of circulation rendered it necessary at two successive periods to raise the rates of discount and interest from 6 and 7 per cent. to 8 and 9 per cent.

Consequent on the closing of the Government $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan on the 13th February following, the demands on the Bank became excessive, and the rates were further increased one per cent. all round. The pressure at this date was greatly aggravated by the sudden abstraction and the locking up of nearly 38 lakhs of capital in connection with one of the Government salt sales which took place on the 29th February. To meet this extraordinary demand on the resources of the bank, and with the view of affording the utmost facilities to the public, without adding further to the discount and interest rates, the Directors deemed it expedient to make an arrangement with Government, under which the right of issue was extended by seventy-five additional lakhs, on the bank agreeing to pay Government at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the excess of their authorised circulation. So great was the demand for accommodation at this period, that not less than 2 per cent. per mensem was paid in the bazar for short-dated loans. Towards the end of March the business of the Bank reverted to its ordinary channels, and successive falls in the rates of interest took place during the following month. Indeed so rapid was the reaction, that in April, May and June the amount of cash steadily increased from a minimum of Rs. 1,11,13,561, to upwards of Rs. 2,36,00,000. This repletion of coin in the coffers of the bank has been accompanied by an unusual dulness and stagnation in all the staple articles of trade. Money in consequence continues very abundant, and great difficulty is experienced in finding employment for it even at the bazar rates of $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 per cent. The Directors, however, hopefully look forward to an early mitigation of the unfavourable features which have characterized the position of mercantile affairs during the past three months.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

No. 1361, dated 25th September 1878.

From—J. WESTLAND, Esq., Offg. Comptroller-General,

To—The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of your Directors, copy of the orders of Government, No. 2430, dated 22nd August 1878, directing the reduction of the balance on the Bank of Bengal by transfer to the Reserve Treasury of any excess over about a crore of rupees. With reference to the last paragraph of the Government letter, I have received instructions that advances from the Reserve Treasury are at present intended to be made only to or through the Presidency Banks, from which no security for them will be taken.

2. With reference to the loan for which tenders were invited upon 12th August last, I have received the following telegram from the Government of India, which so far modifies the orders now communicated :—

“ The Government of India will not withdraw loan proceeds from the Bank of Bengal this time.”

No. 2430, dated 22nd August 1878.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller General.

By my letter No. 3566, dated 2nd September 1875, the Government of India communicated to the Bank of Bengal a memorandum dated the 13th

September 1875, of the conditions upon which the Governor General in Council was prepared to make an agreement with the bank for the transactions of the public business. The same document was simultaneously communicated to the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

Among the conditions contained in that memorandum was the following:—

“it is to be understood that the Government will ordinarily not leave with the head-quarters of the banks, otherwise than temporarily more than the following sums:—

				Rs.
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	1,00,00,000
Bank of Madras	...	...	...	30,00,000
Bank of Bombay	...	...	...	50,00,000

but this condition will not be inserted in the contracts, which will impose no obligation upon the Government to leave any balance whatever with the banks.”

“It will be observed that the Government will not undertake to give to the banks the exclusive custody of all the public balances where the Government banks with the banks.”

The Presidency Banks Act came into force on the 1st May 1876, and agreements were shortly afterwards concluded in accordance with that memorandum.

The conditions thus recited were connected with the following instructions contained in a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 225, dated 6th May 1875, paragraph 15: “Your proposal that a minimum balance should be fixed, all deductions from which should carry interest against you, appears to me to be reasonable, without such a protection, express or implied, it would be difficult for the banks to transact business with so large a customer. You would naturally take care to fix a minimum which should not impose any burden upon the State, beyond what is necessary for their fair remuneration. Any such arrangement should be supplemented by a corresponding provision that if the balances which you think fit to leave with the banks exceed a fixed maximum and the banks should desire to retain them, they should bear interest in your favour.”

For some weeks past the public balances at the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have largely exceeded one crore of rupees; at one time they reached the large sum of Rs. 2,68,76,683. The public balances at the Bank of Madras, at Madras, have also considerably exceeded the ordinary maximum of 30 lakhs of rupees.

The abnormal excess in Calcutta is due to the loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees (exactly Rs. 2,46,07,056) which was taken up on the 24th June, and it is understood that Mr. Waterfield hesitated to transfer any part of the proceeds of the loan to the Reserve Treasury, because money has not hitherto been thus transferred directly from the bank to the reserve.

The Governor General in Council is, however, unwilling that the condition which has been quoted from the memorandum of the 13th September 1875, should be allowed to become a dead letter, and I am accordingly to request that in future it may be borne in mind, and that the balances at the Head office of each of the three banks may not be allowed, for more than a short time, to exceed the maximum amount fixed in the memorandum. You should have no difficulty in arranging thus, especially in Calcutta where the Reserve Treasury is at hand; and, unless you have reason to think that the present balance in the Bank of Bengal there will speedily subside, a portion of it should be at once transferred to the Reserve Treasury.

It will be convenient that it should be understood that in future, when a loan is raised, no more of the amount subscribed should remain with the banks than will raise the public balances, at most, to the maximum.

In carrying out these instructions, however, you will be at liberty, to the extent to which you can conveniently do so, to accommodate the banks with

temporary advances from the Reserve Treasury, provided they are willing to pay interest on such advances at current rates.

ENCLOSURE NO. 8.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The memorial of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

SHEWETH—

1. That your memorialists, the Presidency Banks, have recently had to consider what, if any, powers of borrowing money are vested in them by the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876) having reference to the provisions of Sections 36 and 37 of such Act.

2. That your memorialists, the Bank of Bengal, have recently taken the opinion of learned Counsel on the following points:—

1st.—Whether the bank is in any way prohibited by the Bank Act from raising money by borrowing in England at the Bank of England or elsewhere, on the security of the deposit of Indian Government Securities belonging to the bank.

2nd.—Whether in case money is raised as in the last question suggested, the Bank of Bengal is prohibited by the Bank Act from remitting by bills or otherwise the amount of such loans at due date thereof.

3rd.—As to the legality or otherwise of the bank's raising money at all, and borrowing either on deposit of securities or otherwise.

4th.—As to the validity of the bank's lien on property pledged to it by either of the other Presidency Banks.

And the following is a copy of Counsels' opinion on the points submitted to them:—

OPINION.

Under Act XI of 1876 the bank is, by Section 4, incorporated and possesses and enjoys all the "rights and powers incident by law to a Corporation aggregate subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act."

The general law as to the position of a Corporation thus constituted has been recently considered by the Court of Exchequer Chamber and the House of Lords in the *Ashbury Carriage Co. vs. Ritchie*, L. R., 9 Ex., 224-249, and L. R., 7 E. and T. App., 653.

The short result seems to be that though a Corporation by the Act of its creation is endowed *primâ facie* with all the powers of a natural person *sui juris*, yet (as Lord Cairns says) if the Act "states affirmatively the ambit and extent of vitality and power which by law are given to the Corporation, and states negatively that nothing shall be done beyond that ambit no attempt can be made to use the corporate life for any other purpose than that which is so specified."

In this case the "affirmative" is specified with great particularity and minuteness in Section 36, the "negative" broadly and generally in Section 37.

We are of opinion that going into the English or other European markets as borrowers to raise money at rates lower than Indian rates, is a species of business beyond the scope of the bank's powers, and that in so doing the Directors would run (to say the least) a very great risk of being held to have endeavoured to go beyond "the ambit of the bank's corporate vitality."

It is clear that they cannot as *principals* draw bills on England.

The other questions involve greater difficulty.

Section 36 gives power to advance money (a), power to invest and *convert* the investments *into money* (d), power to receive deposits and keep cash accounts on such terms as may be agreed on (g), and generally, the doing of all

such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business above specified (n).

Looking at the general nature of banking business and the sudden demands liable to be made on a bank, we cannot say that it may not sometimes be incidental and subsidiary to the business of a Corporation engaged in lending money and having a large reserve of Government Paper, occasionally to take a loan on its Government Paper pending its total conversion into money.

If it were shown to be a case in which, from a temporary fall in the market, a prudent man would naturally take this course, it would be difficult to hold that such acts were not incidental and subsidiary to the business specified in section 36.

But at the same time it must be observed that the powers are given with great particularity, and that there is not a word about pledging or giving security in Section 36, and no power of borrowing, save by way of "taking deposits" under clause g; and although receiving deposits is in the eye of the law "borrowing," still it is a peculiar kind of borrowing, and any attempt to extend it beyond its ordinary and accepted meaning might be looked on as an *evasion* of the Act.

On the whole we are of opinion that it is not necessarily "*ultra vires*" for the bank to raise money on Government Paper, as an intermediate stage in its total conversion into money, when the exigencies of business demand it. The more so, because in some cases powers of sale have been held to include power to mortgage.

But we are very decidedly of opinion that if the bank contemplates doing this on a large scale and habitually, it would be very desirable to have an express authorising clause inserted in the Act, and not to leave a question of such importance to be decided by inferences which might be drawn differently by different judges.

These remarks show the view we take of the paper held in pledge from the other banks. We think they would be held to be good pledges, but that it would be more satisfactory if their authority to pledge were distinct.

(Sd) G. C. PAUL.

„ G. H. P. EVANS.

11th September 1877.

3. That your memorialists submit it is an ordinary incident of banking business to obtain funds for temporary purposes by pledging assets. If banks are prohibited from raising money by pledge of assets when occasion arises, they may on a sudden requisition for cash be obliged to make forced sales of property at a disadvantage, and this applies, your memorialist submit, with great force to the Presidency Banks of India, whose action in forcing Government or other securities on the market might cause a public panic.

4. Your memorialists submit that it is from every point of view desirable that the Presidency Banks should have power to borrow money on pledge of property or otherwise, and as money can often be obtained on more favourable terms in England than in India, your memorialists submit that the power of the Presidency Banks should extend to borrowing in England, and should include the power to make remittances to England in repayment of loans, and in payment of the price of stock or other authorised investments of the banks from time to time which may be purchased or acquired in England.

5. Your memorialists submit, moreover, that it is highly desirable that the powers of the Presidency Banks should be clearly defined, and should not be left as learned Counsel say "to be decided by inferences which may be drawn differently by different judges."

6. Your memorialists believe that it is the practice of the Bank of England to raise money at times on pledge of consols, and to lend money on securities

of the Government of India, which are known in London as "Rupee paper" and—

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876) may be amended, and that distinct and definite powers may, by the amending enactment, be given to such banks.

1st.—To borrow money either in India or England, by pledge of assets or otherwise, and on such terms as to repayment, interest, etc., as the said banks may from time to time arrange.

2nd.—To make remittances by Bills of Exchange or otherwise as may seem expedient, to England, in payment of the price of stock or other authorised investments from time to time purchased or acquired for the banks in England, and also in repayment of loans arranged for there.

And your memorialists further pray that previous borrowings by such banks or either of them may be declared to have been valid transactions.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

No. 2516, dated 31st August 1878.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ.—

The undermentioned papers relating to a Memorial addressed to the Government of India, by the three Presidency Banks, praying that the Presidency Banks Act, XI of 1876, may be amended, so that the banks may be empowered—

1st.—To borrow money, either in India or England, by pledge of assets or otherwise, on such terms as the repayment, interest, etc., as the said banks may, from time to time, arrange :

2nd.—To make remittances to England from time to time, by bills of exchange or otherwise, as may seem expedient, in payment of the price of stock, or other authorised investments, purchased or acquired for the Banks in England, and also in repayment of loans arranged for there :

and that previous borrowings by such banks, or any of them, may be declared to have been valid transactions :—

Letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal dated 22nd December 1877, and its enclosure, being the Memorial from the Presidency Banks.

Endorsement to the Comptroller General, No. 2828, dated 22nd December 1877.

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 5849, dated 27th December 1877.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 41, dated 25th January 1878.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 2nd May 1878; and its enclosure.

Letter to the Government Solicitor, No. 1505, dated 6th July 1878.

Letter from the Government Solicitor, No. 684, dated 18th July 1878; and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Secretary of State for India is unwilling that the Governor General in Council should comply with the Memorial, so far as it relates to borrowing in England; because, so long as the Government Balances are in the custody of the Presidency Banks, it is not considered expedient that the banks should engage in foreign exchanges, or have the power of creating a foreign Agency in England, which would be the result of their contemplated loan transactions in that country.

2. The Secretary of State is prepared, however, to concede to the Presidency Banks the desired power of borrowing money in India.

3. But, before taking any steps in this direction, His Excellency in Council desires to be informed whether the experience of the past two years has revealed

any other defects in the Presidency Banks Act, XI of 1876. It has been represented to the Government of India as a defect, that, under Section 36 (a), the Presidency Banks are debarred from buying and advancing money on securities guaranteed by a Local Government, or on securities issued by a Municipality, or by a Port Trust constituted by Law.

ORDERED—that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, and the Presidency Banks, * with a request for an early report whether any other amendments of the Presidency Banks Act are desired.

*Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Madras.

No. 8.

Dated Madras, 6th December, 1899.

From—H. SCOTT, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5123-A. of the 10th ultimo, in which the Government of India invites the opinion of this Chamber on the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and asks for suggestions as to the precise directions in which any relaxation should be made. The Chamber is further asked to consider the matter with special reference to the existing capital of the banks.

Prior to the receipt of your letter the Chamber received from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, a copy of his letter to you of the 13th ultimo (copy enclosed) in which, on behalf of the Directors of the bank, he submitted, for the consideration of the Government of India, suggestions for modifying the Presidency Banks Act. This letter has received the careful consideration of the Chamber, which is unanimously of opinion that the removal of the restrictions mentioned therein is urgently called for.

Whilst fully agreeing with all the suggestions put forward in the bank's letter, the Chamber is specially impressed with the urgent need for legislation which will enable the Presidency Banks to expend their supply of loanable funds in times of pressure. The Chamber is convinced, so far as the Bank of Madras is concerned, that the capital of the bank is ample for present requirements. Indeed, it may be questioned whether a dividend could be earned, under existing conditions, on further capital, which would probably only be employed for a few months at the height of the busy season, while for the remainder of the year it would be idle in the bank's vaults.

It is the want of elasticity in regard to loanable funds, available for trade purposes, which causes periodical stringency at the height of the busy season. The remedy for this, in the opinion of the Chamber, is to amend the Presidency Banks Act so that the banks may be brought into touch with the London money market. If Government considers that the restrictions imposed by the Act in regard to borrowing out of India should not be removed, the Chamber submits that there is an obligation on the part of Government to devise some other means whereby the Presidency banks may have the facility, which all other banks possess, of expanding their resources to meet unusual trade demands. The only alternative which the Chamber can see is that Government should lend to the banks, whenever they required funds, on definite and reasonable terms. It is absolutely necessary, however, that any arrangement of this kind should be *definite*, so that the banks could obtain funds when necessary at a moment's notice, as they could do were they permitted to raise the money themselves. The Chamber is further of opinion that, if Government decides on this course, the rate of interest charged should approximate that at which money could be borrowed by the banks in the London market.

While putting forward this alternative suggestion for the consideration of Government, the Chamber is strongly of opinion that the best solution of the difficulty is to permit the banks to borrow in London, in which case assistance

from Government would not be required. If, as is assumed, the Currency scheme is to be made effective with the Rupee at 1s. 4d., the Chamber can see no objection to the latter proposal, and has no hesitation in strongly supporting it.

In conclusion, the Chamber would observe that all the Presidency Banks have the power of adding largely to their present capital under the existing Act, and the Bank of Madras recently took advantage of this power to increase its capital by a small amount. It may, the Chamber thinks, be safely assumed that the banks will further avail themselves of this power as soon as they can see their way to profitably employ any further capital.

No. 1507—99, dated 20th December 1899.

No. 9.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5123-A., with its enclosures of 10th November, in reference to the question of amending the Presidency Banks Act 1876, with the view of relaxing the restrictions on the business of the banks imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Act, and asking for the opinion of the Chamber on the proposal with suggestions as to the precise directions in which any relaxations should be made, the matter to be considered with special reference to the existing capital of the banks.

2. The Chamber are asked to give their opinion—

- (a) As to whether it is desirable that the Presidency Banks Act, should be amended so as to permit of the Presidency Banks making advances on the stocks of Assisted Railways, etc., etc.
- (b) As to whether the existing capital of the Presidency Banks is sufficient to admit of the banks being given extended powers to enable them to make advances on the securities named.

Subject to what is stated hereafter, the Committee have no hesitation in answering the first point in the affirmative, and would recommend that the Presidency Banks, if an amendment of the Act should be decided on, should be given power to advance on the stocks of branch, or other lines, entitled to a contribution from the State, Municipal, Port Trust or District Board Revenues, or from a railway belonging to or worked by a State Railway, Guaranteed Railway, or "Assisted" Railway Companies towards ensuring a dividend to the proprietors.

3. The demand which has arisen for the inclusion of the stocks of Assisted Railways and other sound securities is occasioned by the requirements of promoters and others for temporary finance, pending the disposal of their holdings to the public, and in order to render such stocks generally more marketable. The Committee are of opinion that it would be altogether in the public interest if the Central Banking Institutions were in a position to make advances, on such stocks, and thus assist in the development of the country.

4. The Committee find some difficulty in giving a definite reply with regard to the second point put before them. It seems to them that the question raised should be considered rather with special reference to the general resources of the Presidency Banks and to the entire banking system of India, than to the existing capital of the Presidency Banks. It is held in some quarters that the scarcity of loanable capital and high rates of interest and discount frequently experienced in the busy season are due to the fact that Government collect a very large portion of the revenue after the harvests, and thus withdraw from active circulation a large sum in coin at the very season of the year when money is required to pay for and move the crops, and that these recurring periods of extreme stringency might be mitigated, were Government to take

precautions to prevent their revenue collections from unduly affecting the money market.

5. The Chamber have more than once advocated a more liberal policy towards trade in connection with the treatment of the Government balances. While the Committee agree that this is desirable, they recognise that in a country like India, where either for war or famine purposes, or owing to some other unforeseen and altogether unexpected cause the Government are compelled to keep a portion of their resources locked up and available at a moment's notice, while it is also necessary to keep in funds hundreds of treasuries scattered over the empire, it is not altogether prudent for the Central Banking Institutions to rely wholly on assistance from the Government treasuries at a time of extreme stringency, and the Committee will welcome any arrangements that can be made for affording these institutions other means of expanding their resources readily at times of pressure.

6. It has been pointed out that for several months in the year it is impossible to lend out money in India except at a nominal rate of interest, and that it is consequently difficult for banks to work at a profit. This consideration makes it the more difficult for the Committee to answer the question put to them in regard to the adequacy, or otherwise, of the capital of the Presidency Banks. But they are convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities in India are not sufficient for the trade and the satisfactory development of the country, and at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief seem to them to be quite inadequate.

7. As a measure of relief in this connection, suggestions have been made—

(a) that in the Paper Currency Reserves the Government have an excellent machinery, with which at times of pressure and without in any way crippling their own resources they can, under some suitable arrangement with the Presidency Banks, come to the relief of commerce;

(b) that if a large bank is formed by the combination of the Presidency Banks, its resources and capabilities for useful work would be greatly increased if it had the power of issuing legal tender notes. The Committee are inclined to think that the existing system—under which the country is divided into circles, and the notes issued at the Head Office of any one circle are legal tender only in that circle and not elsewhere—is open to the objection that it is opposed to the expansion of the note circulation. It is possible that, if the proposed bank were entrusted, like the Bank of England and the banks of other European countries, with the management of the Paper Currency, subject, of course, to all the regulations considered essential for the protection of the public, the note issue would expand to the great convenience of commerce.

8. These suggestions, however, and the others referred to in this letter upon which, owing to the very complex nature of the subject, the Committee do not attempt to do more than touch, raise questions which they would like to see expertly and very fully discussed; and they would suggest that, at an early date, a conference be held of bankers and others interested, at which the views of all parties would be invited, so that the subject may be thoroughly threshed out. The Committee would add that, in their opinion, the Banking system in India will never be entirely satisfactory until the Central Banking Institutions are in close touch with London, the money market of the world.

9. In conclusion, the Committee would acknowledge the indebtedness of the mercantile community to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins, for the efforts they are making to improve banking facilities in India. They trust that these efforts will result in the Central Banking Institutions and the other banks in India being placed in a position to give important assistance to the promotion of railways and other works of public importance, and to finance at moderate rates and on terms as free as possible from heavy fluctuations, the operations of industrial and other trading concerns, thus placing the

country in a more advantageous position in the future than in the past to compete with the great commercial nations of the world.

No. 410, dated 20th December 1899.

No. 10.

From—The Vice-Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to your letter No. 5123-A. of 10th ultimo and its accompaniments, on the subject of amending the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, with a view to relaxing the restrictions on the business of the banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Act, I have the honour to state that the Managing Committee having duly considered the matter with reference to the existing capital of the Presidency Banks, are in favour of the Presidency Banks being authorized to deal in the securities of assisted Branch Lines of Railways, and of District Boards.

Dated 20th December 1899.

No. 11.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5123-A., dated 10th November 1899, with copy of the speeches made by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins on the 1st September last on the subject of amending the Presidency Banks Act of 1876.

2. These speeches have had the best consideration of my Committee, and I am now directed to reply that the members approve of the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed upon the Presidency Banks by the Act, and would further recommend that these banks be permitted to borrow out of India. There is, in the opinion of the Committee, no reason to suppose that such relaxation and permission if conceded to the Presidency Banks as at present constituted would lead to rash borrowing or investment or to the tying up of capital for any excessive length of time. Nor has the Committee any doubt that the banks in question are fully capable of providing more working capital when required. Attention has been particularly drawn to the amount of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks and the proportion borne by such deposits to the bank's resources has been by implication very greatly exaggerated. The comparison instituted by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins between Government Account and the Banks' cash balances is calculated to mislead the public; for the Banks' Cash balances which it is, of course, the endeavour of the management to keep as low as possible, do not in any way represent the banks' available resources. In point of fact the ratio of Government Account to the banks' available resources is understood not to exceed 15 per cent., and the sum is generally least when trade demands are greatest. In the opinion of the Committee too much has perhaps been made of the recent periods of tightness as being due to a want of sufficient capital in the country, notably in the hands of the Presidency Banks. Stringencies in the money market have been not infrequently due to want of confidence in exchange, precariousness of credit and consequent withdrawal of native capital from circulation in the bazaar, and, as this Chamber has already had the honour of representing, to the practice of locking up enormous Treasury balances at the moment when money is most in demand.

3. It is understood, however, that Government at present entertains the project of giving such relaxation or expansion not so much to the Presidency Banks as to a Central Bank for all India to be formed by amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. The Committee have had the advantage of hearing Mr. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics, on the subject, but it appears to them

that the proposals as to the precise constitution and functions of the said Central Bank are too indefinite for thorough consideration.

4. Such points as :—

- (a) the amount of capital,
- (b) the conditions of note circulation,
- (c) the cost of managing it,
- (d) the possibility of dispensing with the system of note circles, and
- (e) the practical convertibility of the rupee, with its attendant problem of the control of the gold reserve, are all questions of great importance; and the Committee feel themselves in want of the necessary detail to appreciate their effect.

5. The most important of these points is that of the amount of capital to be controlled by the bank. The Committee understand that it is not to have more Government support than the present Presidency Banks, and, therefore, similar conditions of management must be followed and the capital must be kept down to what can be profitably employed. At the same time the bank is to have large currency duties to perform, *i.e.*,—

- (a) to establish the 1s. 4d. exchange, or in other words the gold standard,
- (b) to maintain a steady and a lower rate of discount throughout the country, and
- (c) to undertake convertibility.

To maintain any effective control on these three unknown quantities under probable and improbable circumstances would call for the holding of large and idle reserves; it, therefore, appears that there are two opposite factors to be considered with this question of capital, and without knowing the views of Government this essential point cannot be dealt with. The mere addition of three or four million pounds to the available banking funds could have but little effect on the development of a vast country like the Indian Empire, and any really large increase of capital under one control would be difficult of profitable employment, competing, as it would have to do, with the internal native banking concerns and the powerful banks of the Capital Towns.

6. The Committee are not satisfied that mere amalgamation of the banks would be likely to confer benefit in any general sense; on the contrary they look upon India and Burmah as too vast an area to be effectively served by one Central Bank. Whatever rules might be laid down for the autonomy of the various Presidency Offices and for the universal character of the general management, one or other of the Presidency Towns would inevitably and immediately become the real seat of such general management and reap the advantages of such domicile to the detriment of the other two. The Committee, therefore, consider that the interests of commerce will be better served by development of the separate fields than by their consolidation; for in the opinion of the members the fusion of the Presidency Banks—so far from increasing credits as is assumed—would have the opposite effect and restrict them.

7. A good deal has been said about the advantages the new bank would secure in the way of an even flow of capital throughout the country; but the Committee do not at present see how the conditions necessitating the so-called water-tight Treasury Compartments are to be altered so as to afford the public greater convenience without a corresponding strain on the bank. And they remain of opinion that no method has yet been indicated that would be likely in practice to cause a quicker and more effective distribution of money than that which is at present governed by the imperative calls of trade.

8. It has been stated that with India's currency difficulties settled a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise would follow. Whilst not gainsaying that the inflow of British capital consequent upon a stable rupee might be considerable, the Committee would point out that here in Bombay the

rapid and enormous growth of the mill industry points to the fact that where prospect offers the means are readily found for carrying out industrial schemes.

9. Coming to the note issue, it is not clear to the Committee that any substantial and immediate benefit would accrue to the bank from the proposed concession that it should only derive benefit on the increased issue of notes it could succeed in placing in circulation. Such an increase could only be looked for to take place gradually; and although the general interchangeability of the notes as compared with the present limited note circles should make the paper more popular, still it is a fact of to-day that in the interior coin and not notes is the medium of exchange.

10. On the question of convertibility the Committee incline to think that, although the undertaking is by no means absolute, it might, if liberally acted upon, serve to encourage the free inflow of sterling capital; they, however, doubt whether France, with its enormous gold reserve and without external debt, should be compared with a country so differently situated in these two respects as the India of the present day.

11. On the whole the Committee consider that the interests of the trading community would be best served by improving the means at hand and allowing further time to help towards the solution of a problem (the currency legislation) which has no exact counterpart in other parts of the world.

No. 25, dated 21st December 1899.

No. 12.

From—J. BEGRIE, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5599, dated 23rd ultimo, asking that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with the views of the Board of Directors of the Bank on the proposals referred to by the Government of India in their letter No. 5123-A., dated 10th idem, regarding the relaxation of the restrictions imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, on the business of the Presidency Banks.

The letter from the Government of India was addressed to the Chambers of Commerce in Bombay and elsewhere, and forwarded a copy of the speeches made by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General held on the 1st September last, explaining the circumstances under which the question of amending the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, had been raised, and the attitude which the Government of India are at present inclined to adopt. The letter asked for the opinions of the Chambers on the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed by the Act, and for suggestions as to the precise directions in which any relaxation should be made, and also that the matter should be considered with special reference to the existing capital of the banks.

In reply, my Directors instruct me to say that they welcome the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India that the limitations imposed by the Legislature on the business in which the Presidency Banks are authorised to deal have to some extent survived the times and conditions which rendered them necessary, and do unnecessarily hamper business and enterprise; and also the declaration that Government is prepared and has decided to examine the question exhaustively and in no narrow spirit.

AMENDMENTS ALREADY PROPOSED.

The specific proposals lately submitted to Government for the further amendment of the Presidency Banks Act asked for authority to purchase or lend against the securities of assisted Railway Companies and of District Boards, and my Directors are of opinion that these securities might safely be added to those the banks are already authorised to deal with.

STILL FURTHER AMENDMENT NECESSARY, ADDITIONAL BORROWING POWER.

I am instructed to say, however, that still another amendment is necessary, namely, that the power the banks now possess of borrowing money in India for the purpose of the banks' business, and giving security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise, should be extended so as to enable them to borrow in England. With the sterling exchange comparatively steady in the neighbourhood of gold point, and with an increasing margin of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve, borrowing in England* would not now be attended with undue risk, while it would give the Banks that excess to the London money market which His Excellency the Viceroy deemed necessary if an amalgamation of the Presidency Banks was effected, and is most necessary in the interests of trade. Such risk as there is of loss by exchange can, if desired, be definitely ascertained and provided for at the initial stage of the transactions, by fixing the rate of exchange for the return remittances at the time the money is brought out to this country. This can almost invariably be done if the return remittance is to be made within a few months.

The additional borrowing powers now sought have been found by experience in recent years to be necessary to meet special times of pressure for money arising from active trade demands or from other causes. They are not sought merely to meet the further demand for accommodation which may arise by reason of the securities of assisted Railways and District Boards being included amongst the securities the banks may invest in or lend against. But I am instructed to draw attention to the expectation of a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise in India, which is widely entertained, and was alluded to in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, and to say that if such an expansion takes place, the Presidency Banks should be in a position to obtain money on the cheapest terms possible, either in India or in England, to meet the additional demand for accommodation which will accompany the increase in trade.

The three Presidency Banks are unanimous in seeking for power to borrow out of India.

GOVERNMENT DOUBTS AS TO SUFFICIENCY OF BANKS' CAPITAL.

The letter from the Government of India seems to indicate that the Government entertain doubts as to the sufficiency of the existing capital of the banks. My Directors are strongly of opinion that the working capital of this bank can be largely increased by deposits or borrowing before it will be necessary to have recourse to an increase of the shareholders' capital, although they will not hesitate to recommend an increase of the latter if circumstances should seem to them to require it in the future.

GOVERNMENT REASONS FOR THINKING CAPITAL INSUFFICIENT.

The reasons given in the following passages from the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins for the Government doubts as to the sufficiency of the banks' capital appear to my Directors to have been advanced under a misapprehension of the actual facts.

"The Presidency Banks depend to a quite exceptional degree for their cash balances on the Government account. As Sir James Westland showed, in the busy season nearly 80 to 90 per cent. of these balances are supplied from the Government Account—a fact which, added to the fluctuation in the rate of discount, may make us ask seriously how far the Presidency Banks have sufficient capital to allow of the absorption of the resources they command in enterprises, the securities of which might not be easily realizable."

"The bulk of their (the Presidency Banks) cash balances, or what I suppose I may call their loanable capital, is supplied by Government, and * * if we subtract this at any given moment, they are not, as a rule, in possession of sufficient independent capital to enable them to conduct operations on a large scale."

My Directors respectfully submit that the correct way to measure the extent to which the banks depend on the Government Account is to compare the amount of the Government deposits with the total working capital of the banks, consisting of the shareholders' capital and the Government and other deposits and not with the amount of the cash balance on hand. Measured in this way, it will be found that the Government deposits form only a small proportion of the total working or loanable capital.

The whole of the Government balances deposited with this Bank are not kept in cash, as seems to be supposed. They form a part of the whole of the deposits withdrawable on demand, and it has never been suggested that they should be treated differently from other demand deposits. The cash balance is formed of a certain proportion of the whole of these deposits, and not mainly of the Government balances. My Directors therefore think that the statement quoted from Sir James Westland that in the busy season nearly 80 to 90 per cent. of the banks' cash balances are supplied from the Government Account, cannot be accepted as correct, and does not show that the bank depends to an exceptional degree on the Government Accounts, or that its capital is not sufficient.

I have further to point out that the reference made in the first of the two passages above quoted, to the fluctuations in the rate of discount, and the inference also drawn therefrom that the banks' capital is insufficient, also appears to my Directors to have been made under a misapprehension. There are other elements besides the capital of the banks which should be taken into account to ascertain the cause of the fluctuations in the rate of discount. There are the supplies of money to be considered on the one hand and the demand for finance accommodation on the other. The supplies may be divided into three parts—the working capital employed by all the banks in India, the Government balances, and the native capital employed solely in the different bazaars throughout the country. Of these, only the first, consisting of the capital, deposits, etc., of the banks, is a fairly constant quantity. The Government revenue collections in the early part of each year lead to the withdrawal of large sums from the active circulation at a time when money is greatly needed by the trading community. And the usual Government disbursements are subject to great changes. In normal times large sums are distributed throughout the year in the Presidency towns in payment of Council Bills, etc., while in a time of famine or war such disbursements are liable to be largely reduced or even entirely stopped, the money being diverted elsewhere. The native capital employed in the bazaars is also liable to severe contraction, especially in a time of famine, or plague, or war, when much of it is withdrawn entirely from employment. That is the time when an exceptional demand for accommodation is experienced by the banks. The prices of many commodities rise, and more banking facilities are required than in ordinary times. The supplies of money in India are thus liable to large fluctuations while the demand for accommodation varies greatly and is very heavy when the supplies are diminished, leading to a sharp rise in discount rates. The movements in the banks' rate of discount being contributed to by causes and conditions over which the banks have no control, the capital of the banks can hardly, my Directors think, be said to be deficient merely because of the fluctuations alluded to.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

My Directors regret that they are unable to concur in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy that a consolidation and a concentration of banking facilities are required in the interests of the business accommodation and credit of the country. So far as they are aware, there is no demand in India on the part of the mercantile and trading community for such concentration. If the banking facilities in the country were found to be inadequate, an increase in banking capital would be necessary, and would speedily be called for, but a mere amalgamation of the existing banks would not provide an increase of capital or of banking facilities. It would rather tend to curtail credit in many cases.

One of the objects the Government have in view in proposing the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks is, my Directors are informed, to obtain an institution to which could be entrusted the duties of maintaining exchange with England within certain limits, and of managing the currency note issue, and certain high financial authorities in England have expressed their opinion in favour of these duties being entrusted to a bank. My Directors will be glad to consider fully and favourably any proposals which Government may make to them with this end in view. Such proposals will no doubt take into consideration the great risk which would devolve on any bank which undertook the maintenance of the exchange between India and England under present conditions, and will also include the offer of fair terms for such a guarantee.

I have to request that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Government of India on an early date.

No. 294—IC.-8, dated 13th December 1899.

From—H. M. S. MATHEWS, Esq., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November 1899, requesting the views of the Local Government on the proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

2. In reply I am to say that, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, it is desirable to amend the Act so as to permit the Banks to make advances and to invest the Reserve Fund in recognized first class securities, such as the scrip of Assisted Railway Companies in India and the bonds, debentures or other securities issued by District Boards under the Local authorities' Loans Act of 1879. Seeing that it is to the interest of the bank to obtain full and adequate security for all money advanced, it seems unlikely that the proposed relaxation would involve any risk or that it would lead to any inconvenience through locking up the Government balances deposited with the banks and rendering them unavailable in case of emergency, as might possibly be the case at a time of stringency in the money market, if the banks were allowed the freedom and discretion of ordinary banks in dealing in shares and stock.

3. At present under Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act the banks are authorised to advance money only on the security of stock of the Government of India or of the United Kingdom (including Promissory Notes, bonds, debentures, etc.,) and on stock: or debentures of, or shares in, Guaranteed Railway Companies, Municipal and Port Trust debentures, bullion or other goods, etc., deposited and accepted Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes endorsed by the payees, while under Section 45 of the Act the Reserve Fund may be invested only in the securities specified in clauses (1) to (4) of paragraph (a) of Section 36. The proposal to add to these securities the shares in, or debentures of, Assisted Railways in India and the bonds or other securities of District Boards issued under the Local Authorities' Loans Act appears to His Honour to be open to no objection.

4. I am to add that, as shewn in a note by Mr. A. F. Goodfellow, Agent, Burma Railways Company, Limited, of which a copy is attached, the concession is likely to greatly benefit branch railways which receive no direct guarantee from Government.

Note by the Agent, Burma Railways Company, Limited.

Assisted Railway Companies can be classified under two heads: 1st those in which a direct guarantee is given by Government; and, 2nd, those which depend for their dividend on the traffic of the Assisted Railway and the traffic which they give to the main line with which they are in connection.

As regards the first class, the Presidency Banks have apparently full power of dealing in their securities under the present Bank Act, and it is only in regard to the second class that they are at present debarred, so that it is only the circumstances of this latter class that need be considered. From the nature of the terms under which they are constructed it is almost absolutely certain that they must pay a dividend even if they were constructed under most unfavourable circumstances as regards traffic; but taking into consideration that the Government of India as owner and dominant partner in all the main lines and the Companies that work the main lines will both have a voice in the matter before any branch line company is formed, it does not appear to be taking too favourable a view of the situation to say that it is practically certain that a dividend of 3 to 4 per cent. will always be earned with, in many cases, considerable probability of a much higher dividend. From the circumstances of the case they are practically guaranteed lines, only that owing to the guarantee being given in an indirect manner the Presidency Banks are at present debarred from dealing in their securities, and this fact is a stumbling block in the way of the formation of Assisted Railway Companies. With a repeal of the Act in this particular, securities of Assisted Companies would immediately be altered in character, the market for them would be much enlarged, advances could be obtained against them, so that dealings would take place in them both for temporary and permanent investment, whilst at present they are practically available only for permanent investments.

The largest increase in the traffic of main lines must in the future be obtained by the construction of these branch lines, as it is practically the only way in which any great increase in the traffic drainage area can be effected, and as Government is so largely interested in railways, it certainly would appear worth while for Government to run any slight risk there might be in allowing Presidency Banks to deal in this class of securities. That the risk is extremely small appears very evident; as the earnings of a railway do not vary very much from year to year, they are not liable to sudden large variations as occur in some commercial enterprises, and against this slight risk must be balanced the large increase in main line earnings that must accrue from the construction of a large branch mileage, most of which, would go into the pockets of Government, the benefit that would be conferred on the population of large tracts of country which are now suffering from insufficient communications, the greater ease and cheapness of dealing with famines, and, lastly, they would attract the native investors who will not now invest in this class of enterprise because they can neither realize easily nor raise money on their securities.

The 30th November 1899.

A. T. GOODFELLOW.

Dated 27th December, 1899.

No. 14.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

Your letter No. 5123 A, dated 10th ultimo, has been duly considered by the Committee of this Chamber. I am now directed to say that my Committee beg to thank the Government of India for the opportunity granted the Chamber to express an opinion *re* the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed, under Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, on the business of these banks; as also to put forward suggestions as to the precise direction in which any relaxation should be made.

The members of this Chamber are chiefly representatives of Companies engaged in manufacturing and industrial enterprise of firms dealing in country produce for shipment, and in the handling of imported goods. They are, therefore, from personal experience, in a position to appreciate fully the soundness of the sentiments expressed by the Governor General of India at the Meeting of Council

held on the 1st September 1899, and in particular, the remarks made by His Excellency, *vis.* :—

* * * * *

"An examination of the existing system leads me to doubt whether the banking institutions of India are at all adequate to the growing needs of the country."

* * * * *

"Here we are at the end of the nineteenth century, with 22,500 miles of railway opened in this country; with the telegraph wires connecting all our important cities and centres; with business operations being conducted every year on a larger and increasing scale. Moreover, we are looking forward, if we can settle our currency difficulties, to a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise. And yet, in respect of Banking, it seems to me that we are behind the times. We are like some old-fashioned sailing ship, divided by solid wooden bulkheads into separate and cumbrous compartments. This is a state of affairs which it appears to me can hardly continue."

* * * * *

The inability of the Presidency Banks to advance against immovable property, as collateral security, in connection with loans made on the security of stocks of raw and manufactured goods, has in the past hampered and retarded the progress of many assured undertakings in these Provinces, they having, in consequence, been forced on occasion to obtain money from uncertain or outside sources at high rates of interest, often coupled with terms preventing such concerns from borrowing money against movable property in the open market or from the Presidency Banks.

The Chamber does not recommend that sanction be granted to the Presidency Banks to make advances on immovable property generally, but hold that, subject to certain limits, some relaxation of the restrictions imposed by the Act should be allowed where industrial and manufacturing enterprises are concerned.

The amendment to the Act whereby the Bank of Bombay is enabled to deal in securities of the Bombay Improvement Trust Fund is not a matter which this Chamber is disposed to cavil at, and the application of the Bank of Bengal for the extension of its Charter so as to cover transactions in the securities of Assisted Railways is reasonable from the Bank's point of view as such securities give a better net rate of interest and are subject to less fluctuation than is Government Paper as a rule. But having regard to the fact that the Presidency Banks have the custody of Government balances, my Committee consider that the mercantile community are entitled to look to these banks to invest the bulk of the funds at their disposal primarily in the trade and commerce of the country.

The disastrous effect on the trade of the United Provinces, owing to an inadequate supply of cash at the season when the crops have to be handled, whether brought about by the action of Government or of the Presidency Banks, was treated of in a letter addressed by this Chamber, under date 10th April 1890, to the Bengal Chamber, a copy of which is enclosed for favour of consideration.

The subsequent decision of Government to make treasury balances available for mercantile purposes during the so-called busy season demonstrates the desire to assist trade, but the restrictions imposed, tending to limit such assistance to only a few months of the year, and the depletion of Government funds in the hands of the Presidency Banks has, combined with other factors, nullified to a great extent the good intentions of Government in the matter.

The working of the Presidency Banks during the last four years and the large sums that they have been able to add to their "RESERVE" proves that funds have been fully employed and kept liquid to an extent that might well excite the envy of like Chartered Institutions in many other British Dependencies. But my Committee cannot accept, as applicable to existing circumstances, the statement made by Sir James Westland to the effect that in the busy season 80 to 90 per cent. of the Presidency Banks' cash balances are supplied from the Government Account. At this season of the year, when all possible assistance to trade in general is needed, it is disconcerting to see how low the Government balances are.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th November 1899, *vide Government of India Gazette* dated 18th November 1899, shows the Cash Balance to be Rs. 2,50,00,000 against Government Deposits Rs. 1,22,00,000, General Deposits Rs. 5,80,00,000.

From the above figures it would seem that the Bank of Bengal could, without serious danger to itself, hand over the whole of the Government deposits; and incidentally the present state of affairs might be held to indicate that the bank cannot with safety trade with funds from such an uncertain source of supply. It is understood that Government has time and again been urged to allow the Presidency Banks to accept money in England for investment in their business in this country: and my Committee are of opinion that some relaxation of the provisions of the Act of 1876, or modification in the Charters of these banks, which would allow their drawing funds from Home, is desirable as calculated to render these institutions comparatively independent of Government balances and to place them in a position to finance the internal trade of the country, under normal conditions, all the year round, at a reasonable rate of interest.

My Committee, if it be considered permissible to diverge a little from the question directly under consideration, would venture to suggest that endeavours might, with advantage, be made to induce the Presidency Banks to follow trade more closely, by the establishment of Branches or Sub-Agencies at centres which have been, or will be opened up by the Government Railway Policy. To quote a single instance, the huge districts in Oudh, embracing Nawabgunge, Bahraich, and Gonda, rich in produce of all sorts, but with little or no banking facilities, are points where branch banks might be established with little trouble and probably considerable profit. To purchase grain, oil seeds, etc., in these and many other important trade centres in the United Provinces, it is necessary to resort to the primitive and dangerous practice of transporting as luggage, with owner, cumbersome rupees by rail from Cawnpore, Benares, Agra, Allahabad, or Lucknow.

As much as eight annas per cent. discount for cashing Government Currency Notes is not unusual in the districts, and during the first week of this month the Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, has charged as much as four annas per cent. on Allahabad Circle Notes.

My Committee contend that Government Currency Notes should be legal tender at par throughout the circle of issue. The non-convertibility of such notes into cash or *vice versa*, except at a discount during many months of the year, hampers business in the Mofussil greatly, particularly in the case of low-priced commodities, where the item of discount on notes, or transport of cash, often absorbs the largest share of the working margin. The foregoing proposition is, of course, not intended to apply to the case of Government Currency Notes of Circles other than that for which the notes in question were issued.

In conclusion, I am to state that my Committee but claim to have attempted to treat the question under discussion from the point of view of the interests represented by this Chamber in the United Provinces and in the Punjab; unfortunately the desires of the Government of India, as also the mercantile interest of the various Presidency towns on occasion, particularly in the matter of railway extension and finance, of necessity, clash with those of the community engaged solely in the internal trade of the country.

Dated 10th April 1890.

From—The Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to thank you for your letter No. 235 of 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of Budget Statement. My Committee do not consider that there are any points in it involving the interests of the community which they represent that call for special comment, except in as far as the financial transactions and policy of Government affect the supply and price of money in Upper India.

2. Some two years ago Government changed its custom as regards the disposal of balances on hand, and has since held locked up at various points in the Mofussil, as reserves, the bulk of these funds. The district balances are

not, as was previously the case, at the disposal of the banks for short-date advances, and they consequently cannot now do business on the basis of the actual cash in their vaults; further, it is understood that even when Government has no actual immediate need for money, large sums are frequently withdrawn and placed in the Reserve Treasury. Thus, a very considerable percentage of the bullion in the country has been rendered practically non-existent as far as trade is concerned, and the available currency reduced by the amount of these hoards.

3. The enclosed statement shows the highest point that the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, minimum discount rate has reached in each month, November to April inclusive, for the past ten years. It will be seen that money has, since 1888, been at a very much higher level than was the normal state of affairs formerly, even including the time of the Russian war scare and other periods of political tension and disturbance. If in future during the produce season rates in the Mofussil are to continue to rule at from 12 to 15 per cent. for first class bills, the export and import trade of these Provinces will be, to all intents and purposes, paralysed. From November to April large sums, are required to bring the cotton, oil-seed, wheat and grain crops into the market; and if money is not available on reasonable terms, the Bazaar dealers and petty traders of small means, through whom the bulk of the business of the country is carried on, will be utterly unable to work, and this is practically the case to a notable extent at the present moment.

4. When bankers and merchants of approved standing have to pay abnormally high rates for accommodation, it means that the less well-to-do class cannot get funds for trade purposes, except at an exorbitant cost. As high as 20 per cent. has been paid by dealers of fair commercial standing during the current year on short-term drafts! Be the reason what it may, in times of dear money Bombay and Calcutta appear always to be in the position to pay much higher rates of interest than up-country trade can stand, and therefore money is drained to these centres generally at the particular season of the year when it is most urgently needed in the Mofussil for produce. At these times the banks show a not unnatural disposition to do as little business as they can at their branches, so as to have the bulk of their funds available at the seaports above-named. It has been suggested that it might be feasible for Government to adopt some system that would allow of the Presidency Banks making advances against Government Paper from the Reserve Treasury balances; and that this, while reducing the indebtedness of the State to the public, would leave at the disposal of the banks for short-term loans on account of raw produce and piece-goods a large percentage of their funds, which are now swallowed up in advances made against Government Paper to speculators the Exchange and other banks.

5. My Committee, however, do not advance this as a remedy; they are not disposed to join in the discussion regarding the political or financial advisability of Government carrying heavy reserves of bullion, and not allowing its cash balances to be made available for trade purposes. They simply desire to direct attention to the disastrous effect of the present system on up-country business; that it is hurting both cultivators and dealers, and if not modified, agriculture, as well as the trade in the Mofussil, and consequently that of the seaports, will be seriously crippled.

Statement of Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, Minimum Discount Rates.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
November.	6 & 5	3	6	4, 5 & 6	7	3 & 4	4	6 to 5	3	6	4 @ 5
December.	5 & 4	3	6, 7 & 8	6	7	4 & 5	4	5	3 to 4	6 to 7	5 @ 6
January.	3 & 4	3 & 4	8 & 9	6	8 to 9	5 & 6	4 to 5	5 to 6 & 7	4 @ 5 to 6	8 @ 9 @ 10	6 to 8, 9
February.	4, 5 & 6	4 & 5	9	5	9	6 & 7	5 to 6	7 to 8	6 to 7	10 @ 11	9 to 10, 11
March.	6 & 7	5 & 6	9 to 10	6, 7 & 8	9	7 & 8	6	8	7	12 @ 11	11
April.	7 & 6	6	10 to 9	8, 7 & 8	9 @ 10 to 11	8	6	8 to 9	7 to 6	11 @ 10 @ 9	11

Dated 14th April 1890.

From—The Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited,

To—The Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

In corroboration of the statement made in your letter of the 10th instant to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the effect of dear money on the export trade of these Provinces, I would beg to inform you that in the districts served by this railway there has been an excellent crop of linseed during the past season ; but, owing to the dearness of money, the merchants say they have not the means of financing the crop, and the trade is practically paralysed.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, No. 15 assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict. Cap. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 5th January, 1900.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALLAN ARTHUR asked:—"In view of the great public importance of the questions discussed at the recent conference between the Finance Department, the Secretaries of the three Presidency Banks and representatives of certain Chambers of Commerce, *viz.*, the possibility of relaxing certain restrictions placed on the business in which the Presidency Banks may engage, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of their capital for such an extension of their operations, together with other questions consequent thereon, and in view of the close attention with which this discussion is being followed by the Banking and Mercantile communities throughout India, I desire to ask if any indication can be furnished of the results of the recent conference, and any intimation given of the policy which the Hon'ble the Financial Member is prepared to recommend to the Government of India in the matter.

"I would also enquire, if the proposed new Bank is formed, what restrictions will be placed on the bank as regards its operations in Exchange."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAWKINS replied:—"I am glad to have the opportunity given to me by the Honourable Member's question to offer some general explanation, and if my answer assumes the form of a statement of some length, the importance of the subject and the desirability of taking the public into our confidence in the matter may, I hope, be regarded as a sufficient excuse. I must commence by a brief reference to the history of the subject touched on in the question. Several of the witnesses before the recent Currency Committee expressed apprehension whether the banking resources of India had kept pace with the growing requirements of the country, and a separate minute was appended to the report of that Committee by Mr. Hambro, advocating the establishment of a strong Central Bank in India. The Secretary of State, in introducing the budget in Parliament, associated himself with Mr. Hambro's recommendation, and expressed a decided opinion that the export trade of India was being financed on too narrow a basis. I may perhaps be permitted to quote his words * * * 'Undoubtedly, banking in India has not kept pace with the growth of trade and commerce. The Presidency Banks do their work very well, but their capital is small, and, as regards their available cash balances, these are almost entirely supplied by one account, namely, that of the Government * * * The Government account forms a very much larger proportion of the cash balances of the Presidency Banks in India than is the case here, for at times the Bank of England could almost dispense with the Government account and still carry on their business ; and it must be remembered that the cash balances of the Presidency Banks in India form a far more important banking factor.

there than do the Bank of England cash balances here, and that the flow and movement of cash in India is very much slower than is the case in England. I have certainly come to the conclusion from my experience that we are endeavouring to finance the export commerce and trade of India on too narrow a cash basis.' * * * * *

"The *ex*-Secretary of State and Chairman of the Currency Committee, Sir Henry Fowler, took the same line, and explained that he himself would have signed Mr. Hambro's recommendation, had his position as Chairman not precluded him from so doing.

"It was obviously due to such high authorities that their views should be examined with the greatest attention in India. Moreover, the receipt of these views synchronized with a request from the Banks of Bengal and Madras for a relaxation of the restrictions placed on the class of business they may transact. They desired authority to extend their operations beyond the securities of Guaranteed Railways, to securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards, and, as regards railways, the request made by the banks found a powerful advocate in the Acting Public Works Member of Council, Colonel Gardiner, who held strongly that the existing restrictions have seriously hampered railway development.

"The Government of India therefore proceeded to consult the Chambers of Commerce and the Presidency Banks on these important questions, and answers have been received from the three Presidency Banks, the Presidency Chambers of Commerce, and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, containing valuable information and suggestions. But any one reading these papers would be struck by the fact that certain of the suggestions require further elucidation, and still more by the fact that several of the opinions expressed are conditional in their character. It was therefore arranged with the authority of His Excellency, that an informal and free discussion should take place between the Finance Department and the Chambers and Banks, with the object of an interchange of views and explanations.

"My Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Allan Arthur, representing the Bengal Chamber, the Secretaries of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay and Madras, the latter in the double capacity of representative of the Chamber and of the Bank of Madras, met Mr. Finlay, Mr. O'Connor and myself. The Bombay Chamber, I am sorry to say, was unable, owing to the shortness of the notice, to send a representative.

"I think my Hon'ble Colleague would bear me out if I say that the discussion was of great utility, and enabled those who took part in it to arrive at a better understanding of the questions involved and also at a very much greater degree of agreement than had previously seemed possible.

"With regard to the first question, that of relaxing existing restrictions in certain directions the Chambers and banks are unanimous in considering that the extension of the Bank's operations to the securities of Assisted Railway and District Boards is desirable. But the Bank of Bengal accompanied their expression of opinion with a note of caution. Their letter states, 'My Directors are of opinion that these restrictions might be withdrawn with safety and advantage without, in ordinary circumstances, overtaxing the resources of the banks.'

"I may say that the Government of India have also regarded the question with caution. Personally, I am in entire sympathy with the demand for relaxation if that can be accomplished without risk, and I look at the demand much more from the point of view of the general development of the country than from the special standpoint of the banks. But—and on this point I may speak for the Government of India as a whole—however much existing restrictions may hamper development, no proposal could be entertained which might lead to locking up the resources of the banks in securities not easily realizable, unless those resources can be shown to be amply sufficient in both dull and busy seasons. The disadvantage of the existing restrictions, as matters now stand, would be less serious than the risk of creating difficulties for the existing volume of business.

"To come to the second question. The letters received reveal, and the discussion accentuated, a general consensus that, though the banks find it difficult to employ their existing capital in the dead season, yet in times of pressure in the busy season it is often inadequate, and that some means of temporarily expanding resources—some final banking resort—is absolutely necessary if the stringencies of the last few years are not to recur, and if the extreme and violent variations in the rate of discount, the very worst enemy to sound and progressive business, are to be avoided. I may quote from the letters of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In the Madras letter I find that 'the Chamber is specially impressed with the urgent need for legislation which will enable the Presidency Banks to expand their supply of loanable funds in time of pressure.' The Committee of the Bengal Chamber 'are convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities in India are not sufficient for the trade and the satisfactory development of the country, and at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief seem to them quite inadequate.' But if the resources of the banks are often inadequate for existing business, if the ordinary requirements of trade and commerce can only be met *on the average*, where is the margin for financing railways, and municipal and district enterprises, to say nothing of new industrial enterprises proposed on all sides?

"Three means of expanding resources in time of pressure were suggested.

"The first was that the Government should definitely undertake to make advances to the banks in time of pressure. I lay stress upon the word 'definite,' and I may quote a passage from the letter of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. 'It is absolutely necessary,' writes the Chamber, 'that any arrangement of this kind should be definite so that the banks could obtain funds, when necessary, at a moment's notice.'

"The Madras letter hits the nail on the head, but, and I need not labour the point which was unanimously recognized in our discussion last week, it is simply impossible for the Government to pledge themselves by any definite assurance, and to give the banks an open credit to operate upon. When pressure occurs in India, it is usually general and extends to the Government, and the Government might very well find itself absolutely unable to provide loans. The limits of Government action in this direction have, moreover, recently been laid down by the Secretary of State, and it is within these limits that Government assistance must necessarily be confined.

"An alternative remedy has been proposed by the Bank of Bengal, that Government should undertake, when the bank rate rises to a certain height, to give loans from the coin reserve of the Paper Currency Reserve. The proposal is open, in my mind, to fatal objections. It is the duty of Government to keep a coin reserve sufficient to ensure the convertibility of its notes. If the proportion of coin to securities in its total reserve is large enough to allow of loans being made, then that proportion is unnecessarily large. In such a case securities should be substituted for superfluous coin, and the general tax-payer, not any particular section of the tax-payers like the banks, should benefit thereby. The coin reserve should be exclusively devoted to ensuring convertibility, should be limited to what is necessary for that purpose, and should be held sacred. The answer was made last week in the course of our discussion that the German system—now so generally, and in my opinion, rightly, held up to admiration—of issuing uncovered notes on payment of a tax implied possible resort to the currency reserve for cashing such notes. This may be admitted. But the difference is that in Germany the notes circulate freely as currency, whereas it is very doubtful whether this would be the case in India, where the demand is for hard cash. The mere existence of this doubt, which was, I think, admitted by every one who took part in the discussion, makes an enormous difference, and, moreover, if Berlin or Paris want reinforcements of gold, they can procure it in a few hours from neighbouring centres. India is cut off and isolated, and must proceed with great caution. Her cash reserve must be regarded with the utmost jealousy.

"The third remedy proposed was that the banks should be given access to London—in other words, should be allowed to pledge securities and raise money

in London. It was argued that the permission to pledge and borrow in India, which had been extracted from the Secretary of State in 1878 after years of correspondence, had remained a dead letter owing to the peculiar circumstances of India. The objection taken by the Secretary of State to extending this permission to the London market, the risk that the banks might engage in exchange business into which, owing to the great uncertainty of exchange, a large element of speculation entered, may also, it was urged, and I certainly believe, be considered to have disappeared. But I was obliged to point out that the Secretary of State had founded his refusal not only on the question of exchange, but had no less strongly objected to the risk of the resources of the banks being locked up in London. Nothing had happened since 1878 to meet that particular objection. On the contrary, the trade and needs of India have largely increased and banking resources have scarcely increased *pari passu*. I was also compelled to draw attention once more to the relation of the Government deposit to the bank's cash balance in the busy season, and to cite Sir J. Westland's well-known criticism. That criticism has been a good deal disputed. It has been said that the cash balance is not derived principally from one account, but is made up from all accounts. I am perfectly certain that Sir J. Westland would be the first to admit this obvious truism. It has also been said that the Government would not deplete its balance with the banks of say, 1½ crores, exclusively and primarily, but would draw upon its general balance of eight to ten crores, of which the balance with the banks only forms a part. This is an equally obvious truism, and it is absurd to suppose that my predecessor had not reckoned with it. But Sir James Westland's criticism is really unshaken, inasmuch as he insisted that a situation is unsound when one depositor—and that depositor a depositor peculiarly exposed to sudden calls and contingencies—is placed in a position in which he could, and, indeed, might be obliged very suddenly, to deplete the cash balance to a serious extent.

"Indeed, on looking closely into the figures, I find that there have been months in which the Government deposit exceeded the whole cash balance of the banks. Not long ago, at one bank the Government deposits exceeded the cash balance by 17 per cent.

"Nowhere is such a position so unsound as in India—where, as the Secretary of State has pointed out, the cash balance is so important a banking factor. The banks have excellent reserves; but could their securities be converted into liquid cash in India at a moment's notice? The Bank of England is far more fortunately situated, but the Bank of England nevertheless keeps the proportion of the exchequer balance to the cash balance within such limits that the sudden total withdrawal of the exchequer balance would hardly affect the bank.

"I am, therefore, compelled to the conclusion that it would be out of the question for the banks to press this proposal, greatly advantageous as its concession would be, unless they propose it under circumstances that may allow of its being entertained with safety, and couple it with the prospect of some increase in capital. That an increase of capital should be expected to go straight away into a cash balance and reinforce it for any period is, of course, absurd. I only mention this, because the imputation has been made that misapprehension exists on this point. But an increase of shareholders' capital, which would obviously find employment in the busy season at any rate, would involve a corresponding increase in the cash balance, and would relegate the Government deposits to a position of less dangerous importance.

"Another objection to the proposal of the banks under existing circumstances would, I think, be the consideration that, though access to London might conceivably be granted to one strong Indian Bank connected with Government, the question would wear another aspect if three banks are to seek for access. The Government could follow and, if necessary, perhaps influence the operations of one bank. It would not be so easy to do this with three banks, and the possibility of three Presidency banks, each connected with Government, competitively pledging Indian securities against each other in London could scarcely be viewed with favour.

"It seems, therefore, that if access to London is of paramount importance, and it would appear to be so, as I am convinced of the absolute necessity of the banks having a last resort, the fusion of the banks and an increase of their

capital are conditions that are inevitably precedent. I may say that, if those conditions were complied with, access to the London market for the purposes indicated by the banks would undoubtedly seem to be highly desirable and strongly to be recommended.

Another point which was discussed at our meeting last week, that of the desirability or otherwise of transferring the note issue to the banks, immediately confronted us again with the question of their fusion and expansion. A transfer which might be advantageous and feasible if made to one Central Bank would probably be impracticable and attended rather with disadvantage than otherwise if three banks were concerned. The conditions of a transfer of the note issue that were discussed were that the existing note issue should be made over to a single bank, Government retaining the profit on the present currency investment, but indemnifying the bank for the cost thereof from the sum now allotted for that purpose. And, as regards any further issue of notes, the bank would be obliged to keep a reserve partly in coin and partly in securities and would gain the profit on this investment after defraying the cost of the additional notes. Whether a Central Bank should or should not undertake to cash its notes without discount at the three Presidency Capitals, is to my mind a matter for further examination. It would be much to the public advantage if this could be done, and possibly the expenditure involved in such a liability could be made up to the bank in one form or another.

To recapitulate, I may now say that it seems to me most desirable in the interest of the general development of India, and of railway construction and municipal enterprise in particular, that the class of business in which the banks may engage should be extended. It is even more important that an ultimate banking resort should be afforded to the banks, and that access to London should be authorized. I am therefore prepared to press these questions earnestly upon the Government of India, provided that the conditions are forthcoming, which would justify and render practical such important changes, namely, that the Presidency Banks should amalgamate and should undertake some increase of their capital. It would also, I think, be to the general advantage to transfer the note issue to a bank, but this question is not so essential, although I should be ready to support such a measure. I may perhaps, before concluding advert to some objections that have been made to any scheme of this kind. It has been stated that the banks would be sacrificed to some financial Mob in London. As the existing shareholders, I imagine, would have some prior right to subscribing to new capital,—as much of this capital I hope, would be subscribed in India,—it seems to me that this apprehension melts into thin air, so long as we deal with a scheme based upon amalgamation. Moreover, I take it that the interests of existing shareholders would assuredly not be prejudiced. It is to be surmised that they would receive new shares equivalent to the average market value of the old shares that would be cancelled while, at the same time, they would participate in the prospects and advantages opened out to a larger institution.

It has also been objected that local requirements would receive less attention, and that union would mean subordination of one or two Presidencies to a third. I cannot conceive for a moment that the Government of India would tolerate any scheme of fusion involving the subordination of one Presidency to another, or the neglect of local requirements. I would certainly, Your Excellency, never have the hardihood to bring a proposal of this nature before you. The amalgamated banks, in my view, would have the advantage of an expert direction in London particularly conversant with both the English and Indian money markets, elected by and responsible to the shareholders who would be mainly in India. In India itself there would be a central management apportioning its time and energies between the various centres, and in close relation to local directorates at the Presidency-towns. Nothing would be more unwise for such a bank, as I have ventured to foreshadow, than to deprive itself of the valuable local knowledge, skill and experience of the existing directorates and managements of the Presidency banks. Nothing would better safeguard local interests, wants and requirements than a continuance in a new form of existing local experience.

In so roughly summing up the policy which may be recommended to the Government of India, a last objection appears to be entertained in some quarters

outside the Presidency Banks themselves,—and is specifically touched upon in my Hon'ble Colleague's question,—the objection that a bank formed from the union of the three Presidency Banks would monopolize exchange business of all kinds. I would remind those who may be apprehensive on this point that, when the Presidency Banks in 1877 addressed the Government of India upon the question of borrowing in London, they themselves proposed restrictions which would confine them to raising money by pledge of assets and to making remittances in payment of stock or other authorized investments and in repayment of loans. I see no reason why these restrictions should not be maintained.

"I am painfully aware that in so rough a sketch and in so rapid a survey of a matter of this magnitude and importance many details have been omitted, and many points passed over, which require explanation. But if the policy I have attempted to indicate should find favour, I believe that with the able co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce and of the Banks, these details could be filled in, and any outstanding differences could be adjusted. That co-operation, I know, is always willingly given to the Government of India, and perhaps I may express the sincere hope that Your Excellency's Viceroyalty may see the establishment of the gold standard followed by a comprehensive measure which will give India the full advantage, through access to London, of the new currency upon which she has embarked, and will remedy a situation which is on all hands admitted to be wholly unsatisfactory, to be daily becoming more unsatisfactory, and to be gravely prejudicial to the development of the country."

No. 16.

No. 17, dated 18th January, 1900.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 301 of the 24th August, we have the honour to address Your Lordship, on the subject of banking facilities in India. The necessity for dealing with the subject, which we explained in that despatch was emphasized by the circumstances attending the receipt shortly afterwards of an urgent request from the Government of Bombay to authorize the Presidency Bank to deal in the securities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. As these securities stand in the category of securities of Companies and Railways guaranteed by the Government of India, we had no hesitation in acceding to the wishes of the Bombay Government, and we made the necessary addition to Section 36, sub-section 3 of the Presidency Banks Act, which limits the Presidency Banks to dealing in the securities of Railways or of other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council. But while this legislation was pending, we also received representations from the Madras Government and Presidency Bank of Bengal asking respectively, that the Banks should be empowered to deal in the securities of District Boards issued with the authority of Government and in the securities of Assisted Branch Lines. The request regarding the securities of Assisted Railways was not new, and had already been rejected by Lord Elgin's Government.

2. We determined that it was not possible to reverse this decision upon such short notice, and without full consideration of the question whether the circumstances of the Banks rendered the relaxation of the Act advisable, and that the same objections must be entertained to the proposal of the Madras Government. At the same time, looking at the matter from the standpoint of railway development, we were impressed by the advantages of enabling Branch Lines to procure the readiest and most immediate financial support. The District Boards also have a claim to similar facilities. The discussion of these questions arose shortly after we had received the report of the Currency Committee, with the expression of Your Lordship's views thereon, in which our particular attention was invited to the separate recommendation made by Mr. Hambro in favour of constituting a strong Central Bank in India. The importance given to this subject in the subsequent debate in the House of Commons on the Budget Statement and the numerous complaints made by witnesses before the Currency Committee of violent fluctuations in the rates of discount in

India and of recurring periods of stringency in the money markets of Calcutta and Bombay confronted us with much wider questions than the particular issues raised by the banks. It was necessary to consider whether banking resources have kept pace with the growing trade of India, and whether the whole trade of India is not being financed on too narrow a basis; in short, whether a general revision of the banking arrangements in India is not desirable.

3. We decided, therefore, to elicit the views of the Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce, and of the Presidency Banks on these important questions. Basing our action upon the request put forward by the Banks of Bengal and Madras, we sent round a circular letter, copy of which is enclosed. In it we invited an expression of opinion as to whether the Presidency Banks Act should be amended so as to allow of their dealing in the securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards, and whether the existing capital of the Presidency Banks was sufficient to admit of these larger powers being given them. Copies of the answers received from the Chambers of Commerce and from the Presidency Banks are enclosed; and any further answers that may reach us from the Local Governments shall be duly forwarded. A perusal of these letters, which contain much information and valuable suggestions, will, we think, leave upon Your Lordship's mind the impression that many of the opinions recorded required further elucidation and were peculiarly conditional in character. It was, therefore, arranged that our Honourable Colleague in charge of the Finance Department should meet the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Banks in a free and informal conference, with a view to an interchange of explanations. The result of that conference, as was stated in the answer given by our Honourable Colleague in the Legislative Council on the 5th instant, revealed a much greater degree of agreement between the Government and the various institutions concerned, and between the various institutions themselves, than appeared from the letters themselves. We do not wish to press this point unduly or to convey the idea that there are no outstanding differences of opinion. But having regard also to the change which has come over the attitude of the principal organs of the press towards these questions, we venture to think that there is, at any rate, sufficient agreement to render probable ultimate acquiescence in certain recommendations which we desire to make, and that we are not inviting Your Lordship's consideration to a matter which will have no practical issue.

4. Turning now to the letters under discussion we find a unanimous agreement that it is desirable to extend the operations of the Presidency Banks to the securities of Assisted Railways and of District Boards. In that opinion we decidedly concur, provided that the extension of their operations can be entrusted to the banks with safety, and that it will involve no risk of their money being locked up in securities more or less unrealizable. And on this point we draw Your Lordship's attention to the note of caution which accompanies the expression of opinion in the letter from the Bank of Bengal. "My Directors," the Secretary writes, "are of opinion that these restrictions might be withdrawn with safety and advantage without, in ordinary circumstances, overtaxing the resources of the banks." That note of caution deserves serious consideration, as the further discussion of the matter will show.

5. In dealing with the second point, whether the existing capital of the Banks is sufficient to admit of the wider powers advocated being granted to them, it will be observed that the Chambers of Commerce and the Banks preferred to pass at once to the larger question of the general banking resources of India. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion that, though the Banks find it difficult to employ their capital profitably in the dead season, yet in the busy season their resources are inadequate. The Bengal Chamber, for instance, is "convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities in India are not sufficient for the trade and satisfactory development of the country, and that at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief to them are quite inadequate." It would be impossible, looking at the history of recent years, to dispute the correctness of the statement. But if the resources of the Banks are not more than sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements of the present trade and development on the *average*, it may be asked where the margin is to

be found for financing railways and municipal or district undertakings without prejudice to existing interests? The allegation, again, that the Presidency Banks cannot profitably employ their capital in the dead season must be regarded in the light of the employment which they find for their capital during the whole year, for though the dead season, which is becoming less marked, may still be more marked in India than elsewhere (and in all countries there must be relatively busy and relatively idle seasons), yet the large and steady profits of the Banks and the important sums put away to reserve sufficiently indicate profitable employment of their capital in any twelve month.

6. Your Lordship will further observe in the correspondence that the Banks draw a distinction between shareholders' capital and banking resources in general, with particular reference to facilities for temporarily expanding banking resources other than permanent capital. The word "capital" was advisedly used in our reference to the Chambers and Banks. It was not forgotten that permanent capital might be supplemented by other facilities such as the banks have indicated. But we felt that other facilities depended, to a great extent, upon an increase of capital, and were conditional upon it. Attention had been repeatedly drawn before the Currency Committee to the dangerous tendency of the Banks and of trade generally in India to look to the Government in any difficulty. That tendency cannot be corrected unless the Banks can look to some stable and permanent resources of their own. It was, moreover, within our recollection that when the Bank of Bengal advocated the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks in 1867, it was proposed, and the proposal apparently commanded assent, that the capital of the united Bank should be 5 crores. Yet the capital of the three Presidency Banks was then double the amount it had stood at six years previously, while there has been no increase since. We also bore in mind the undesirable proportion which the Government deposit often bears to the total cash balances of the Bank, the Government balances having on some occasions actually exceeded the total of the cash balance at individual Banks. Such a proportion cannot, we think, be rectified unless the banks attract more deposits and open more branches, which would be rendered possible by an increase of permanent capital. The number of branches has remained virtually stationary in late years, while several local Banks with very moderate capital have sprung up and attract very considerable deposits. But it cannot be said that these local Banks occupy the whole field; and we would invite Your Lordship's attention to the serious claim put forward by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of branches by the Banks which enjoy the advantages of the Government balances. Generally speaking, moreover, we reflected that the growth of trade and the development of India in recent years render necessary some increase of permanent banking capital; and if the local Banks to which we have referred above have to some extent met this want, it is probable that the withdrawal of capital by other Banks with head-quarters in England concurrently with the fall in exchange has more than counter-balanced this re-inforcement. These observations will, we venture to think, be borne out by an examination of the various measures suggested to provide for temporary expansion of banking resources.

7. It will not be necessary to deal at much length with the first measure suggested, namely, that the Government should undertake to make advances to the Banks in time of pressure. But to obviate any possible misunderstanding, we may explain that this is in nowise a question of the return by Government into the general circulation of money raised by taxation. Experience has proved in India—on two occasions at least prior to the establishment of the Government Reserve Treasuries the banks demurred to the Government drawing out its own deposits freely—that a certain sum must be kept apart under the absolute control of Government, while, in addition to the Reserve Treasuries, there are also treasuries at places where the banks have no branches. It is from these sources that the Banks desire to receive advances. But no undertaking of this kind on the part of Government would meet requirements unless it were unconditional, for, as the Madras Chamber of Commerce justly observes, "it is absolutely necessary that any arrangement of this kind should be definite, so that the Banks could obtain funds, when necessary, at a moment's notice." It would be

manifestly impossible to give any such pledge. Monetary pressure in India is usually general, and the Government, not being exempt from sudden calls at such times, might very well find itself absolutely unable to advance funds when urgently called upon to do so. We recognize the desirability of affording relief to the public when practicable, but the limits within which this can be done have recently been laid down by Your Lordship, and beyond those limits it would not be possible to travel. Moreover, regarding the general danger involved in the financing of trade by Government we have before us the words of Lord Salisbury's despatch of 6th May 1875: "Capital supplied by Government, and not representing the savings of the community, is a resource on whose permanence no reliance can be placed, and which therefore tends to lead traders into dangerous commitments." The warning conveyed in those words still holds good.

8. An alternative measure suggested by the Bank of Bengal is that, when the Bank rate rises to a height that indicates undue pressure, loans should be made from the coin reserve of the Paper Currency Department. This is a suggestion which is open to fatal objections. Our duty, as we conceive it, is to maintain that proportion of coin in our total currency reserve which is necessary for ensuring convertibility. If the proportion were large enough to admit of loans being made therefrom, then it would be unnecessarily large, and the general taxpayer, not any particular section of the community like the banks, should benefit by the substitution of securities for superfluous coin. It has been urged in answer that the German system, which now finds so much favour, of allowing the issue of uncovered notes on payment of a tax implies possible resort to currency reserves for encashing such notes. And the difficulty of giving out coin from the Paper Currency Reserve might, it is contended, be obviated by the Government loans being made in the form, not of coin, but of uncovered notes, on payment of a sufficiently high rate of interest for this accommodation. We are not prepared to negative this modified suggestion absolutely. But we may point out that in Germany notes circulate freely as currency, and in India the principal demand in times of pressure is for hard money up-country. India, moreover, is peculiarly isolated and could not, like Germany, procure a re-inforcement of gold from a neighbouring market. We propose, however, to return to this subject again.

9. The third measure proposed for securing an ultimate banking resort is that the Banks should be given access to the London market: in other words, should be allowed to pledge securities and raise money in London. The permission given by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 to deal in the securities of the United Kingdom has remained a dead letter, and the authorization conferred by the amending Act of 1879, to pledge and borrow, as long as it is confined to India, will also remain a dead letter, while, it is forcibly insisted, one objection then urged to extending the concession may be considered to have happily disappeared, namely, the risk of the Banks becoming engaged in exchange business into which, until recently, there entered a large element of speculation. The objections of Your Lordship's predecessor to extending the permission to England were not, however, limited to the question of exchange. He was no less strongly opposed to the proposal on the ground that no risk should be incurred of the resources of the Banks being locked up in London when they might be required in India. It does not seem to us that whatever force there was in that objection has been at all removed by the subsequent course of events. On the other hand, the position of the Presidency Banks in one important respect, which has been commented upon by Your Lordship, has certainly not improved. We refer again to the proportion of the Government balances to the total cash balance of the Banks in the busy season. There have been occasions in recent years in which the Government deposits have exceeded the total cash balance of an individual Bank by 10 to 17 per cent. The Presidency Banks have excellent reserves, it may readily be admitted. But these reserves could not, in the peculiar circumstances of India, be suddenly converted into cash, and it seems therefore eminently undesirable that the account of one depositor, and that depositor a Government exposed, as the Government of India is, in a most unusual degree to sudden calls and emergencies, should occupy a position

of such dangerous importance. To look to no graver contingency, it is clear that a sudden call by Government for its money would influence discount rates in a manner which would seriously hamper trade. It would therefore be a doubtful experiment to allow to Banks, so situated as regards their cash balances and the possibility of realizing their investments, freedom in operations outside India, or to encourage the trade of India to look upon this remedy as sufficient in itself. Recourse to the London market might indeed not always even be practicable; and even if it were practicable, and were undertaken to increase temporary resources, the operations of the Banks, however beneficial in one direction, might involve questions of repayments and renewals of loans which would create a new element of uncertainty, and might interfere with the discretion of Government as regards its deposits. While we do not, therefore, dispute that it would be advantageous under altered circumstances to give the Banks a last resort in London, and while we fully admit the desirability of contributing to facilities for temporary expansion of resources, it is to an increase in their permanent capital which, finding employment in the busy season at any rate, would lead to larger balances, that the trade of India has a right to look primarily for adequate relief. The question of allowing access to London, again, wears a different aspect when examined in relation to three Banks from the complexion that it would assume in relation with one Central Bank. It would be more difficult to follow the operations of three banks than of a single institution, and we could not contemplate with equanimity the contingency of three Presidency Banks all connected with Government, competitively pledging Indian securities in the London market.

10. Another important point which arose in the course of the recent discussions with the Banks was the question of transferring the note issue to a single Bank. The transfer of the note issue to more than one Bank has not even been suggested; and indeed it is not necessary to mention it. The conditions of a possible transfer to one Central Bank that have been suggested are as follows. The existing note issue, with the custody of the reserve placed under Government supervision, should be made over to a Bank, Government retaining the profit on the present currency investment, and indemnifying the Bank for the cost of the note issue from the sum now allotted in our estimates for that purpose. As regards any further issue of notes, the Bank would keep a reserve under Government inspection of one moiety in coin and one moiety in approved securities, and would receive the net profit on these additional issues. This is a proportion which is generally favoured by modern authorities, and that was recently adopted, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Treasury, when the new National Bank of Egypt was founded in 1898. In no case should the existing notes be suddenly withdrawn. They might be replaced as outstanding notes are withdrawn by new notes of the Bank if it were decided that the Bank should issue a new form of note. But as any change in the form of the note might involve temporary contraction in the paper circulation, as change in such matters is peculiarly undesirable in India and as the reserve would be under the supervision and control of Government, we should have no objection to the notes continuing in their present form, with the possible addition of the name of the Bank and the countersignature of the officer employed to supervise the reserve. We are of opinion, though not forgetting the objections that have been previously raised to such a course in India, and indeed recently adverted upon by so high an authority as Lord Northbrook, that there is nothing in the peculiar circumstances of India to prevent the note issue being transferred to a Bank. We are, moreover, disposed to believe that it is through the agency of a Bank that the note issue may have a larger development in India. An ulterior advantage to which we would look in the transfer of the note issue would be the encashment without discount of the notes at the three Presidency towns at least. It is possible that this undertaking would in the beginning involve some outlay on the part of the Bank. We are not without expectation, however, that arrangements could be made for meeting this difficulty, and the abolition of our currency circles is a matter, apart from any question of transferring the note issue, that calls for attention.

11. But while we see advantages in the transfer of the note issue to a Central Bank, and should favourably regard any proposal in that direction, we do

not regard the transfer as absolutely essential or as one of the remedies which the present situation imperatively demands. Moreover, we realize that the transfer must involve Government in some expense, and render necessary the increase of our cash balances by at least two crores, and possibly by a greater amount, owing to the assistance which our Comptroller General now derives from the currency chests in his resource operations. We refer to a system which has gradually grown up in India. The Comptroller General, for instance, on receipt of land revenue up-country, say at Umballa, directs a certain amount of this receipt to be passed into a currency chest at Umballa, and after telegraphic intimation that this has been done releases a corresponding amount of coin in the Calcutta Paper Currency Reserve to meet Your Lordship's Council Bills or other disbursements. The amount passed into the currency chest at Umballa is not sent down to Calcutta to fill up the void created: that void is filled up as rupees gradually accumulate in Calcutta, and eventually the rupees in the Umballa currency chest are passed over to the General Treasury at that place. Strictly speaking, no doubt, the coin reserve should be held at the place (Calcutta) where the notes can be presented for payment. But in an emergency the rupees could, there is little doubt, be sent down from up-country to Calcutta in time to meet demands, while the expense of actual remittances of coin is avoided, and the Comptroller General is enabled to work with lower balances. The system, however, has perhaps been unduly extended in recent years, and we propose rather to curtail it. One result of any transfer of the note issue to a bank would be to prevent our Comptroller General helping himself with the currency chests as at present. The increase in his balance which would, on this hypothesis, be rendered necessary might be met by substituting two crores of new securities for two crores of rupees in the currency reserve and placing the two crores of coin in the general balances. We should view such a substitution without any alarm. It appears to us that the existing coin reserve, 17 crores of coin as against 10 crores of securities, is unnecessarily large. The use to which the coin reserve has been put under the system just described, and the readiness with which the banks and Chambers of Commerce indicated it as a source for loans, bear out our contention. We would prefer to advance gradually to a situation in which one-half of the Paper Currency Reserve should be in coin and one-half in securities. And, whether the note issue remains with the Government or is transferred to a bank, the profit on the increase of securities might with propriety be devoted to securing the abolition of the eight currency circles or the encashment of all notes at the Presidency towns.

12. We trust that the foregoing remarks will have made it clear to Your Lordship that it is desirable to relax in certain directions the restrictions now imposed on the class of business which the Presidency Banks may transact, but that it would be imprudent to relax those restrictions under existing conditions. It will also be apparent that the general banking system is unsatisfactory, but no less apparent that the remedies proposed would be of doubtful efficacy in present circumstances, and that they could not be recommended unless the Presidency Banks unite their resources and improve their position. Objections, however, have been urged to the fusion of the Presidency Banks in spite of the general advantages derivable from amalgamation. But these objections are largely based on misapprehensions, and would to a great extent, be removed if the principles on which amalgamation should be affected are explained. It is not the case that Indian interests would not be consulted. The existing shareholders of the Banks would justly claim a prior right to subscribing for new capital; and a very large proportion of that capital would, without doubt, be subscribed in India. At the same time the interest of the shareholders in their present property would be strictly conserved and safeguarded, while they would participate in the prospects and advantages opened out to a larger institution. Nor would local requirements be sacrificed or one Presidency be unduly subordinated to another. Nothing would be more unwise than to discard the valuable local knowledge, skill, and experience of the existing directorates and managements of the Presidency Banks. Such local experience would no doubt be continued in the form of branch directorates related to a central management, apportioning its time and energies between the various provinces, and supervised by an expert direction in London. The

asseveration has also been made that no increase of permanent capital is necessary. In this opinion we cannot agree, and we trust our arguments will have convinced Your Lordship that the Banks must strengthen their position in this respect. We will only add, though we strongly recommend that an amalgamated Bank should be given a last resort in London under proper conditions, that such a Bank will thereby become the last resort in India, and that both the Government and the trade of India have a right to look for ample strength in such an institution. The objection has proceeded in some measure from exaggerated ideas of the fresh capital which the amalgamated Bank would be expected to raise. We believe that an amount of three crores, equal to two million sterling, would be sufficient to ensure stability and would have every prospect of being fully utilized in a short time. There is no reason, in our opinion, to go beyond this limit, but we admit that the exact amount of fresh capital is a question which may be left for further discussion with the Banks and Chambers of Commerce, if they assent in principle to an increase. There still remains one objection in connection with allowing a Central Bank access to London, which has been pressed upon us by the Exchange Banks who apprehend that such a Bank, enjoying the use of the Government balances and possibly entrusted with the note issue, would be placed in a position of unfair competition with themselves. We cannot see that the Exchange Banks make out a strong claim for protection, and a suggestion which has been made that a Central Bank should be bound to make any and all remittances through their agency is out of the question. But there is no desire to disturb existing business unnecessarily, and we think that the restrictions proposed by the Presidency Banks in 1877, namely, that they should be confined to raising money by pledge of assets and to making remittances in payment of stock or other authorized investments purchased or acquired for the Bank in England, and in repayment of loans arranged for them, might be maintained.

13. To a Bank of this character constituted on a sterling basis we should have no objection to transfer our note issue on the conditions recited. The question would then arise to what extent the coin reserve should be held in gold or silver, both metals being unlimited legal tender in India. The experience which we shall shortly acquire of the facility or otherwise with which sovereigns will pass into the general circulation of the country may enable us to advise Your Lordship further on this important point. We would be inclined at this juncture to say that the Bank should not hold less than five millions in gold, this being the minimum gold reserve that we contemplate maintaining for the present, as explained in our despatch of the 14th December last. By minimum we mean a minimum amount except in so far as this might be temporarily reduced and replaced by silver through the action of Government. For the gold reserve, whatever its amount, should be so far at the disposal of Government that Government should have the right to take the whole or part of it over at any time on paying into the reserve the equivalent in rupees. As regards paying out gold, the Bank should occupy the same position as the Government of India occupies at this moment, or as the Bank of France holds, namely, that it should be under no legal obligation to pay out gold. Ultimately, perhaps, and in agreement with the Bank, certain classes of notes might be declared payable in gold at the option of the holder. But there is no present necessity for entering on this question.

14. We have also carefully considered, in connection with the establishment of a strong Central Bank, whether the German system of issuing uncovered notes on payment of a tax could not be introduced. In our opinion, if it were possible to adopt such a system at all, it would be greatly preferable to adopt it in connection with a Bank, to which the note issue had been transferred. Theoretically we admit that the system might be grafted upon the present management of the paper currency by Government. But a Bank would be able to measure the need and extent of accommodation much better than a Government could hope to do, and we believe that in all countries where it has been adopted, the agency of a Bank has been chosen for working this system. Moreover, in India recourse in any form to a currency reserve in the hands of Government would encourage the dangerous tendency to look to and rely upon Government exclusively. From this point of view there would be particular objections to applying the system to the currency reserve while it

remained under Government control. We have stated above that the demand in India being generally for hard cash it is probable that a very large proportion of any uncovered notes issue would be immediately passed into the bank for cash. But only experience could show what that proportion would be, and it may be found that the notes would return less rapidly than is anticipated, while the authorization might prove a useful alternative last resort to the bank in the case of the London Market being temporarily unavailable. The Bank of Bengal, indeed, claims that in 1860 the Bank, which then possessed the right of note issue, did, under the sanction of Government, successfully avail itself of this expedient during a monetary crisis. But we think that there were circumstances on that occasion which do not allow the instance cited to be regarded as a complete precedent. We would, on the whole, recommend that a Bank, fulfilling all the other conditions we have enumerated, should be allowed to issue uncovered notes upon the payment of a tax of 10 per cent.

15. It must also be expected that a Bank of this standing will claim, with some reason, the suppression of the Reserve Treasuries, which are a necessary but undesirable contrivance, and the gradual transfer to itself of the whole Government balances at head-quarters. It would, however, be unwise and impossible to make any pledge on this point. The larger the Bank's resources are, and the more extensive the area covered by its branches, the easier will it be for Government to proceed in the direction here indicated.

16. In conclusion, we may perhaps be allowed to express the belief that, if Your Lordship finds it possible generally to accept the recommendations we have put forward, remedies may be found for a situation admitted on all hands to be unsatisfactory, and to be becoming more unsatisfactory every year. We should then look to a control being exercised over the money market which the Presidency Banks do not pretend to have gained, to greater efficiency and to unity in the management of banking resources, to a more rapid return into the general circulation of money raised by taxation, to an accelerated development of railway and other enterprizes, and to a relative steadiness in the rates of discount which would be of vital importance to sound business in this country. It is only through some comprehensive measure of this character, which would increase the permanent banking resources of India while at the same time opening the door to a last banking resort, that India may count upon reaping the full advantage, through access to London, of the currency policy upon which she has embarked.

Dated 6th February 1900.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. G. G. ARBUTHNOT, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

This Chamber has recently had under its consideration the proposal made by the Bank of Bengal that loans should be made available to the Presidency Banks from the Currency Reserve, in times of stringency, when the funds available in the Reserve Treasuries are insufficient to admit of loans being made from that source; and I have the honour to submit the following remarks thereon for the consideration of Government.

The proposal is based upon the German system of issuing uncovered notes, but the conditions here appear to the Chamber to be somewhat different from those on the Continent of Europe for, whereas in Germany the notes themselves circulate freely, in India loans made from the Currency Reserve would have to be met for the most part in silver, and it would, therefore, be essential to maintain in the Currency Reserve a sufficiently large proportion of rupees.

The Chamber observes from the published returns that on the 15th January 1900 the coin and bullion reserve was made up as follows :

					Rs.	
In Gold	...	...	...	...	9,38,00,000	..
" Silver	...	...	...	...	7,29,00,000	
			Total	...	<u>16,67,00,000</u>	

and it seems doubtful whether Rupee loans could be made available from the Reserve under such circumstances.

The Chamber thinks, however, that the question of coining fresh Rupees is a matter which urgently requires the consideration of Government. The recent action of the Secretary of State in curtailing the sale of Telegraphic Transfers on India against gold deposited in London, under Act II of 1898, can be understood only on the assumption that it was necessary owing to the insufficient supply of Rupees in the Reserves on this side, and there have been other indications during the past few months pointing to a deficiency in the supply.

The Honourable Mr. Dawkins, in his speech at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 5th ultimo, objected to the grant of loans to the Presidency Banks from the Currency Reserve, and expressed the opinion that if the proportion of coin to securities in the Reserve is large enough to allow of loans being made, then that proportion is unnecessarily large, and securities should be substituted for superfluous coin, so that the general tax-payer, and not any particular section of the tax-payers, such as the banks, should benefit thereby.

The Chamber thinks that such loans would be made more in the interests of the trade of the country generally (which, it submits, is identical with that of the tax-payer) than for the benefit of the Banks, who would pay interest at the market rate for any accommodation received in this way; and moreover, such interest would be applied for the benefit of the general tax-payer.

The Chamber, therefore, is of opinion that this additional channel for relieving monetary pressure should be made available, but it is strengthened in its previously expressed conviction that the ultimate resort for monetary relief must be the London Money Market, and it takes this opportunity of again urging upon Government the necessity for an early amendment of the Presidency Banks Act to accomplish this much-needed reform.

In conclusion, the Chamber would remark that, in its opinion, the question of giving the Presidency Banks access to London is one which should be considered on its own merits, apart from the larger scheme for amalgamation of the banks, which it understands is now receiving the consideration of Government. It is of the utmost importance to the trade of India that it should be brought into touch with the London Money Market; and this can be accomplished as effectively by means of the existing Banks as through the medium of one united Bank.

No. 424, dated 10th February 1900

No. 18.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esq., Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November 1899, forwarding a copy of a letter, and enclosures, addressed to the Chambers of Commerce regarding a proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and asking the views of this Government on the question.

2. In reply I am to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the letters marginally noted, being the opinions of the Honourable Mr. C. L. Tupper, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and of Messrs. H. C. Fanshawe and J. M. Douie, Commissioners of Divisions, and of the two Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department, Punjab, and to say that the proposal to empower the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities of assisted branch railways and of District Boards appears to His Honour unobjectionable, though in the present state of progress of the province the measure would have no effect upon the operations of the Banks within the Punjab.

1. No. 53, dated 22nd January 1900, from Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

2. No. 424, dated 23rd December 1899, from the Honourable Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.

3. No. 4, dated 3rd January 1900, from J. M. Douie, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

4. No. 141 A L., dated 16th January 1900, from Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

5. No. 7117, dated 28th December 1899, from Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab Buildings and Roads Branch.

No. 53, dated 22nd January 1900.

From—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

In reply to your endorsement No. 2218 (Financial), dated 2nd December

1. No. 424, dated 23rd December 1899, from Commissioner, Delhi

2. No. 4459, dated 30th December 1899, from Commissioner, Jullundur.

3. No. 1539, dated 26th December 1899, from Deputy Commissioner, Amballa.

4. No. 2685, dated 21st December 1899, from Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

5. No. 4, dated 3rd January 1900, from Commissioner, Lahore.

1899, I am directed to forward, in original, the papers noted on the margin, being the replies of the officers consulted by the Financial Commissioner on the proposals to relax the restrictions on the business which Presidency Banks are allowed to transact. I am also to say that Mr. Tupper's own experience of banking and investments is unfortunately very limited; but it is at any rate sufficient to enable him to say that every safe removal of restrictions on investments is a boon to the investing public.

2. Mr. Tupper understands that an opinion is required on the proposals to add to the securities enumerated in sub-section (a) of Section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, the securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards.

3. As to Assisted Railways, Mr. Tupper has not sufficient knowledge of their position to enable him to advise.

4. As regards District Boards, the point is of no importance so far as the Punjab is concerned; for so far as the Financial Commissioner is aware, no securities of Punjab District Boards are in existence. But as the Presidency Banks can already deal in Municipal securities, he thinks there can be no objection to allowing them to lend money upon or invest the funds of the Bank in debentures of District Boards where such do exist. Practically Government would never allow any District Board, any more than it would allow any Municipality, to repudiate its liabilities, and the control which Government can exercise over District Board taxation is, in effect, a guarantee to the investor that the steps necessary to prevent repudiation will be taken if need be. It has often occurred to Mr. Tupper that it would be a great advantage to the investing public if the debentures of local authorities in India were more readily obtainable in the open market, and anything which tends to promote dealing in debentures of this class certainly has his support.

No. 424, dated 23rd December 1899.

From—THE HONOURABLE MR. H. C. FANSHAWE, Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 7596 of the 18th instant, I regret to say that I possess no banking or commercial knowledge which enables me to offer any useful opinion in detail.

2. The general position is clearly put in the speeches of the Financial Member and the Viceroy. The restrictions proposed are antiquated and need revision: how far they can be prudently revised is beyond my capacity to advise generally, though possibly one might have an opinion upon detailed proposals made for the end in view by the banks themselves or by Chambers of Commerce. On the facts contained in the correspondence I should say that the stock of various Assisted Railways and of Local bodies might safely be included among the securities with which the Presidency Banks may deal.

No. 4, dated 3rd January 1900.

From—J. M. DOUIE, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 7596, dated 18th December, asking for my opinion on a proposal to relax the restrictions on

the business of the Presidency Banks imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of Act XI of 1876 by allowing them to deal—

- (a) in the securities of the various classes of assisted railways; and
- (b) in the securities issued by District Boards.

2. On the first question I cannot give any opinion that would be of use to Government. The second is of very small present importance so far as the Punjab is concerned. But there seems no reason why Section 36 (4) of the Act should not be amended so as to embrace "District Board" as well as "Municipal" securities, but before doing so it would be prudent to add to the District Boards Act a section similar to Section 72 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act, making the sum required for the repayment of a loan the first charge on the income of the District Board.

No. 141-A. I, dated 16th January 1900.

From—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab,

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

With reference to your endorsement No. 2210, 2nd December 1899, ~~re~~ proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, I have the honour to say that in my opinion the restrictions imposed by the Act might be removed in respect of loans to Assisted Railways. I presume the railways assisted by Government are sound projects as regards direct income, and that Government wishes to give such schemes every encouragement on account of the indirect advantages they give. But the matter is one which I have not studied and on which my opinion cannot be of much value.

I would respectfully remark that the extracts from the speeches by the Finance Member and His Excellency the Viceroy, forwarded with the Government of India's letter No. 5125-A., dated 10th November 1899, deal with the question under reference in such general terms that I am not at all clear on what point an opinion is required. The primary consideration seems to be to do nothing that might to any appreciable extent jeopardize the Government cash balances by locking them up in a way that would render their realization slow or doubtful in a time of need. How far the present restrictions regarding the banks' investments of these balances can be removed is a point that can, I think, be decided only after a due consideration of the statistics of the balances in the past compared with the general transactions of the banks, having due regard to the extent to which the banks are now prepared to increase their capital or to amalgamate with English Banking Institutions.

Personally I cannot see the advantage likely to be gained by amalgamating the three Presidency Banks into one bank of India. The conditions of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are very different, and I should imagine that each of these Presidencies is big and important enough to have its own Presidency Bank. Conditions are sometimes so different that the bank rates are not the same in the three Presidency Banks. The introduction of a gold standard for India will prevent any rivalry of a pernicious character in the London Market.

No. 7117, dated 28th December 1899.

From—The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings
and Roads Branch,
To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 2218 of the 2nd instant, forwarding for my opinion copy of correspondence regarding a proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and in reply to state as follows.

2. I have a difficulty in expressing my opinion on this subject because I have had no experience in the matter, but doubtless the subject is of importance to the Province in connection with light feeder railways for which there

is great need, and which many District Boards might be able to take up if the stipulations which now restrict them could be relaxed.

3. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., L.C.E. Chief Engineer, in the India Public Works Department, has written an excellent Manual on the subject called 'Railed Roads,' and it is written for Local Boards, District Officials, and Railway Officers, but chiefly intended for the Madras Presidency. A copy of this Manual is sent herewith for perusal and return.

4. In Chapter IX Mr. Spring takes up the legal position of District Boards in the matter of guaranteeing interest for railways, and he points out the inconvenience of the order contained in Secretary of States's despatch No. 121-Ry., dated 7th November 1889, in which he (the Secretary of State) sanctions the proposals of the Government of India to give to the Tanjore Board an Imperial loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be repaid in 30 years only, on the understanding that the amount so advanced shall be treated as a part of, and not as an addition to the annual sum allotted as expenditure on railways from borrowed money. This stipulation made the sanction a dead letter.

5. Finally the Secretary of State agreed to another proposal that the Railway should be made out of capital half taken from Provincial balances and half out of the accumulated cesses of the Tanjore District Board. The railway was then constructed and has been most successful.

6. Such a course is, however, out of the question in the Punjab for the present, or for many years to come. Neither the Punjab Government nor the District Boards are rich enough to do this (the Tanjore District Board paid 12.62 lakhs of rupees from its accumulated cess), and famines have depleted the funds in this Province very much.

7. It therefore seems that unless District Boards are able to raise money cheaply, it will be impossible for them to undertake the construction of these light railways, and the only way in which they can be constructed at present is by syndicates and companies who, of course, will primarily consult their own interests, not those of the Board, and, moreover in this case, they will want to construct the line themselves, whereas in most cases the Railways will be far better constructed by the Railway Department as a contribution work. It will therefore be a good thing if the stipulations on the banks are relaxed so that money can be borrowed on the security of local cesses from the banks at an easy rate. Nevertheless I am of opinion that even then the District Boards would hardly be able to avail themselves of the relaxation.

8. If money can be obtained at between 4 or 5 per cent. many railways could advantageously be raised, but if 6 per cent. or more has to be paid then the case is a good deal altered. Still there is little doubt that if the present stipulations can be safely relaxed, it will be a step towards facilitating enterprise in light railways and also in other matters, and therefore this should be recommended.

No. 769, dated 13th February 1900.

No. 19.

From—THE HONOURABLE MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to reply to Mr. Assistant Secretary Heseltine's letter No. 5124-A. of the 10th November last, in which the Government of Bombay are requested to express their views regarding the proposed relaxation of certain restrictions upon the business of the Presidency Banks.

I am to say that this Government have consulted the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay, the Accountant General at this Presidency and several other officers. The reply of the Board of Directors was forwarded to you with letter from this Government, No. 432 of the 23rd ultimo, and I am now to forward also copy of the report of the Accountant General.

2. The questions involved in the proposal under discussion are matters of grave difficulty and complexity, and have received from His Excellency the Governor in Council the earnest consideration which issues of such importance demand. As at present advised, His Excellency in Council finds himself to a great extent in agreement with the attitude adopted by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins in his speech in the Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India on the 5th ultimo.

3 There are two points on which opinion is unanimous, namely, (1) that the severe fluctuations in the rate of discount to which the trade is subjected are due to an insufficiency of loanable capital in the busy season, and (2) that the deficiency can be most satisfactorily met by granting to some bank or banks access to the London market. These views are fully shared by the members of this Government, who, moreover, agree as at present advised in thinking that the most satisfactory method of providing such access would be through the agency of a Central Banking Institution constituted by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On this question, however, His Excellency in Council has not been requested to express an opinion and in default of information on the various points enumerated in paragraph 4 of the letter dated December 20th, 1899, from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, is not in a position to form a definite judgment. The proposal is, however, undoubtedly attractive, and provided the confidence of the mercantile community can be secured, merits the most assiduous elaboration. If the head office of such a bank and its board were in London, and control were there exercised over the operations of what would then be the three Indian Branches, the fears now entertained that the interests of one Presidency might be sacrificed to those of another would probably be dispelled.

4. As regards the grant to the banks of greater freedom in the selection of their securities, this Government are advised that no danger need be apprehended from the authorization of (a) the securities issued by District Boards with the sanction of Government, and (b) the stocks of railway lines which are assisted by a contribution from the State, Municipal Port Trust or District Board Revenues. Though such a measure would extend the field for the employment of the resources of the Banks, His Excellency in Council does not share the misgiving expressed by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins that the Boards of Directors would be led to lock up their resources in these securities and would find them unrealizable at a time of stress.

No. 2265-R., dated 16th December 1899.

From—The Accountant General, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

With reference to Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5598, dated 23rd November 1899, forwarding for my opinion a reference from the Government of India, Financial Department, on the subject of relaxing certain restrictions upon the powers of the Presidency Banks with special reference to the existing capital of the Banks, and explaining (in enclosures) the attitude which the Government of India are inclined to adopt, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. The question of relaxing the restrictions upon the powers of the banks is so intimately connected with that of enlarging their capital that the former question cannot, I think, be conveniently discussed independently of the latter. The extent to which the Banks are in the busy seasons dependent upon the Government balances has been pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins in his speech before the Viceroy's Council on the 1st September last, and His Excellency the Viceroy has indicated in his speech on the same occasion that it is not the intention to provide a field for the employment of Government balances by enlarging the sphere of the banks' operations.

That little room exists for the extended employment of the present resources of the Presidency Banks at all events in the busy season seems to me sufficiently indicated by the high rates of discount which usually prevail in the

cold weather months, and the prevailing rates of discount then and indeed for a large portion of the year are also in my opinion such as to raise doubts as to the sufficiency of the Banks' capitals to meet the existing requirements of trade. I am aware that it has been and is urged in some quarters that the abnormal stringency which characterised the busy season of certain recent years was chiefly a result of the currency policy of Government, and that a marked diminution of that stringency has followed the introduction of the reform enacted in the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898; but however much it may be admitted that the stringency of the market may have been added to by the policy adopted by Government for fixing the value of the rupee it can hardly be denied that, quite apart from that policy and long before that policy had effect, the rates of discount prevailing in this country in the busy season have been over and over again unduly high, and compared with the rates prevalent in the slack season have shown fluctuations which, I would suggest, could hardly occur in a thoroughly healthy market. I have only as an instance of this to refer to the beginning of 1889 when the Bank rate in Bombay stood at 11 per cent. and the bank was refusing advances upon the security of Government paper. This is not an isolated instance, *e.g.*, the Bank rate varied in 1890 from 3 to 12 per cent. and in 1894 from 3 to 10 per cent. nor have the Presidency Bank and the Chamber of Commerce of this city failed on various occasions to urge upon Government the policy of utilizing its own balances by employing them in the assistance of trade. These circumstances recurring as they do from time to time seems to me to indicate a paucity of capital which an increase in the capital of the existing Presidency Banks would presumably go some way to supply, and were that capital judiciously increased to an extent commensurate with what I would call the evils which it would be desirable to remedy, one of the chief objections to withdrawing existing restrictions over the employment of their capital would, if it did not altogether disappear, be largely minimised. Perhaps even then some restrictions will be necessary, but I see no reason why the powers of the Banks in respect of business transactions should not be greatly enlarged and particularly in the direction of an extension of the classes of securities upon which loans and advances are admissible; but how far it would be possible to go in this direction, if existing arrangements are continued, is a question upon which I do not feel competent at present to offer an opinion without further data regarding the securities which the banks would propose to deal with. In making the above remarks I have not lost sight of the fact that it may be argued that having, as the existing Banks do have, the power to increase their capital, the very fact that they do not take that step is sufficient proof that an enlarged capital is not called for by the requirements of trade; but, without in any way reflecting on the devotion to the public interests of the Presidency Banks, which has, I believe, always been manifest, it is, I suggest, only fair to recall the fact that they are not constituted solely for the benefit of trade but are dividend earning institutions, and the interests of their shareholders must necessarily be carefully safeguarded. Looked at in another light I may further question whether other considerations do not appear to point to the same conclusion that the capital of the existing Central Institutions is capable of extension. The removal of the uncertainty regarding the value of the currency will, it is rightly regarded, result in an increased rush of capital to this country; increased facilities will thereby be given to trade, and it seems, I would suggest, a reasonable view that, to meet the requirement of that increased trade, the market should be able to look for increased resources to the Central Institutions.

Whether the increase in resources and consequent usefulness can best be met by an amalgamation of the existing banks into one Central Bank or by going still further and placing the latter bank upon a sterling basis, are questions of great difficulty upon which I express an opinion with great diffidence, but I incline to the view that one Central Institution for the whole of India with a sterling capital and having the management of the issue of Paper Currency would be in many respects exceedingly advantageous and a considerable improvement on existing arrangements, while, assuming that it proves under present conditions possible to establish such an institution, I am unable to see any weighty objections to its creation. The two arguments which, I conceive, may be urged against the adoption of such a proposal are (a) that it is unnecessary, and (b) that the difficulties in the way of its establishment are so great as to render it

impracticable. With regard to (a), I have urged above the reasons which seem to point to the necessity of some change, and as to the advantage which a Bank on a sterling basis would afford, I would refer to the evidence given by Mr. A. deRothschild before the Indian Currency Committee and state that, while I consider that there can be no real doubt as to the maintenance of the value of the rupee under the present system, and I doubt whether the introduction of a bank of this nature will add largely to the resources available for such a purpose, (*see* also Lord Rothschild's remarks on this point before the Currency Committee No. 7683), I think that in practice the bank would have a great advantage over Government in working for the effective maintenance of a gold currency through its more intimate knowledge of the immediate requirements of commerce, and especially through the confidence that its existence and operations would eventually engender in the mercantile world. A further advantage which such a bank would possess would be the possession of capital which could be utilized in England as well as in India. With regard to (b), the difficulties to be expected in the establishment of such a bank. These are I am of opinion great; perhaps much greater than has been apprehended. I will not say that I think they are insuperable, but at all events they can only be threshed out in detail in immediate conference with the banking and mercantile community, and I submit that the real point for discussion in the first place is the desirability of the changes suggested. If that be admitted, it will then be time to consider the possibility of overcoming initial difficulties. I would add, in conclusion, that I am aware that in answer to the arguments in the earlier portion of this letter it may be further urged that there has been no demand on the part of those who might be deemed the most nearly interested, namely, the mercantile public, for increased banking facilities, but I think that this is largely due to the apprehensions which any large change of this kind always arouses, the tendency being, I think, to accept an existing system in preference to a large and important change the benefits of which may not be very clearly apprehended. Mr. deRothschild has also alluded in his evidence referred to above to the opposition which such a scheme might arouse, and I need refer no further to that point except to express my concurrence with what he said.

No. 20.

No. 146, dated 15th February 1900.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government, Financial Department, Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November 1899, inviting the views of this Government on the proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

2. It is observed that the Government of India holds that the present restrictions imposed on the banks' operations are necessary, principally in order to secure the safety of the Government balances entrusted to the banks; that Presidency Banks depend to a quite exceptional degree for their cash balances on the Government account, nearly 80 to 90 *per cent.* of these balances being in the busy season supplied from this source; and that this fact, added to the fluctuations in the rate of discount, leads to the question as to how far the Presidency Banks have sufficient capital to allow of the absorption of the resources they command in enterprises, the securities of which might not be easily realizable.

3. In the letter addressed to the Government of India on the 13th November last by the Bank of Madras, which appears to have anticipated the present reference, it is contended that the views of the Government of India in regard to the amount of the Government balance with the bank relatively to other deposits and to the cash balance are founded on a misapprehension, and that, though these remarks might apply to the period prior to the establishment of Reserve Treasuries, they are inapplicable now; since with the largely increased resources of the Madras Bank the Government account now forms only about 10 *per cent.* of the working capital. The bank accordingly contends that it is not dependent in an undue degree upon the Government balance for its loanable

capital and adduces figures to support this contention. If the arguments of the bank are to be accepted, it would appear that the pecuniary interest of Government in the Presidency Banks no longer exists, at all events in Madras, to the same extent as formerly; and, if so, the chief obstacle to relaxing the restrictions originally imposed on the banks' operations has, in some measure, been removed. I am to observe that this aspect of the matter has been commented on by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th January.

4. In regard to the proposed amendment of Section 35 (a) (3) of the Banks Act, so as to enable the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities of state-aided railways, it is noted that the Government of India recognises that the limitation of the operations of Presidency Banks to the securities of guaranteed railways is a serious impediment to the promotion of assisted railways. Any relaxation in this direction must, I am to observe, obviously depend on the character and amount of the state-aid given to different railways; but the Governor in Council sees no objection to the grant of the enabling power, provided it be limited to such railways as the Government of India may from time to time notify.

5. In connection with the suggested amendment of Section 36 (a) (4) so as to authorise Presidency Banks to deal in securities issued by District Boards, it has been stated that District Boards almost invariably prefer to borrow from Government to borrowing in the open market, since they can get better terms from Government; and that up to date only two District Boards have raised money in the open market.

6. With reference to the first of these contentions, I am to point out that, so far as this Province is concerned, the Government does not ordinarily possess funds for such loans, nor are local bodies always successful in obtaining loans from Government. Two cases in point may be mentioned. In 1898 the Municipal Council of Madura, in financing a scheme for the drainage of the town, requested that Government would advance a moiety of the estimated cost on favourable terms; but the Government intimated that in the then state of the finances it could not hold out any promise of a loan from the Provincial advance and Loan Account, and directed the municipality to raise the required funds by a loan in the open market. Later the Municipal Council of Palghat inquired whether the Government would be prepared to grant a loan for the construction of an additional building for the Victoria College, but that body received the same reply.

Finance and Commerce Department Resolution
No. 1210-A, dated 15th March 1899.

It is further to be noted that the Government of India has expressed itself as follows on the subject of the grant of loans to local bodies:—

"The Government of India request that the Local Governments will . . . consider whether the borrowing bodies may not be desired to take steps to raise funds independently of the Government. These bodies may not be able to raise the money at a low rate of interest, and they may have to pay more than 4 per cent. at which Government ordinarily lends money. But the practice of lending by Government at a low rate of interest was intended . . . as an aid to small local authorities which otherwise would not be able to borrow at all, or whose transactions were on too small a scale to be adapted for public borrowing . . ."

7. The reasons for the insignificance of the loans hitherto raised in the open market by District Boards are to be found in the difficulties attending such a course, in consequence of the prohibitions placed on Presidency Banks as regards the securities of those bodies and of the fact that Trust funds cannot at present be invested in such loans. It is almost impossible for these bodies to float small loans without the aid of the Presidency Banks, and quite impossible in the case of a large loan. Such is not the case with loans floated by municipalities, and within the last few months two municipal loans in this Presidency have been taken up for Trust funds. The case of the Tanjore

District Board, which is in a position to offer good security, namely, the railway it has constructed, should not, moreover, be overlooked. In any case the proposed amendment of the Banks Act will tend to remove this insignificance.

8. District Boards are subject to the control of Government in their borrowing powers, and there can, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be no danger in making the proposed extension, which is desirable not only in the interests of the banks, but also in the interests of the railways and District Boards concerned, as well as of the investing public. Such an extension of the banks' operations would give the securities in question a value in the market which they would not otherwise possess. The Bank of Madras, it will be seen, doubts whether it will be able to deal largely in such securities, unless it is itself placed in a position to raise money in the United Kingdom on its assets.

9. The Banks of Madras in its letter to Government of India has made the following further suggestions:—

- (1) that the Bank's power of borrowing should be extended by amending section 36 (*mm*) of Act XI of 1876 so as to allow of borrowing in the United Kingdom ;
- (2) that Ceylon Government securities should be added to the list of those in which the bank is authorised to deal ;
- (3) that Section 37 (*a*) of the Banks Act should be so amended as to extend from three to six months the period for which loans may be made ;
- (4) that Section 37 (*f*) should be amended so that the limit for overdrafts without security may be raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

10. With respect to the first of the suggestions, I am to say that it has been dealt with by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins in his speech already referred to in which he stated that the fusion of the three Presidency Banks and an increase of their capital are conditions inevitably precedent to the grant of access to the London market. In the absence of expert banking opinion which is not here available, this Government, however, concurs with the Accountant-General—a copy of whose report is herewith forwarded—in questioning the advisability of proposals (2) and (4), and sees no reason for supporting suggestion (3), which would involve a loss of revenue.

No. Res.-Conf. 18, dated 7th December 1899.

From—The Accountant-General, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department.

I have the Honour to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 3019, dated 21st ultimo, forwarding to me for remarks Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5124 A., dated 10th November 1899, regarding proposals to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876.

2. In connection with this question the Government have received copies of a letter addressed by the Bank of Madras to the Government of India on the subject. The letter expresses the view of the Bank of Madras and brings to notice the changes the bank considers desirable in its own interest. It will be most appropriate therefore to discuss the points brought forward in it.

3. The Directors first advocate that the bank's power of borrowing should be extended to allow of their borrowing in the United Kingdom. When exchange was altogether uncertain, it was manifestly undesirable that such an element of speculation should be brought into any of the transactions with which the Presidency Banks had to deal, and the prohibition to borrow in England was essential. Now, however, that exchange is stable this objection no longer exists, and I see no reason why the banks should not be allowed to borrow in England. In fact, it seems to me most desirable that they should be allowed to do so. There can be no question that their business operations are very much restricted by the prohibition, and that a larger command of funds would be of great advantage to the trade and commerce of the country, and materially strengthen the position of the Banks and enable them more to assume that position which some consider can

only be taken up by a "Bank of India." Were the Presidency Banks allowed to borrow in England, the scarcity of monetary accommodation in the busy season and the consequent high rate of interest of which we have known so much the last few seasons would not occur.

It would also solve the question of the banks making use of the surplus funds of the Government during periods of stringency which must no doubt be allowed as things are at present, but which it would be much better should not be necessary.

4. The bank next refers to the Act being amended so as to allow of its being allowed to deal in the securities of state-aided railways and in those issued by District Boards with the authority of Government. The only state-aided railway in this Presidency is the Nilgiri line; the state-aid has been given in the shape of land, and I understand that no contract has yet been entered into with the Government regarding it. The Public Works Department will be able to state whether or not it is a line whose securities the bank should be allowed to deal with.

5. The only District Boards which have borrowed money from the public are those of Coimbatore and Tinnevely. The loan taken up by the former amounted to Rs. 16,000 only, while the latter has been repaid. As the District Boards in this Presidency are controlled by Government, and loans can only be issued with the approval and authority of Government, there is no objection to the Presidency Banks being allowed to deal in these securities, though at present they are too insignificant to be of any consequence.

6. The suggestion of the bank that the period for which loans may be made should be raised from three to six months seems reasonable, but I do not think the limit of over-drafts without security should be raised.

7. I am not aware of the conditions on which the securities of the Ceylon Government are issued, but it does not seem desirable that a Presidency Bank in India should be allowed to deal in the securities of Governments beyond Indian limits.

No. 82, dated 15th March 1900.

No. 21.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of paragraph 3 of our despatch No. 17, dated the 18th January 1900, we have the honour to forward a copy of the papers noted in the annexed schedule, relating to the proposal to relax certain restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks.

2. The replies from several of the authorities whom we consulted are still due and will be forwarded when received.

No. 1782-F., dated 8th March 1900.

No. 22.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November 1899, asking to be favoured with the views of the Government of Bengal on a proposal which has been made to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876.

2. The questions dealt with in the papers which accompany your letter under reply relate to a branch of administration which has been highly specialized, and lie so far outside the ordinary sphere of the Local Government that the Lieutenant-Governor feels some diffidence in offering an opinion regarding them. Moreover, since the receipt of the reference from the Government of India, the matter has been carried a good deal further by the statement made in Council, on the 5th January 1900 by the Finance Minister in reply to a question put by the Honourable Mr. Allan Arthur. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor feels that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to enter on an exhaustive examination of the proposals set forth in the correspondence: and he

desires merely to submit some observations on their simpler aspects based on such advice and information as were within his reach.

3. The proposal out of which the present discussion has arisen was a suggestion that Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act should be amended so as to empower the Presidency Banks to deal in the securities of assisted, and not merely those of guaranteed railways, and also in securities issued by District Boards with the authority of Government. This is relatively a small matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in giving his full support to the suggestion. It is true that in Bengal there are as yet comparatively few railways "assisted" by the State, while no District Board has hitherto raised money in the open market. But there are several instances of light lines of railway which have been constructed under a guarantee from a District Board. The Howrah-Amta, the Howrah-Sheakhalla, and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Railways are cases of the kind, and several projects for lines of a similar class are under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the stock and scrip of well-considered lines constructed on a District Board guarantee, which in every case would require the sanction of Government, possess a high degree of security, and may with perfect propriety be included in the class of investments in which the Presidency Banks are authorized to deal. The Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the amendment of the Act may be so framed as to include this class of security.

4. As regards securities issued by District Boards with the authority of Government, it is observed that by Section 36 (a) (4) of the Presidency Banks Act, the Banks are empowered to deal in similar securities issued by or on behalf of a municipal body under the authority of an Act of the Legislature. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that securities issued by a District Board in the manner indicated should possess a higher degree of credit than those issued by a municipality. District Boards are in closer relations with Government than municipalities: they have less financial independence: and are subject in practice to stricter supervision and control. If municipal securities may legitimately be dealt in by the banks, there seems no sufficient reason for not treating the securities of District Boards in the same manner. It seems probable that had the latter bodies been in existence when the Presidency Banks Act was enacted, they would have been included in the section in question.

5. It is probable that the result of allowing the banks to deal in the securities of District Boards and of assisted railways would be to improve the credit of the latter by extending the market for their stock. If that should prove to be the case, the construction of railways of this class would receive a healthy encouragement, while District Boards would be brought nearer the stage of development at which they could obtain their loan funds in the open market instead of resorting to Government. The relief to the Government loan account is manifest. It seems then that all parties concerned would be likely to benefit by the adoption of this proposal.

6. The next question considered in the papers received with your letter of the 10th November relates to the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, and the increase of their capital. This is a question of much greater difficulty than the first, and requires for its solution more familiarity with the practice of banking administration than the Lieutenant-Governor possesses. So far as amalgamation is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the force of the arguments adduced in favour of it in the speeches of the Honourable Mr. Dawkins and His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st September 1899. But there are also considerations of no little weight in favour of the opposite view. In the first place, it is doubtful whether India is not too large for a single Central State Bank: the Directors, if drawn from or located in the three Presidency towns, would be too far apart from each other. Secondly, the interests of the various Presidencies are not always identical, and are sometimes at variance with each other. Thirdly, it is against the public interest to create and foster a huge monopoly. A single bank with large resources, and commanding the Government deposits, would have great power over the other banks. Fourthly, banks deal chiefly in credit, and credit is always a matter of local knowledge and experience.

It is doubtful also whether the Central Bank would be in a position to do all that appears likely to be expected of it. The Government of India have of course seen an article in the *Economist* of the 13th January, entitled "The proposed Bank of India," in which it is pointed out that even the Bank of England does not undertake to pay at any branch its notes issued by other branches. Notes issued at one branch are cashed only at that branch and in London: and it is contended with much force that a liability, which the Bank of England cannot undertake and has strongly objected to, could not safely be imposed on the State Bank of India.

For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to doubt whether it is expedient or even safe to amalgamate the Presidency Banks, and there appears to be a growing opinion adverse to the proposal among the mercantile community.

These are not matters in which his own experiences enable him to form and offer any confident opinion, but at least he may say that it seems to him clear that the head-quarters and management of the amalgamated bank should be in India, and not in London.

If the management were located in London, it would necessarily be in less perfect touch with local requirements and less accessible to the representatives of local interests than if it were in India, and it might, moreover, be subjected to influences in which the interests of India were not the sole consideration.

7. As regards the suggestion that the capital of the amalgamated bank should be increased, the Lieutenant-Governor is *prima facie* disposed to doubt whether the necessity for this has been established. The capital of the three Presidency Banks is fixed by Section 10 of the Act. Their aggregate capital now stands at 360 lakhs of rupees, which is only 10 lakhs in excess of the minimum allowed by the law, and they have power under Section 12 to raise it to an aggregate of 620 lakhs. The fact that notwithstanding recurring periods of stringency, the banks have never yet exercised this power except to an inconsiderable extent, and have preferred to retain their capital almost at the permissible minimum, raises a presumption that that minimum is not conspicuously inadequate to their needs. Until the maximum allowed by the present law has been worked up to, it seems difficult to believe that a still higher amount could be usefully employed. In any case, if it is thought desirable to provide for some increase, the power should be permissive, and not obligatory.

It should also be borne in mind that in proportion as fixity of sterling exchange is secured—and in this a large measure of success has been achieved—the narrower is the field left for the operations of the Exchange Banks; and it is reasonable to suppose that as time goes on, a larger and larger proportion of their capital will be set free for employment in legitimate banking.

8. There remains only one point in respect of which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to offer any remarks. This relates to the suggestions that have been made for providing some means whereby the Banks' resources may be temporarily increased during periods of stringency. The Honourable Mr. Dawkins in his statement in Council on the 5th January pointed out that the German system by which the banks are allowed to issue uncovered notes on payment of a sliding-scale tax would not afford a remedy in this country, where the demand is for hard cash and not for notes. The Lieutenant-Governor ventures to doubt whether too much may not be made of this objection. Whatever the system of note issue may be, whether by Government direct or through the agency of a bank, it must be assumed that at any given moment the note circulation has reached saturation point, *i.e.*, that as large an amount of notes has been absorbed as, in the circumstances of the issue system in force, the country will take up. This is true of Germany and of India alike. Nevertheless it is found in Germany that in seasons of stringency the bank is able to satisfy pressing demands by the issue of notes, which do circulate for a time, and are not immediately presented for encashment. It is difficult to understand why the same result should not be expected to ensue in this country also though possibly to a less extent. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to believe that this course, if not a remedy, would be at least a palliative for monetary stringency.

9. It is of course true that this system is scarcely to be distinguished in practice from the granting of loans from the Paper Currency reserve, the objections to which were forcibly set forth by the Finance Minister in the course of his statement.

10. Another suggestion has presented itself, which seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be quite deserving of consideration. It is that the Government should coin rupees up to an amount to be decided upon, and hold them in a special loan reserve, lending them to the banks for short terms on a sliding scale of interest, whose minimum should be fixed with reference to the current bank rate of discount. It does not seem that this arrangement would interfere with the sale of Council Bills or the deposit of gold, and it is probable that the sliding scale could be so adjusted that the interest received would more than cover the interest on the cost of the silver from which the rupees were coined. The precise amount at which the special loan reserve should be fixed and the scale of interest would be matters for consideration.

11. To reduce the cost of locking up so many rupees in the special loan reserve, it might be desirable during the slack season to invest the whole or a portion of them in consols or any other first class securities, preferably in sterling. On the approach of the busy season, these should be sold for gold, the proceeds being paid into the Treasury Department of the India Office, and a corresponding number of rupees being transferred to the special loan reserve in India. It is possible that in course of time, if this system proved successful in steadying the bank rate, the special loan reserve might be amalgamated with the Reserve Treasury, the cash in which up to a fixed amount should be treated as reserve, while the excess should be available for special loan purposes in the manner described.

It is possible that this arrangement may embody defects which would render it unacceptable: but none such have been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, and he, therefore, desires to submit it for the consideration of the Government of India.

No. 23.

Dated 14th March 1900.

From—A. D. WARREN, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce

Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5123-A., dated 10th November 1899, with relative document, regarding the proposed amendment of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

My Committee have given careful consideration to the subject of relaxing the restrictions on the business of the banks, by which they are at present prohibited from advancing against or holding as investments, securities of assisted Railways, and District Boards. My Committee have considered the matter with special reference to the existing capital of the banks, and I am now directed to say that they do not consider their present capital would justify the Banks in dealing with such securities.

The shares or debentures of assisted railways and District Boards are, my Committee understand, securities which are not easily realisable, and having in view the recurring periods of stringency in the Indian money market, my Committee believe that such stringency, so harmful to commerce, would be greatly accentuated if the banks had large holdings of unrealizable securities.

I am requested to say that my Committee fully recognise the desirability of afforded aid to assisted Railways and District Boards in placing shares, and raising debenture loans, and they would welcome any addition to the resources of the Presidency Banks, which would enable them to render such aid freely, without interfering with what my Committee consider their more legitimate business.

Whether the addition to the resources of the banks should take the form of increased shareholders' capital, or otherwise, my Committee are not in a position to express an opinion.

A suggestion has been made that the Government balances should, in times of stringency, be placed more liberally at the disposal of the Presidency Banks.

I am desired to say that if this could be done, it would meet with the approval of the Committee.

No. 2250—X-343, dated 26th April 1900.

No. 24.

From—J. S. MESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5124-A., dated the 10th November 1899, with enclosures, requesting the opinion of this Government on the proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks, which are imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876.

2. In reply, I am to say that this Government is not in a position to advise on the inclusion of assisted railway stock among the securities specified in Section 36 (a) of the Act in question. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is however of opinion that Presidency Banks may safely be authorized to deal with the securities of District Boards in these provinces as District Funds are very closely controlled by Government, and as extensive borrowing by the Boards is unlikely.

No. 160, dated Simla, the 17th May 1900.

No. 25.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 82, dated the 15th March 1900, we have the honour to forward copies of further papers relating to the proposal to relax certain restrictions on the business of the Presidency Banks. These complete the replies of the several authorities we consulted on the question.

No. 40-Finl., dated London, the 22nd March 1900.

No. 26.

From—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Your Excellency's letter, dated the 18th January, No. 17, has been under

Banking and Currency.

my consideration in Council, and the proposals which it contains for placing the banking system in India on a better footing so as to enable the community to have the command, at a time of emergency, of a larger amount of loanable capital, will receive my most careful attention.

I have already, in my despatch of the 25th of July 1899, No. 140, expressed my sense of the great importance of this subject, and I fully appreciate the desirability of the objects which Your Excellency has in view. Your letter shows that the matter has received from your Government the special consideration which it deserves, and undoubtedly marks an important step towards such measures of reform as may hereafter be adopted.

There are circumstances, however, at the present time, which prevent my coming to an early decision on the proposals now submitted to me; and in the meantime I should be glad to receive from your Government further observations on the following questions which occur to me as especially needing examination and discussion:—

(1) What probability is there that there will be throughout the year a field in India for the remunerative employment of the additional share capital which it is proposed to raise?

- (ii) If funds are temporarily borrowed in England, how would they be remitted to India in such a manner as to form an addition to the amount available in India under existing conditions?
- (iii) If they have to be brought back again in the slack season, what would be the effect on the Secretary of State's remittances?
- (iv) Is it advisable to allow a bank which has the command of the Government balances to employ its deposits out of India, and to incur liabilities by borrowing abroad?
- (v) Is it likely that the possible conflict of interests between a bank of this description and other existing institutions might tend to discourage private enterprise and to prevent the development of the facilities which the public now enjoys?
- (vi) Is it prudent for the Government to pledge itself to place all its balances in the Presidency Towns in the hands of a bank?
- (vii) Is it desirable to entrust to a bank the management of the Paper Currency, due regard being had to the principles upon which it was established in 1862?

It will be understood that I express at present no opinion upon any of these points, but merely desire to have such observations on them as may occur to you.

I regret the impossibility of arriving at a conclusion on this subject, in time to allow a statement of your intentions to be made during the discussion of the Financial Statement, on which occasion the banking and mercantile community might not unreasonably expect to be informed of the result of Your Excellency's inquiries and deliberations.

No. 27.

No. 199, dated Simla, the 13th June 1901.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch No. 40-Financial, dated the 22nd March 1900, regarding our proposals for placing the banking system in India on a better footing by means of the establishment of a Central Bank. We delayed our reply to that despatch until the Honourable Sir Edward Law should have gained some experience of the working of the Indian banks and the commercial conditions of this country. Our Honourable Colleague has now had an opportunity of discussing the question with Directors and Managers of the three Presidency Banks, and also with representatives of the Exchange Banks and leading merchants, and under his advice we proceed to give the following categorical answers to the questions asked by Your Lordship.

2. Question I.—What probability is there that there will be throughout the year a field in India for the remunerative employment of the additional share capital which it is proposed to raise?

It would appear that there is no probability of remunerative employment being found *throughout the year* for any appreciable addition to the share capital held by the banks.

3. Question II.—If funds are temporarily borrowed in England, how would they be remitted to India in such a manner as to form an addition to the amount available in India under existing conditions?

If funds are temporarily borrowed in England, they would be remitted to India in one or other of the following ways:—(1) by purchase of Council or Currency Bills, or Telegraphic Transfers, if such were available at profitable rates; (2) by exporting gold from London, which would be presented in India at the mints or treasuries for conversion into rupees; (3) possibly, to a limited extent, Exchange Banks might remit by means of London drafts payable in rupees in India; (4) to an equally limited extent, and under special circumstances

only, Indian Government paper bought in England might be enfaced for payment in India and there sold for rupees. The last method is an unlikely one, as when capital is required in India, there would be little or none available for investment.

4. *Question III.—If funds have to be brought back again in the slack season, what would be the effect on the Secretary of State's remittances?*

It must be admitted that under all circumstances remittance back to England of funds borrowed there would have the effect of reducing the rates of Council Bills. This reduction would not be counter-balanced by the rise in rates caused by remittances of borrowed funds from England to India, because these remittances would take place in the busy season when Council Bills are already high and could not rise much further without touching specie point. The general effect of permitting the banks to borrow in England would probably be to lower the average demand for Council Bills for the year.

5. *Question IV.—Is it advisable to allow a bank which has the command of the Government balances to employ its deposits out of India, and to incur liabilities by borrowing abroad?*

We see no objection to allowing the Presidency Banks to employ their deposits in the slack season on temporary loans out of India and to incur liabilities within defined limits by borrowing abroad. The dangers which might arise from such borrowing are of two kinds:—

- (1) The bank when repaying might be a loser by exchange. We think that this danger is hardly likely to arise to such an extent as to seriously affect the interests of Government.
- (2) The borrowing bank might be obliged to denude itself of resources for the purpose of meeting heavy payments at a fixed date abroad. Any possible danger to Government could, however, be provided against by making it a condition of continuing the Government deposits with the bank, that the bank should undertake to hold a fixed minimum proportion of cash to liabilities.

Such a condition would also provide against the danger that the bank might, by lending abroad, lock up too much of its capital out of India.

6. *Question V.—Is it likely that the possible conflict of interests between a bank of this description and other existing institutions might tend to discourage private enterprise, and to prevent the development of the facilities which the public now enjoys?*

We think it is evident that, if a Central Bank were obliged to hold more capital than it could profitably employ throughout the year in ordinary business, such a bank would be obliged to enter into prejudicial competition with private banks; and further, the existence of such surplus capital in India might check the outward flow of capital from private sources when occasion presented itself for its profitable employment.

7. *Question VI.—Is it prudent for the Government to pledge itself to place all its balances in the Presidency towns in the hands of a bank?*

We do not consider that it would be prudent for Government to pledge itself to place all its Presidency balances in the hands of a Central Bank without considerable restrictions and some sort of control over the operations of the bank.

8. *Question VII.—Is it desirable to entrust to a bank the management of the paper currency, due regard being had to the principles upon which it was established in 1862?*

Our Honourable Colleague Sir E. Law is of opinion that the management of the paper currency by a bank would be preferable to its management by Government, always provided that the bank to which this responsibility was entrusted was established on suitable lines, and that Government had some control over its

operations. While feeling some doubt as to the desirability of transferring any of the banking functions at present exercised by Government, we are in accord with our Honourable Colleague in thinking that it would be unwise to entrust them to any institution that is not under the most disinterested management. The Bank of England offers an example of an establishment which is by reason of its constitution more interested in maintaining its prestige than in adding a temporary percentage to the dividends of its shareholders. But we fear that in India the voice of the shareholders would always make itself heard; and it would therefore be necessary, before making over to a bank any of the present operations of Government, to provide for some form of Government control.

9. It will thus be seen that we admit the force of some of the objections which have been raised against the scheme, the chief of which is the cost of providing the extra capital that would be required. Of the capital at present available for financing the trade of India it is difficult to form a precise estimate. The total capital of all the Joint Stock Banks amounts to Rs. 25,39,09,500, but this includes the whole capital of the Exchange Banks, a large proportion of which is employed out of India. It is impossible to fix what this proportion may be, but there is reason to believe that considerably less than one-half of the capital of these banks could be made quickly available in India to meet special demands.

10. We think it may be accepted that the maintenance of a gold reserve for exchange purposes, the reason originally put forward at the Currency Commission for the suggestion of the establishment of a Central Bank, is at all events a much more serious motive for considering the question than the more doubtful requirements of loanable capital for trade purposes. Three millions sterling may be taken as the minimum addition which for practical purposes it would be worth while to consider as a gold reserve, though we should prefer to see a larger sum secured, affording a more effective guarantee. The cost of holding this capital evidently depends on the opportunities which the bank could find for its profitable employment. The banks have consistently maintained that there is no opportunity for the constant profitable employment of any further capital than they already command, and, though his earlier impressions were different, a close study of the question has forced on our Honourable Financial Colleague the conviction that the contentions are in the main correct. It may be added that as regards funds on which it is intended to rely as a sure resource for exchange purposes, their employment must necessarily be so restricted as to put special difficulties in the way of their profitable investment.

11. The average dividend paid by the Bank of Bengal is 10 per cent., and the bank's representatives have expressed the opinion that if they were to add appreciably to existing capital, they must, to maintain dividends, find from extraneous sources a return of 8 per cent. on the additional sum. It is impossible for us to pronounce on the fairness of this estimate, but we are inclined to consider it as a reducible maximum. It might perhaps be found as the result of experience, that it should be reduced to 6 per cent. It may be noted in this connection that the Presidency Banks are asking for the relaxation of some of the restrictions under which they now work, and we are inclined to think that in the event of amalgamation certain concessions might reasonably be admitted. It is again impossible to estimate beforehand the value of such concessions, but they may perhaps be roughly estimated at 3 lakhs per annum, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on an additional capital of £3,000,000. Thus if we were to require the combined capital of the Presidency Banks to be increased to this extent, we must be prepared to accept as a fair demand for compensation or allowance, an annual sum equal to 5 per cent. on the increase.

12. As the Government of India can borrow money at much cheaper rates than 5 per cent., it would be unprofitable, as far as the maintenance of a gold reserve is concerned, to employ the agency of an amalgamated bank for holding it.

13. There are other practical difficulties in the way of amalgamation arising out of provincial and personal jealousies; and, as we have explained in paragraph 8 above, we fear it would be impossible to find for a Central Bank in India

a body of Directors who would conduct their business under the same influences as those which guide the Directors of the Bank of England. We do not think it necessary at present to dilate further upon these difficulties, which are not perhaps insurmountable, because we have decided, for the other reasons set forth above, to recommend to Your Lordship that the proposal to amalgamate the three Presidency Banks should not be persevered with for the present.

14. We append a separate minute by the Honourable Sir Edward Law which explains the arguments on which the main conclusions set forth above have been arrived at. We are aware that many of the questions involved are of a controversial nature, but we have accepted our Honourable Colleague's final deduction that sufficiently strong reasons have not been shown for carrying out the amalgamation scheme at the present time. We are therefore regretfully compelled to advise that the scheme should be held in abeyance, although we desire at the same time to record our deliberate opinion that it would be distinctly advisable, if practicable, to establish a Central Bank in India, so as to relieve Government of its present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of the banking system of a country by a solid and powerful Central Institution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BANK.

Minute by the Honourable Sir Edward Law, K.C.M.G.

Last winter I had the opportunity of discussing the question of the desirability of founding a Central Bank Institution, with Directors and Managers of the three Presidency Banks, and also with representatives of the Exchange Banks and some leading merchants, and I proceed to note the impressions and opinions resulting from my conversations with these gentlemen.

2. There are, I think, two main questions for consideration: (1) the desirability of establishing a Central Bank; (2) the cost to Government of establishing such a bank.

3. There is necessarily a close connection between these two questions, the desirability of attaining an object being subject to consideration of the cost of attainment.

4. I will assume for the moment, that the establishment of a central banking establishment in India is held to be desirable in principle. Its desirability was accepted by my predecessor, and I agree that it is desirable, if practicable and not too expensive or costly to Government, although my views on this question may in some respects differ from those set forth in the various notes and minutes by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins.

5. Admitting then the general desirability of a Central Bank, we should endeavour to estimate what would be the cost of maintaining such an establishment.

6. The cost must, in the first instance, depend on the amount of capital required to be invested in the proposed bank and the use which can be made of that capital for dividend earning. This question is directly posed in paragraph 3, No. I of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 40 (Financial) of March 22, 1900.

7. For the purpose of estimating cost, we need only consider the minimum which might possibly suffice for the ends in view, but the fixing of this minimum is not an easy problem.

8. The sum required, must, I think, depend, in the first instance, on whether the object chiefly considered is—

(a) to form a reserve of gold available for exchange purposes; or

(b) to add to the general capital resources in India, available for trade purposes in seasons of monetary stringency.

The former was, I understand, the object in view when the proposal to found a Central Bank was first made at the sittings of the Currency Commission; the latter appears gradually to have taken its place.

9. If the primary object is considered to be the augmentation of the reserve of gold available for exchange purposes, I think that as we have provisionally fixed £7,000,000 as the maximum sum to be held in the Currency Reserve, and as it will be long before our Gold Reserve Fund reaches an important amount, we may assume that £3,000,000 is the minimum sum which would prove a really useful addition to our gold resources.

10. The next question, that of estimating the minimum sum that may be required as an addition, to the capital already available for trade purposes is a particularly difficult one. It is generally assumed that trade demands for loanable capital are closely connected with the fluctuating requirements for cash for the movement of crops, and though many objections may be made to the assumption that the demands for loanable capital will vary in direct relation with the volume and value of exports of produce, at different seasons and periods, a study of the statistics of the export trade should afford useful indications to guide us in our inquiry.

11. Comparing the value of exports in the year 1857-58 with the value of exports during the last twelve months, we find that the value of exports in the first period was 50·87 crores, and in the second period 105·7 crores, or an approximate increase of 100 per cent. Consequently, as far as this important factor in our consideration is concerned, it might be assumed that the demand for loanable capital is now double what it was in the year 1867.

12. But besides certain other factors manifestly affecting the situation such as progressive improvement of communications and increasing credit facilities, I must call attention to the curious results shown in the appended Table A.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the value of merchandise exported from India during the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 with the Bengal Bank's maximum published rate of interest and the rate of Council Bills for the same period.

Months.	1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council bills.	Rate of interest.
	Rs.	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	Rs.	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	Rs.	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	Rs.	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.
January ...	8,78,04,851	15·183	10	9,34,52,784	16·002	11	10,21,84,221	16·087	7	10,32,02,817	16·160	8
February ...	9,82,61,163	15·241	10	9,70,68,863	15·930	12	10,07,44,553	16·077	7	9,79,89,343	16·098	8
March ...	10,25,04,193	15·066	10	9,94,34,555	15·874	12	11,14,04,050	16·019	7	9,01,30,034	16·041	8
April ...	7,22,02,871	15·109	10	9,53,28,912	15·959	12	9,21,95,847	15·905	7	8,03,05,813	15·973	6
May ...	8,00,19,405	14·455	10	10,85,85,124	15·961	11	9,20,44,643	15·079	6	0,17,46,514	15·987	6
June ...	7,19,87,838	14·648	10	9,42,65,299	15·888	11	8,67,99,268	15·094	5	7,93,87,619	15·984	5
July ...	7,62,03,383	15·031	7	9,62,28,911	15·801	8	9,73,36,326	15·084	5	7,49,66,216	15·941	4
August ...	7,17,54,950	15·494	5	8,90,81,171	15·899	4	8,78,49,348	15·072	4	7,89,67,038	15·933	4
September ...	6,57,94,058	15·814	6	8,69,44,993	15·966	5	8,11,85,607	16·079	6	7,14,77,871	15·957	8
October ...	7,45,14,910	—(1)	7	8,26,62,148	15·987	5	8,77,16,005	16·135	8	10,38,06,652	15·933	5
November ...	8,68,93,382	—(1)	7	8,03,72,893	15·954	5	8,19,98,412	16·118	7	8,89,31,218	15·963	4
December ...	8,30,47,750	15·490	9	8,62,74,240	16·007	6	9,15,78,650	16·069	7	9,67,67,151	16·037	7
TOTAL ...	97,14,86,734	...	...	1,10,28,40,088	...	...	1,11,30,34,946	...	...	1,05,70,63,688	...	...

(1) No bills were drawn in these months on account of the famine.

* Average rate.

This table shows the value of exported merchandise, month by month, for the last four years; with the corresponding maximum rates of discount at the Bank of Bengal. In this connection, the private memorandum by Mr. A. M. Lindsay, reproduced below, may be considered.

"A comparison of the rates of interest ruling in 1899 and 1900 with those in force during the preceding two years appears to indicate that the flow of capital to India anticipated by the Indian Currency Committee of 1898 has begun, and to judge by the comparative ease with which the exceptional strain caused by the famine of 1900 was met, there is reason to believe that should confidence in the stability of exchange, be maintained, the existing facilities for the import of foreign capital will be ample to meet all legitimate demands on the short loan market in India. The years 1897 and 1900 were years of famine, and as usual at such times the demands on the money market were enhanced by the large internal trade in highly priced food-grains, while the local supply of money was curtailed by the reduction of the Government deposits with the Presidency Banks. In 1897 there was little confidence in exchange and therefore an inadequate import of capital, but so well did the Exchange banks perform their duty in 1900, that although the famine was more severe, the export trade slightly larger and money dearer in London owing to the Transvaal War, the Bank of Bengal's published rate of interest averaged 5·343 per cent. only, against 7·925 per cent. in 1897, and 8·398 in other great famine year, 1877.

"A comparison of the rates of 1898 and 1899, non-famine years, also certifies to the change in the resources of the Indian money markets caused by fixity of exchange. In January 1898 exchange reached 16*d.* and the flow of capital from England to India was checked because there was a risk of loss and no prospect of gain on its return; but in 1899 there was a growth of confidence in exchange. Council remittances were overbrought to the extent of 279 lakhs in excess of the balance of trade and Government Paper transfers, indicating that the anticipated flow of capital to India had commenced. Private deposits with the Bank of Bengal rose from an average of Rs. 4,84,59,110 in 1898 to Rs. 5,44,11,218 in 1899, while its published rate of interest fell from an average of 8·065 in the former year to 5·915 in the latter."

13. Referring to the figures of Table A, a close relation between the rate of discount and the value of exports might have been expected, but apparently there is very little! It will be observed that, whilst a 7 per cent. rate existed concurrently with the comparatively small exports during October and November 1897,* no higher rate was induced by the comparatively large exports in the first three months of 1899; and, that whilst a 10 per cent. rate was maintained in April 1897, when the value of exports was below average, a 5 per cent. rate sufficed for the large exports of October 1900.

14. These figures would seem to indicate that the rate of discount, and therefore the demand for loanable capital, has been more dependent on speculation and the nervous apprehensions of traders than on ordinary trade requirements. I will return to this questions, but, meanwhile, for the purposes of the discussion of the minimum required addition to loanable capital in India, we may admit the generally accepted theory, and assume that during the last 33 years this requirement has increased in a proportion bearing some relation to the increase in the value of exports. The latter has doubled, and if we admit any connection between the two proportions, I think, we may say that the amount of available loanable capital ought to have increased by at least 75 per cent.

15. Objection has been taken to my assumption that the value of exports is an indication of the requirements of money for trade, and it has been specially suggested that the difference between the values of imports and exports would afford a better criterion, since a portion of the exports are paid for by imports.

16. I do not admit the correctness of the objection raised. First, because the values of imports, as compared with those of exports are relatively steady

* On this the Comptroller General observes that famine expenditure had at the time so exhausted Government Balances that the Secretary of State had to buy rupees in India instead of selling them.

and they are not, apparently, affected to any appreciable extent by the period of the year; their influence is therefore a comparatively steady factor, which may be neglected as a contributing influence to the fluctuations we are considering. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

Value of imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) from 1896.

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January ...	6,23,32,200	5,48,47,769	6,76,92,048	7,05,23,868	6,52,20,624	7,63,83,354
February ...	5,76,06,280	5,30,22,308	5,86,79,927	6,07,82,903	5,05,37,566	6,47,47,164
March ...	6,68,54,865	5,64,21,094	6,65,73,661	6,46,87,298	6,11,11,963	.....
April ...	6,14,61,501	5,59,65,438	5,25,71,122	6,31,47,132	5,54,03,633	.....
May ...	5,86,32,156	4,82,50,471	5,01,47,844	6,01,15,250	6,11,13,567	.....
June ...	6,35,48,033	5,23,36,351	5,37,75,869	5,20,02,690	5,61,95,857	.....
July ...	5,94,81,813	5,06,81,632	4,78,53,792	5,23,81,107	4,91,74,098	.....
August ...	5,58,00,882	4,80,06,471	5,23,30,717	6,00,07,872	6,17,18,897	.....
September ...	6,65,22,773	5,99,43,926	5,39,69,679	5,19,55,106	5,36,25,066	.....
October ...	6,95,21,778	5,76,43,115	5,41,26,822	6,46,71,519	6,69,31,388	.....
November ...	5,88,52,581	6,55,61,746	6,43,81,912	6,29,41,451	6,96,23,765	.....
December ...	6,10,34,263	6,26,22,339	5,83,51,586	6,01,26,354	6,91,42,899	.....
Total ...	74,16,49,145	66,53,03,411	68,07,54,979	72,62,42,551	71,97,99,223	.....

17. Secondly, it is not for financing the export trade alone for which money is required. It is required in India, as in all other countries, rather for the general financial operations in connection with harvesting and movement of crops. Of these operations, the export of the surplus production above local needs, is the only one concerning which we can obtain reliable figures, and it is certain that the greater the production, the greater the surplus for exportation, and consequently I consider that the amount of exports is a very fair index of the amount of production, and therefore of the magnitude of the financial operations in direct relation therewith.

18. I have taken the year 1867 for comparison with 1900, because in the year 1867 an estimate of requirements was made by a very able man, Mr. Dickson, then Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, who was at the time advocating the establishment of a Central Bank with an increase of capital and without any reference to possible requirements in connection with the exchange question. Mr. Dickson proposed a Central Bank with a capital of 10 crores, of which 5 crores were to be paid up, as also a reserve of 80 lakhs, and it is evident that he fixed this amount with due regard to the requirements of trade, in 1867.

19. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the combined capital of the banking establishments in India, other than the Presidency Banks, in 1867, but I have obtained figures for 1863, and in the accompanying Table B these figures will be found compared with the corresponding figures for 1900.

TABLE B.

Capital of Joint Stock Banks excluding the Presidency Banks.

	PROVINCIAL BANKS.						
	1863.				1900.		
	Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Total.		Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Simla Bank Limited ...	638,500	...	638,500	Closed.	10,00,000	12,50,000	22,50,000
Agra Savings Fund ...	15,000	4,500	19,500				
Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	30,000	...	30,000				
Punjab Bank, Limited ...	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	...	1,78,750	1,75,000	3,53,750
Central Bank of Western India	8,18,600	50,000	48,63,600	Closed.			
			6,50,000	Allahabad Bank, Limited ...	5,00,000	9,50,000	14,50,000
				Bank of Calcutta, Limited ...	15,00,000	10,00,000	25,00,000
				Bank of Upper India, Limited	10,00,000	5,40,000	15,40,000
				Bhargava Commercial Bank, Limited.	30,000	1,30,000	4,30,000
				Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited.	3,00,000	1,80,000	4,80,000
				Kashmir Bank, Limited	1,00,000	32,000	1,32,000
				Punjab National Bank, Limited.	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
LOCAL BANKS WITH LONDON CONNECTION.							
Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited.	2,00,000	60,000	20,60,000	Closed.			94,35,750
Commercial Bank of India, Limited.	50,00,000	...	5,00,000	...	40,00,000	...	40,00,000
			70,00,000	Delhi and London Bank Limited.	33,76,250	...	33,76,250
EXCHANGE BANKS							
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	1,200,000	252,000	1,512,000	Closed.			
Agra and United Service Bank Limited.	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000	Closed.			
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	500,000	60,000	560,000		561,500	30,000	591,500
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	644,000	10,000	654,000		800,000	535,000	1,335,000
Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.	250,000	...	250,000	Closed.			
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	1,600,000	334,000	1,934,000		6,000,000 T.S.	640,000	6,640,000 T.S.
			6,110,000	Deutsch Asiatische Bank ...	5,000,000	...	5,000,000
				Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	10,000,000	1,000,000	11,000,000
				National Bank of India, Limited.	2,500,000	6330,000	8,830,000
SUMMARY.			Rs.				
Provincial Banks ...	...	...	60,56,600				94,35,750
Local Banks with London connection ...	...	...	70,60,000				73,76,250
Exchange Banks ...	...	...	9,11,00,000				18,17,97,500
			7,42,16,600				19,86,09,500

20. From Table B it will be seen that in 1863, the combined capital of the joint stock banks in India was Rs. 7,42,16,600. This figure includes, however, over 6 crores, the capital of the Exchange Banks, and it is well-known that all these banks and particularly the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, have so large a proportion of their capital employed in other countries, that only a limited proportion is available for India. It is impossible to fix what this proportion may be, but, I think, it will be accepted that not more than one-half of the capital of the English Banks and not more than one-third of that of the foreign banks could be made quickly available in India to meet special demands.

21. I proceed, then, to correct the figures of 1863 in accordance with the above assumption, and they will then stand thus:—

			Rs.
Half capital of English Exchange Banks	...	...	2,08,80,000
One-third capital of Foreign Exchange Banks	...	...	64,46,667
India joint-stock Banks	...	...	1,31,16,600
		Total	4,04,43,267

To the above amount we must add Mr. Dickson's assumed figure of Rs. 5,80,00,000 as the desirable capital for the amalgamated Presidency Banks, and we thus arrive at an estimated total of Rs. 9,84,43,267. We should, however, admit some possible increase in the capital of the various banks, in the interval between the years 1863 and 1867, and we may, therefore, I think, fairly say that Mr. Dickson's estimate of total requirements in the year 1867 was approximately 10½ crores.

22. If we had no other factors than the increase of trade between 1867 and 1900 to take into consideration, we might say that about 21 crores of loanable capital are required to satisfy present demands. But I have already pointed out that there are other factors, such as improved communications and facilities for credit, which must influence the situation, and I think, therefore, that we should not be justified in adding more than 75 per cent. to Mr. Dickson's estimate for 1867. Adding then 75 per cent. to 10½ crores we arrive at an estimate of 17 to 18 crores of loanable capital as necessary to meet present requirements.

23. Referring again to Table B, we see that the total capital of the joint-stock banks is now Rs. 19,86,09,500, and correcting this figure as above, to make allowance for the non-available portion of the capital of the Exchange Banks established abroad, we find the following results:—

			Rs.
Half capital of English Exchange Banks	...	...	4,69,32,500
One-third capital of Foreign Exchange Banks	...	...	2,93,10,833
India joint-stock Banks	...	...	1,68,12,000
		Total	9,30,55,333

To the above amount we must add the existing capital of the Presidency Banks Rs. 5,53,00,000, and we arrive at a sum of Rs. 14,83,55,333, as available to-day for trade requirements.

24. Consequently, adopting the above figures and calculations, it would appear that an addition of about 3 crores is required to the amount of capital now available in India for the demands of trade.

25. It has been suggested that the proportions of one-half and one-third which I have taken as the available capital of the English and Foreign Exchange Banks are much too high, but if these proportions be considerably reduced, and we take an average of one-quarter only, as available from the capital of both categories of banks, the results of the above calculation will not be materially affected. We shall then have—

Available capital in 1867 Rs. 8,74,66,045 or, say, 9½ crores.

Available capital in 1900 Rs. 12,24,16,514 or, say, 12½ crores.

Difference approximately 3 crores.

26. There are several considerable assumptions in the foregoing calculations but though it may be admitted that some are questionable, I think that on examination it will be found that the points of doubt are not of such a nature as to invalidate all conclusions.

27. With the greatest respect for Mr Dickson's understanding of the commercial and banking situation, it cannot, however, be assumed that he was necessarily quite right in his estimates, but it may be pointed out that the addition of one crore and 80 lakhs to banking capital, which he proposed, was equivalent to an addition of over 22 per cent. to existing available resources, and it would seem improbable that a proposal for so large an increase erred on the side of illiberality. On the contrary, it must be remembered that in August 1872 and April 1873, the Bank of Bengal addressed the Government of India requesting permission to reduce their capital. Arguments and figures were set forth to prove that the capital of the bank was too large for profitable employment, and finally the Government was convinced, and in 1876, consented to an important reduction! In this connection see the appended Table C which was given in the letter from the Bank of Bengal, to the Government of India, dated April 30, 1873.

TABLE C.

Accompanying letter, dated the 30th April 1873, from the Bank of Bengal to the Government of India.

YEAR.	Average amount of deposits including Government Balances.	Average amount of deposits for Bank's business.	Average percentage of deposits employed for Bank's business.	Average amount of Government Balance appropriated for Bank's business.	Average percentage of Cash Balance and Government securities to liabilities.
			Per cent.		
1868	4,32,49,438	48,50,743	11	Nil	91 per cent.
1869	4,16,97,066	6,61,233	1½	Nil	99 "
1870	5,10,34,068	29,79,057	5½	Nil	91 "
1871	7,13,88,174	93,85,037	13	34,48,835	84 "
1872	7,15,17,077	83,94,109	11½	21,37,330	86 "

28. Another assumption is that although trade has doubled, since 1867, the cash requirements for carrying it on have increased by 75 per cent. But in view of the very great concurrent increase of credit facilities, I should think that 75 per cent. might reasonably be held to be a liberal estimate.

29. Finally, there is a considerable assumption in taking the available proportion of the capital of the Exchange Banks, at one-half for English concerns and at one-third for the foreign establishments. I must leave the decision as to the correctness of this estimate to persons having an intimate acquaintance with the working of these establishments, only remarking that from what I have heard, I believe this estimate also to be sufficiently liberal, and that, as I have shown, if it be reduced, the results of my calculation will not be affected.

30. The General conclusion from the line of argument adopted must then be that, the estimate of three crores as an additional sum, which might be employed for trade requirements, may be taken as very amply sufficient, and personally I have no hesitation in accepting it as such, since it is confirmed by the figures in Table A, which, indeed, appear to indicate that, as far as trade is concerned, existing resources are sufficient, provided that the banking establishments are conducted with such circumspection as will insure their resources being reasonably free for the use of their trading clients in seasons of business activity.

31. I proposed to endeavour to establish a "minimum" for the additional requirements of loanable capital—the course of argument adopted has involuntarily led me, in the first instance, to the establishment of a "maximum." That maximum works out at three crores of rupees, or two millions sterling. This, however, is a sum which, if really required, could I believe readily be found by the existing banking establishments outside the Presidency Banks, and without making any demands on the latter for reorganisation or the increase of their capital. If it is not so found, the reason to my mind is clear, namely, that it is not wanted.

32. Till a comparatively recent date the banks were nervous about transmitting their gold resources to India, but such nervousness due to apprehensions concerning the course of exchange, has now disappeared and gold is frequently and constantly sent to India for investment. The only obstacle which hindered the supply of capital by private initiative has, therefore, disappeared.

33. General rates of discount are sufficiently high in India, as compared with those at home, to attract all the capital required for sound banking business and we cannot desire that a plethora of capital should induce the banks to foster unsound business.

34. The inevitable conclusion is that, as regards additional trade requirements for loanable capital, the "minimum" we sought to establish can only be fitly represented by zero.

35. I return now to a point which was earlier mentioned incidentally, namely that latterly, monetary difficulties in India have owed their origin to speculative finance and the nervousness of traders, rather than to the normal absence of sufficient resources to meet the legitimate banking requirements of trade.

36. Although the figures in Table A indicate pretty clearly that ordinary requirements can be properly met by present resources, they equally show that on several occasions, and notably during the first six months of 1898, there has been extreme and most prejudicial stringency in the money market. This condition of stringency could not arise without cause, and the only causes that can be suggested are the locking up of the resources of the banks in transactions with clients, outside ordinary transactions with purely commercial customers, and the nervousness of traders who noting the low level of banks resources at the commencement of an active business season, take fright and assist by their anxiety in abnormally, and perhaps unnecessarily, forcing up bank rates.

37. This is, I think, the only explanation which can be found for the remarkable figures shown in Table A, and its correctness has been strongly confirmed during the last few weeks.

38. I have already pointed out the fact that the very large exports in October 1900 were financed at a 5 per cent. rate of discount, followed by a 4 per cent. rate in November, whilst in December there was a sudden jump to 7 per cent. This for a couple of weeks produced something like a panic among the commercial community who were looking forward to a continued rise, resulting in disastrous rates just at the commencement of the ordinarily busiest season. I do not say that these apprehensions were entirely unfounded, but the situation was undoubtedly aggravated by the manner in which they were given way to.

39. On this last occasion, the origin of the monetary difficulty was distinctly traceable to causes having no relation with ordinary demands for money for legitimate trade purposes. It is well-known that the difficulty began in Bombay in connection with a heavy speculation in Government securities at the same time that some of the Exchange Banks counting on a continuance of the low rates of the autumn, had made advances on term at very low rates of interest. This, combined with rising rates and stringency in London, resulted in calls on the Presidency Banks which made the crisis general.

40. The following statement shows the rapidity with which the pressure made

itself felt, and the serious consequences which followed :—

Weekly Percentage of Cash to Liabilities in the Presidency Banks.

Week ending.		Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.
December 8, 1900	...	41.40	38.16	...
" 11, "	37.7
" 15, "	...	36.76	26.19	...
" 21, "	30.9
" 22, "	19.65	...

And, meanwhile, the Bank of Bengal rate rose from 4 to 7 per cent. and all this took place whilst trade movements, as indicated by the monthly values of exports, had declined from the high figures of October.

41. As a result of the foregoing considerations, I think that we may accept that the maintenance of a gold reserve for exchange purposes, the reason originally put forward at the Currency Commission for the suggestion of the establishment of a Central Bank, is at all events a much more serious motive for considering the question than the more than doubtful requirements of loanable capital for trade purposes.

42. I have suggested that for exchange purposes, a sum of three millions sterling is the minimum addition which, for practical purposes, it would be worth while to consider, though I may say that I should prefer to secure a larger sum affording a more effective guarantee. However, we may proceed to consider the cost of an addition of £3,000,000 to the existing capital of the Presidency Banks.

43. The cost of holding additional capital evidently depends on the opportunities which the bank could find for its profitable employment. The banks have consistently maintained that there is no opportunity for the profitable employment of any further capital than they already hold, and though my earlier impressions were different, a close study of the question has now forced on me the conviction that their contention is in the main correct. I may add that as regards any funds on which it was intended to rely as a sure resource for exchange purposes, their employment must necessarily be so restricted as to put special difficulties in the way of their profitable investment.

44. The average dividend paid by the Bank of Bengal, is 10 per cent., and the Manager and Secretary whom I have consulted have expressed the opinion that if they were to add appreciably to existing capital, they must, to maintain dividends, find from extraneous sources a return of 8 per cent. on the additional sum. It is impossible for any one not intimately acquainted with the working of the bank to pronounce on the accuracy of this estimate but I should be inclined to accept it as a reducible maximum.

45. Among other points to be taken into consideration, is the fact that the Presidency Banks are asking for the relaxation of some of the restrictions under which they now work, and I gather that in the opinion of my predecessor, as in my own, certain concessions might reasonably be admitted. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the value of such concessions, but they would undoubtedly have a distinct money value to the banks, and I am inclined, as a guess, to put this value at a couple of lakhs per annum or, if for the sake of argument, we admit that net profits might be increased by one per cent. through the advantages of additional facilities for working, we may roughly take three lakhs, per annum, as the possible gain to the banks.

46. Three lakhs represent $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on an additional capital of £3,000,000, and I think we might perhaps estimate the cost of such an addition as susceptible of reduction to this extent, without involving any cost to Government. Further we may perhaps assume that the maximum cost, as estimated by the bank authorities, might, as the result of experience, be reduced from 8 to 6 per cent., but, when every allowance of this kind is made, I think we must still be prepared to accept as fair a demand for a compensation or allowance of 5 per cent., on the additional capital.

47. But the Government of India can borrow money at much cheaper rates than 5 per cent.; and, therefore, as far as the maintenance of a gold reserve is concerned, it would be unprofitable to employ the agency of an amalgamated bank for holding it.

48. The arguments and considerations set forth in the foregoing pages are necessarily in many respects inconclusive. Where there are so many doubtful elements and estimates, the correctness of which could only be established by experience, this is inevitable. I have endeavoured, however, to take throughout, within reasonable limits, such a view of the situation as might be favourable to the idea of the utility of the establishment of a Central Bank, and, nevertheless, the conclusions which have forced themselves on my mind are that there is under present conditions, no real necessity for the foundation of such a bank in the interests of trade, and that although, in my opinion, the existence of a strong bank with abundant resources would be useful in connection with possible exchange difficulties, and I may add, would, from other points of view, be convenient to Government, the direct cost of its establishment would be greater than I venture to recommend for acceptance.

49. I do not consider that it would be prudent for Government to pledge itself to place all its balances in the hands of a Central Bank without considerable restrictions and some sort of control over the operations of the bank.

50. I think that the management of the paper currency by a bank would be preferable to its management by Government, always provided that the bank to which this responsibility was entrusted was established on suitable lines, and that Government had some control over its operations.

51. In speaking of suitable lines, I am particularly referring to the constitution of the Bank of England. That establishment is by reason of its constitution more interested in maintaining its prestige than in adding a temporary additional percentage to the dividends of its shareholders, and I fear that it would be quite impossible to conduct a Central Bank in India, on the same lines and under the same influences as those which guide the Directors of the Bank of England.

52. I think I should here state that, whilst convinced that it is unnecessary to establish a Central Bank for the assistance of trade, and unprofitable, as regards provision of assistance in connection with possible exchange difficulties, I am still of opinion that if practical difficulties could be overcome, it would be distinctly advisable to establish such a bank so as to relieve Government of present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of the banking system of a country, by a solid, powerful, Central Institution.

53. In India Government is to-day the chief banker. I do not think it well that Government should occupy such a position*; and I am only deterred by what appear to me to be the very great practical difficulties of the situation, from making proposals to relieve Government of its banking functions and responsibilities. Among these difficulties I consider that of securing a thoroughly suitable Board of Directors having the necessary leisure to devote to the business, as being one of the most serious.

54. I have not, in these notes, dealt with the important practical question of the difficulties which the idea of the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks presents by reason of provincial and personal jealousies. If on the considerations I have adduced the idea of amalgamation be postponed, there is no need to discuss the subsidiary question as to how it could best be brought about. It is sufficient to remark that this question would in itself present very great difficulties, though, perhaps, with time, care and tact, these difficulties would not prove insurmountable.

31st January 1901.

E. FG. LAW.

* I should mention that this view is not accepted by either Mr. Finlay or Mr. Cox.

No. 131, dated 26th July 1901.

No. 28.

From—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Governor General in India in Council.

Your Excellency's letter, dated the 13th June, No. 199, together with the

Banking and Currency.

accompanying minute of Sir Edward Law,
dated 31st of January, relating to the

question of the establishment of a Central Bank of India, has been under my consideration in Council.

2. You will remember that the Currency Committee in their report referred to the need of improvement in the banking arrangements of India, and that in my despatch of the 25th July 1899 I specially recommended to your Excellency the consideration of Mr. Hambro's suggestion for a Central Bank, on the model of the Bank of France or of the Bank of England.

3. Since then the subject has occupied the attention of your Government and you have come reluctantly to the conclusion that the circumstances are unfavourable to the policy of pressing on the centralisation scheme at the present time. This opinion I consider myself bound to accept ; but I agree with your Excellency that it will be distinctly advisable, as soon as may be practicable, to establish a Central Bank in India, for the reasons given in your letter and in Sir Edward Law's able minute ; and I request that this object may be kept in view and that the scheme may be revived, whenever there is a probability of its being successfully carried out.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

V.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.				
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.	Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open per week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-1901.		1900.	28th September 1901.	1900.	1901.	29th September 1900.	28th September 1901.			29th September 1900.	28th September 1901.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.															
East Indian	667	669	1,873	10,84,580	13,59,000	579	726	1,57,70,093	1,70,39,000	12,68,997	...	3,30,87,486	3,50,67,003	19,79,514	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	2,492	34,500	155	248	3,51,904	3,82,000	30,056	...	6,62,027	7,09,000	46,973	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari & 6") (a)	148	174	1,550	1,68,534	1,62,000	109	101	27,78,065	21,29,000	...	6,49,065	71,54,228	55,13,000	...	16,41,228
Great Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,491	4,05,406	4,80,000	272	307	56,19,321	62,57,000	6,37,679	...	1,52,26,603	1,81,74,000	35,47,307	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	181	215	868	1,26,112	1,23,000	145	141	16,87,267	16,34,000	...	53,267	45,80,181	42,45,000	...	33,51,181
Pozwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	6,369	4,200	393	200	75,283	55,200	...	20,083	1,79,828	1,30,000	...	49,828
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai & 6").	189	196	3,174	5,46,150	8,26,000	174	260	68,70,123	1,06,47,000	37,76,877	...	1,47,49,977	2,19,34,000	71,84,023	...
Sudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	189	209	1,046	1,54,899	2,05,000	148	181	21,92,037	29,51,000	7,58,963	...	53,96,614	66,87,000	12,90,386	...
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	450	390	843	4,70,716	4,85,000	558	568	43,96,348	41,92,000	...	2,04,348	78,52,346	75,11,000	...	3,41,346
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	2,64,733	2,26,000	574	490	36,54,160	27,65,000	...	8,89,160	86,05,716	80,19,000	...	5,86,716
Adras	253	259	844	2,23,111	2,05,000	261	243	26,68,869	27,28,000	59,131	...	55,36,200	55,89,000	52,800	...
" North-East line (a)	142	152	493	70,386	94,000	143	185	8,04,957	11,48,000	3,43,043	...	17,21,771	23,19,000	5,97,229	...
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	3,230	4,100	101	128	38,344	44,600	6,256	...	88,259	1,04,000	15,741	...
Ajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā & 6")	262	295	1,786	3,68,616	4,20,000	223	215	54,77,984	54,36,000	...	41,984	1,38,63,144	1,38,30,000	...	33,144
Aligarh-Deesa	46	46	17	465	400	27	24	6,150	6,300	150	...	18,787	17,900	...	887
South Indian	105	169	1,034	1,70,800	1,97,000	165	191	20,81,660	24,12,000	3,30,340	...	44,20,201	50,92,000	6,71,799	...
Avaram-Matupet	86	86	54	4,366	6,100	81	113	57,235	73,500	16,265	...	1,18,378	1,54,000	35,622	...
Southern Maharrattā (inclgd. Gl.-M. From. sec.)	102	113	1,165	96,921	97,300	83	84	15,23,364	14,31,000	...	92,364	35,50,966	32,04,000	...	3,46,966
Western section (Southern Maharrattā)	85	94	296	24,109	25,000	81	84	3,18,418	3,26,000	7,582	...	7,53,546	6,83,000	...	70,546
Bengal and N.-W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,118	1,08,762	1,33,000	97	106	14,46,183	17,97,000	3,50,817	...	39,23,008	47,44,000	8,20,992	...
Blackown-Bareilly	103	118	200	15,462	17,200	76	86	2,12,785	2,00,000	...	...	5,87,146	6,76,000	88,854	...
Tamra Bengal	76	74	436	38,574	38,100	88	66	3,64,386	4,23,000	58,614	...	7,62,362	9,57,000	1,94,638	...
Tamra	172	197	1,124	1,95,570	2,29,000	174	195	22,15,287	24,41,000	2,25,713	...	49,40,750	52,88,000	3,47,250	...
Chamaputra-Saltanpur	64	57	59	4,430	5,300	75	90	40,013	56,700	16,697	...	61,985	94,800	32,845	...
Madhapalli-Balotra (British section)	13	29	...	...	4,600	...	68	...	43,000	43,000	...	...	74,700	74,700	...
Special } Jorhat	69	60	25	2,266	1,500	91	60	23,927	23,500	...	427	43,679	43,700	21	...
Age.	253	276	20,109	46,95,579	53,82,300	229	259	6,06,74,163	6,67,00,800	60,26,597	...	13,78,85,248	15,14,60,100	1,35,74,858	...
TOTAL															

South Behar	104	115	79	79	11,534	12,700	150	101	1,14,507	1,30,000	21,413	...	2,41,094	2,59,000	10,900	...
outhern Punjab (Delhi-Samasat)	68	81	425	425	22,070	33,700	61	79	3,05,450	5,98,000	2,92,550	...	8,17,464	14,18,000	6,00,536	...
Apur-Bhatinda	116	128	107	107	9,032	13,200	84	123	1,22,611	1,72,000	49,389	...	3,61,267	4,85,000	1,23,733	...
ediana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	80	...	2,400	...	30	...	58,700	58,700	...	...	(b) 1,20,000	1,20,000	...
he Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	79,110	67,100	237	201	10,47,799	8,30,000	...	2,17,799	2,43,943	19,21,000	5,18,436	...
oti Valley	64	79	155	155	6,260	8,000	40	52	1,19,975	82,500	...	37,475	3,33,999	2,14,000	1,19,999	...
etlad-Cambay	129	131	13	33	1,236	1,600	95	49	14,770	22,300	7,530	...	38,604	51,900	13,296	...
Agda-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	2,166	1,300	64	38	14,864	20,500	...	14,364	1,68,234	60,400	47,834	...
ina-Goonna-Bafan	44	53	148	148	3,823	3,500	26	24	77,928	48,600	...	29,328	2,50,943	1,24,000	1,26,043	...
hopal-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	11,434	7,500	100	67	1,47,464	1,00,000	...	47,464	4,53,217	2,58,000	1,97,217	...
olar Gold-fields	460	436	10	10	5,593	3,800	558	385	56,784	47,700	...	9,084	1,06,753	94,300	12,453	...
ohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	7,443	7,300	113	111	89,271	95,600	6,329	...	2,03,421	2,40,000	36,579	...
egowli-Raxaul	27	50	18	18	200	400	11	22	2,815	6,100	3,285	...	10,953	16,300	5,347	...
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	3,807	4,200	72	79	35,483	34,700	...	783	71,772	67,800	...	3,972
engal-Doors	220	178	36	36	11,468	7,000	315	194	99,633	81,100	...	18,533	1,64,860	1,39,000	25,860	...
engal-Doors Extensions	16	14	28	28	447	5,305	16	72	4,592	63,300	58,708	...	(c) 5,011	94,100	80,089	...
iru-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	17,497	18,700	224	210	2,34,420	2,49,000	14,580	...	4,73,183	5,17,000	43,817	...
igiri	212	210	17	17	3,872	4,200	228	247	30,565	49,900	10,335	...	1,01,863	1,24,000	22,137	...
hmedabad-Patnaji	78	85	55	55	3,936	2,400	72	44	54,053	27,000	...	27,083	1,34,163	80,200	53,960	...
he Gakwar's Mehsana	84	89	93	93	4,773	6,200	51	67	70,530	65,100	...	5,430	1,83,047	1,82,000	1,047	...
olhapur	78	87	29	29	1,546	2,100	53	72	30,827	26,800	...	4,027	70,697	64,200	6,497	...
esvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incl'dg. M. Nanjangud)	57	66	67	67	3,568	3,800	58	57	53,282	54,800	1,518	...	1,23,743	1,14,000	9,743	...
iru-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,240	1,000	33	25	17,045	11,900	...	5,145	35,403	27,400	8,003	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	73	75	350	392	15,930	30,900	47	79	2,25,605	3,64,000	1,38,395	...	4,58,980	10,04,000	5,45,020	...
havanagar-Gondal-Junagad-Portbandar	88	102	334	334	30,642	24,800	92	74	3,32,621	2,47,000	...	85,621	9,30,347	7,45,000	1,85,347	...
etalsar-Rajkot	77	84	46	46	5,137	3,000	112	65	39,570	36,200	...	9,370	97,367	78,100	19,267	...
amagar	45	54	54	54	2,072	2,400	38	44	25,655	25,100	...	555	77,497	62,600	14,897	...
Jhangedra	44	48	21	21	654	700	31	33	8,970	7,700	...	1,270	25,171	23,600	1,571	...
odhpur-Bikaner	55	64	476	612	23,915	38,300	50	63	3,54,889	3,98,000	43,111	...	9,53,160	8,28,000	1,25,100	...
Jaipur-Chitor	69	76	67	67	5,198	2,800	78	42	64,040	46,800	...	17,240	1,47,503	98,100	49,403	...
Jaideeling-Himalayan	286	294	51	51	14,657	15,000	287	294	1,78,218	1,73,000	...	5,218	4,28,817	3,95,000	33,817	...
ooch Behar	55	57	34	34	2,063	2,300	61	68	21,352	26,300	4,948	...	44,374	77,700	33,326	...
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	2,901	3,300	37	42	41,431	40,000	...	1,431	1,15,534	1,31,000	15,466	...
Rajpipla	26	24	37	37	709	500	19	14	9,652	6,500	...	3,152	24,759	23,500	1,259	...
Morri	79	85	94	94	7,348	6,900	78	73	88,309	70,200	...	18,109	2,11,606	1,80,000	31,606	...
Burai	79	172	21	21	1,086	2,300	52	110	20,472	21,900	1,428	...	56,856	77,300	20,444	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,846	4,170	3,61,270	3,89,200	94	93	45,11,204	47,76,300	2,65,096	...	1,11,13,730	1,13,76,500	2,62,770	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	249	23,955	24,946	49,66,849	57,71,500	207	231	6,51,85,367	7,14,77,100	62,91,733	...	14,89,98,972	16,28,36,600	1,38,37,628	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to the mileage transferred.

(b) From 10th April to 28th September 1901.

(c) From 20th April to 29th September 1900.

SIMLA, the 10th October 1901.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Delhi.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777-79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.

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	R. a. p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

H A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3134 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th October 1901 :—

- No. 386 of 1901.—The Renfrew Crusher Company, Limited, of 19, St. Swithins lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in roller mills for grinding or crushing ores and other substances.*
- No. 387 of 1901.—William Walker, mining engineer, of Hawthorn house, Saltburn by the sea, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in fixings for railway rails.*
- No. 388 of 1901.—Adolf Waldbaur, doctor of philosophy, of 14, Kanonenweg, Stuttgart, in the empire of Germany. *A method and apparatus for heating liquids.*
- No. 389 of 1901.—James William Blakey, engineer, of 155, Ryan^s street, Bradford, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in and connected with incandescent gas burners.*
- No. 390 of 1901.—Montague Churchill-Shaun, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, in British India. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines.*
- No. 391 of 1901.—Walter Drummond and George William Drummond, engineers, both of the Glasgow Railway Engineering Company, Helen street, Govan, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *An automatic tablet or staff exchanging apparatus for single-line railways.*
- No. 392 of 1901.—Amidhar Ranchhodji Desai, of Patan, assistant teacher, Government high school, Ahmedabad. *An apparatus for teaching arithmetical numeration and notation.*
- No. 393 of 1901.—Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Pirpainti, in Bengal, British India. *A new or improved steriliser for indigo cakes.*
- No. 394 of 1901.—Hormasji Pudumji, merchant, Marine street, Fort, Bombay, and Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers and prime movers, Custom House, Bombay. *A facing of rubber or other resilient tyres for vehicles.*
- No. 395 of 1901.—John Joseph Berrigan, engineer, of 74, Cortlandt street, New York city, state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in centrifugal apparatus for separating solids from liquids.*

No. 3135 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

- No. 222 of 1900.—James Brew, guard, Madras Railway Company, at present stationed at Gooty, Madras presidency. *A lock specially designed for use on covered goods wagons, but which may also be used for other purposes.* (Specification filed 5 February 1901.)

- No. 72 of 1901.—Hugh Fitzhals Kirkpatrick Picard, metallurgist of 60, Grace Church street, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of complex sulphide ores.* (Specification filed 30 September 1901.)
- No. 73 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, a citizen of the U.S.A., residing at Llewellyn Park, in orange county of Essex, state of New Jersey, U. S. A. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (Specification filed 30 September 1901.)
- No. 74 of 1901.—Henriette Auguste Strauss, governess, of No. 4, Erin street, Richmond, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *A portable mosquito and fly guard.* (Specification filed 30 September 1901.)
- No. 91 of 1901.—William Alfred Lambert, caretaker, Government Secretariat buildings, Government place, Calcutta. *An improved system of punkah working.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)
- No. 96 of 1901.—George Henry Outway, manufacturers' agent, of 116, Fenchurch street, London, England, and John Henry Gartside, gentleman, of Overston Park, Northampton, England. *Improvements in automatic fire alarms.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)
- No. 98 of 1901.—Michael Idvorsky Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics, Columbia University, in the city of New York, a citizen of the United States, residing at 280, North Broadway, in the city of Yonkers, county of Westchester, state of New York, U. S. A. *Art of reducing attenuation of electrical waves, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)
- No. 104 of 1901.—Thomas Henry Lewis, engineer, late of 51, Lime street, London, England, but now of 2a, Richmond gardens, Hithergreen, London. *Improvements in devices for producing acetylene light, more especially intended for use in cycles, carriage and hand lamps.* (Specification filed 30 September 1901.)
- No. 127 of 1901.—Augustus Henry Sparling, superintendent, Postal workshop and press, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces, British India. *Improvements in padlocks.* (Specification filed 25 September 1901.)
- No. 261 of 1901.—William Allen Pendry, mechanical engineer, of 65, Farnsworth avenue, city of Detroit, county of Wayne and state of Michigan, U. S. A. *Improvements in button-making machines.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)
- No. 270 of 1901.—Nathan Barney, inventor, of 401, Third street, borough of Brooklyn, city and state of New York, U. S. A. *Covers for cases.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)
- No. 304 of 1901.—George Archibald Lowry, mechanical engineer, of 1124, Monadnock block, 260, Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Process of, and apparatus for, ginning cotton and similar material.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)

No. 3136 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 82 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another shaft revolving at right angles thereto.* (From 11 October 1901 to 11 October 1902.)
- No. 61 of 1893.—William Stronach Lockhart. *An improved process and apparatus used therein for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them.* (From 13 October 1901 to 13 October 1902.)
- No. 149 of 1893.—Hugh McPhail, Edward Simpson and Charles Henry Simpson. *An improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids.* (From 14 October 1901 to 14 October 1902.)
- No. 9 of 1895.—Minden Hardress Mackenzie and George William Disney. *An improved method of manufacturing kodallies and other agricultural instruments or implements used for digging.* (From 16 September 1901 to 16 September 1902.)
- No. 53 of 1896.—William Phillips Hall. *Improvements in railway signalling systems.* (From 8 January 1902 to 8 January 1903.)
- No. 110 of 1896.—The Hall Signal Company. *Improvements in railway signals.* (From 11 December 1901 to 11 December 1902.)

-
- No. 214 of 1896.—Reuben Thomas Preston and James Holden. *Improved stays for steam and other boilers.* (From 22 January 1902 to 22 January 1903.)
- No. 255 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for filling tea or other substances into chests or the like while being packed.* (From 29 October 1901 to 29 October 1902.)
- No. 266 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea equalising or cutting mills.* (From 29 October 1901 to 29 October 1902.)
- No. 89 of 1897.—Bhai Mohan Singh. *A notation and numeration ball frame.* (From 2 August 1901 to 2 August 1902.)
-

No. 3137 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 365 of 1895.—Jens Zinn. *Improvements relating to military equipment and accoutrements.* (Specification filed 25 June 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
*Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimant.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). *Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son). *James Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, J. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half Pay Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claims received but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment.

R. M. HALL, *Lieut.*
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 1st October, 1901.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administration General of Burial under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
J. T. Tripe	Babrah Factory, District Mozafferpur.	7th September, 1901	District Judge of Tirhut, on 16th September, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Mrs. Agnes Burke, of Newgeepuker East Lane, Calcutta.	Presidency General Hospital.	5th September, 1901	District Judge of 24 Parganas, on 20th September, 1901.	Ditto.
J. Lincenary, of Bareilly Cantonments.	Bareilly	20th August, 1901	District Judge of Bareilly, on 20th September, 1901.	Ditto.
David Browne	Dinapatti Police Station, Supaul, District Bhagalpur.	Not stated	District Judge of Bhagalpur, on 25th September, 1901.	Ditto.
Miss Christianne Scott	Matille, District Jal- paiguri.	9th July, 1901	District Judge of Rangpur, on 23rd September, 1901.	No Will. Mr. W. Alston of Matille will apply for Letters of Adminis- tration.
James Curnow, of Messrs. Moran & Co.	Presidency General Hospital.	10th September, 1901	District Judge of 24 Parganas, on 23rd September, 1901.	No Will. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 4th October, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th October, 1901.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0		
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000	0	0		
Public Deposits at Head Office . 95,85,896	9	1	2,18,44,563	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches . 1,22,58,667	5	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,71,06,852	10			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,19,423	4	1		
Sundries	16,40,049	7	11		
RUPES	12,15,60,889	5	3		

ASSETS.			R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,03,22,906	0	0		
Other authorized Investments	72,72,274	0	0		
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,17,29,247	0	2		
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,08,35,564	2	6		
Bills discounted and purchased	1,96,68,117	8	1		
Balances with other Banks	14,01,383	10	7		
Bullion	2,142	2	0		
Dead Stock	16,01,938	5	7		
Stamps	12,023	8	5		
Sundries	8,79,302	0	1		
	8,37,24,898	5	5		
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,44,97,741	9	5	3,78,35,990	15	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,33,38,249	6	5			
RUPES	12,15,60,889	5	3		

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value	R 19,53,810	0	0
† Do. do. do. "	2,00,311	8	0

R 21,54,121 8 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th October, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 41.61.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, 6th 10th October, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th October, 1901.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,78,50,110	10,35,15,655	13,13,65,765	2,70,64,372	2,92,87,064	...	...	5,63,51,436
Allahabad	...	1,33,45,870	1,33,45,870	1,46,43,399	16,20,420	...	...	1,62,72,819
Lahore	...	2,14,46,165	2,14,46,165	90,28,565	23,02,470	...	...	1,13,31,035
Bombay	2,49,18,865	7,01,28,050	9,50,46,915	3,05,85,498	3,43,66,616	...	...	6,49,52,114
Karachi	...	78,20,940	78,20,940	24,51,060	16,51,665	...	...	41,02,725
Madras	60,58,215	2,41,52,270	3,02,10,485	2,07,63,863	39,18,127	...	...	2,46,81,990
Calicut	...	28,35,290	28,35,290	17,07,985	43,035	...	...	18,11,020
Rangoon	...	84,96,465	84,96,465	2,62,87,905	37,60,455	...	...	3,00,48,360
	5,88,27,190	25,17,40,705	31,05,67,895					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			10,16,450					
TOTAL R			30,95,51,445	13,25,92,647	7,69,58,852	...	...	20,95,51,499
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
NET TOTAL								R 20,95,51,499
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL								R 30,95,51,445

* Excludes Rs 2,26,500 transferred to Gold Reserve Fund on October 2.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Sale price of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.				
		R a. p.		
Aflaaddin Mahammad Shah coins	Silver	0 2 0	30	Containing a large percentage of copper.
Ghiasuddin Balban coins	Do.	0 6 0	8	
Hbiasuddin Faghlaq Shah coins	Do.	0 4 0	11	Containing a large percentage of copper.
Shah Jehan coins	Do.	1 4 0	19	
Mazaffar III of Gujerat coins	Copper	0 0 6	88	

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 4th October, 1900.G. DAVIDSON, Major,
Mint Master.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1901.

No. 26.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of September, 1901 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bapatla . . .	Madras . . .	1901. 17th Sept.	Opened.
Baran (Kota) . . .	Rajputana . . .	14th "	Ditto.
Chhabra . . .	Rajputana . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Gidhaur . . .	Bengal . . .	19th "	Ditto.
Gulbarga . . .	Hyderabad Deccan . . .	18th "	Ditto.
Janikhel (Field office). . .	Punjab . . .	20th "	Ditto.*
Kashmirkar (Field office). . .	Punjab . . .	6th "	Ditto.*
Okpo (Tharrawaddy). . .	Burma . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Pauugde . . .	Burma . . .	5th "	Ditto.
Sikkil . . .	Madras . . .	20th "	Ditto.
Spin (Field office) . . .	Punjab . . .	30th "	Ditto.*
Spinkai Kuch (Field office). . .	Punjab . . .	30th "	Ditto.*
Sulemankhel (Field office). . .	Punjab . . .	19th "	Closed.
Toi Khulla (Field office). . .	Punjab . . .	29th "	Opened.*
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bhavnagar Docks . . .	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar Railway. . .	1901. 20th Sept.	Opened.
Beliaghata . . .	Eastern Bengal . . .	1st "	Ditto.
Banka Ghat . . .	East Indian Railway. . .	14th "	Ditto.
Bauria . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway. . .	20th "	Ditto.
Pidaung . . .	Burma Railway . . .	1st "	Closed.
Santragschi . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway. . .	20th "	Opened.
Shalimar . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway. . .	20th "	Ditto.
Spezand . . .	North Western Railway. . .	1st "	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the Mahsud-Waziri blockade Operations.

NOTE.—The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Rajahmundry Innespet" instead of "Rajahmundry."

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 8th October, 1901.

No. 27.—Mr. M. A. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, under Civil Service Regulations, Article 291, in combination with furlough for fifteen months, under Articles 264 A and 340(b), with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1901.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 2nd October, 1901.

No. 5252—17-G.—Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted one

month's privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd October, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order,
A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt office and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the ensuing Durga Pujah holidays.

October 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

The Paper Currency office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's office will be open on the above dates.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, I.S.C.,
Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st October, 1901.

No. 8198.—In accordance with the provisions of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to suspend the lien of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, on Foreign Service as Wazir of Las Bela, on his appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 1st August, 1901.

No. 8199.—Mir Hazar Khan, sub. *pro tem*. Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin, is provisionally confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st August, 1901.

By order,
A. MCCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th October, 1901.

No. 151.—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties in this Department on return from deputation with the China Expeditionary Force, on the forenoon of the 16th August, 1901, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 152.—Major T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from deputation with the China Expeditionary Force, on the forenoon of the 17th August, 1901, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date:—

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 153.—Mr. C. F. Hamer, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, having availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 137, dated the 17th August, 1901, on the afternoon of the 16th September, 1901, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 17th September, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Nichol, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 154.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 23rd September, 1901, *vice* Mr. G. D. Cusson, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, retired:—

Mr. W. H. Penrose, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. M. Gastaud, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. J. H. Nichol, Officiating Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. G. J. S. Rae, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. P. A. T. Kenny, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 10th October, 1901.

No. 155.—Munshi Ikbaluddin, Khan Saheb, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted six months' furlough, under Articles 264A and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with the three months' privilege leave already granted in Notification No. 142, dated the 21st August last.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT
TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd October, 1901.

No. 8312.—In consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate for one year to Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki, the following changes are made with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

1. Mir Hazar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the Quetta-Pishin District, is transferred as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki.

2. Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Thal-Chotiali District, is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent in the Quetta-Pishin District.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 7th October, 1901.

No. 19.—The undetentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Commander F. M. Barwick, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1901.

No. 777 S-App.—Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 1st November, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 7th October, 1901.

No. 783 S App.—Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent, Postal Press and Workshop, Aligarh, is granted, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th October 1901.

No. 1503-App.—Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 5 days, with effect from the 6th September, 1901.

Babu Annada Prosad Ghosal is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, or until further orders.

No. 1513-App.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand Kirtikar, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 22 days combined with furlough for 5 months and 9 days, with effect from the 1st October, 1901.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. S. N. Bapat to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until he is relieved by D. M. Nadkarni.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that in the month of Mithunom last—June, July, 1901, the marginally noted articles, approximately valued at Rs 16-0-10 were found by N. Appa alias Kammaran Nambayar, in Peringath paramba in Mundayat desam in Elayavoor amlom, Chirakal Taluk. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof

A copper vessel, a bronze caldron, a small bronze lamp, and a copper spoon.

are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar in the Huzar Cutcherry at Calicut, on the 10th day of February 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

V. RAJAGAPALACHARY,
for Collector.

MALABAR-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

CALICUT:

The 2nd October, 1901.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 20th Hussars Cavalry, dated at Mhow, this 7th day of October, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name, —4500, Corporal Herbert Neale.	Parish and county in which born,—South Creake, Norfolk, England.
Age.—21 years 4 months.	Date of desertion or absence,—1st October, 1901.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Mhow, Central India.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.	Marks,—Scars, chin and right groin.
Trade,—Groom.	On furlough.
Date of enlistment,—1st August, 1899.	Under three years' service.
Place of enlistment—London, England.	

A. M. B. JONES, Major,
Commanding 20th Hussars.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, Rs 17, or, post-free, Rs 17-12.

½ „ Rs 8-8, „ Rs 9.

¼ „ Rs 4-4, „ Rs 4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্নমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত
বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭ বা ডাকমাতুল বিনা ১৭৫০
১ আধ " "	৮৭ " ৮৭০
১ শিকি " "	৪১০ " ৪১০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনি-
ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্বক মিশান হয় তাহ
তাহার পারাণ্ডী দেখিয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল নব্ব-
মেটের কর্তৃত্বগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার
নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানি বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট
পাইতে পারে।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all
Government officers, and by any one taking
six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent,
Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates
—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce
tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general
public can be supplied by the Superintendent,
Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-
noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-
ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This
medicine is also sold by the principal European
and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four
annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-
ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in
addition to the foregoing rates.

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ ইম্প্রুভ
ওয়ালি সিনকোনা *

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলকাতা ১৮৭০ সালের
কম্পনি বাগ ১৮৭০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে
সরকারি ওর এক মশত চহে পুন্ড তক লিনে ওর
অমি হিসব নরখ ডিল খরিদ কرسকতা হী :—
চার অন্স ওর তিন বقیمت در روييه آتھه آتھه
অন্স ওর তিন বقیمت پانچ روييه : ایک پونڈ ورا
তিন বقیمت دس روييه *

عام آدمیوں کو یہ دوا بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی
বাغ ১৮৭০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে
ডিল মল স্কতি হী :—
তিন রوييه : آتھه অন্স ওর তিন বقیمت চহে روييه
ایک پونڈ ورا তিন بقیمت باره روييه *

یہ دوا کলکته ۱۸۷۰ سے برے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی هی — ماسوائے قیمت
مذکورہ بالا ۱۸۷۰ سے محمول ذاک چار اونس والے تین
چار آتھه : آتھه اونس والے تین کا آتھه آتھه : اور ایک
پونڈ والے تین باره آتھه *

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901.—Annual Statement for 1900-1901, 35th issue, Volume I. Super Royal Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901, and the four preceding years, 13th issue. Foolscap Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Monthly Indian Army List for October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Mountain Warfare.—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.) each.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with Complete Accounts and Proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. Foolscap Board. R3-8 or 5s. 3d. (10a.)



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 048744 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1854-55 for Rs500, No. 100334, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1865 for Rs1,000, and No. 094839, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1865, Rs500, originally standing in the name of Shamapodo Sreemany and last endorsed to Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kor, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the

above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,
SREEMUITY KUMUD KAMINI KOR,
Wife of BABU PARESH NATH KOR.
Residence—Goalanda.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 11th October,
1901.*

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.

The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Articles of War be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

* NOTE.—The Meeting of Council which was fixed for the 23rd August, 1901, was subsequently postponed to the 11th October, 1901.

COURT-FEES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said:—"As I explained when I introduced this Bill, its object is merely to remove a difficulty which has occurred owing to there being no definition of the expression 'Chief Controlling Revenue authority' in the Court-fees Act. The definition which is contained in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, has accordingly been adopted and incorporated in the Court-fees Act as now amended."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments. He said:—"This is one of those Bills which have to be passed from time to time to confer short titles upon the older Acts in the Statute-book, to repeal obsolete provisions, and to make those verbal and formal changes which are necessary to make our Statute-book a consistent whole. Most of the entries in the schedule of the Bill, which I ask leave to introduce, refer to Madras, the Statute Law of that Presidency having been completely passed under review on the issue of a new edition of the Provincial Code. The Bill raises no question of principle, and for the accuracy of the details my Department is responsible."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH asked for permission to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council. He said:—"I ask leave to postpone the next motion which stands in my name. The Bill to which that motion relates is a Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures by which the Metcalfe Hall in Calcutta is to be vested in Government in order to the formation of an Imperial Library. The Bill was placed in the List of Business for to-day in the expectation that the indentures making the transfer would by this time have arrived from Calcutta. But as we have not yet received them, I am obliged to postpone the motion."

Permission was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 25th October, 1901.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

SIMLA :
The 15th October, 1901. }

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October, 1901.

No. 25.—Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George have, in accordance with the Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, as amended by the like Notification No. 22, dated the 12th September, 1901, recommended M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., for

nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th October, 1901.

No. 5615.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following further rule which it is proposed to add to the proviso to Rule 2-III (c) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th November 1901.

Draft proviso.

- (iii) In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th October, 1901.

No. 676.—The services of Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st November 1901.

No. 678.—Mr. W. S. Marris, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st November 1901.

The 18th October, 1901.

No. 686.—The services of Mr. P. Kershasp, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bombay Presidency.

SANITARY.

*Plague.**The 18th October, 1901.*

No. 1909.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:

(F. & H. 14074.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, September 23, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Notice from the *Cyprus Gazette* of August 30, relating to quarantine at Larnaca:

(No. 5743.)

Quarantine.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that any vessel arriving from Constantinople, Scio, Smyrna, Salonica, shall be subjected to five days' quarantine to be undergone at Larnaca, unless such vessel shall have performed five days' quarantine at an intermediate port and shall be provided with a clean bill of health, and further that any such vessel which has performed quarantine for less

than five days at an intermediate port and although provided with a clean bill of health, shall not be admitted to free pratique, but must complete the five days at Larnaca. All arrivals from other Turkish ports will be subjected to medical inspection at port of arrival.

12th August, 1901.

No. 1910.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Thanesar in the Karnal District of the Punjab, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia, Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Eclipse Fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Umballa Cantonment and Karnal (both inclusive) on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway and to any station between Umballa City and Saharanpur (both inclusive) on the North Western Railway shall be sold from the 29th October to the 12th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia, Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Eclipse fair at Thanesar.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th October, 1901.

No. 1420.—Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 30th November 1901.

No. 1421.—Mr. G. S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. P. O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 17th October, 1901.

No. 3755—37-20.—The services of Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, which were placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for employment on famine duty in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 16th September 1901.

No. 3736—138-25.—The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:

Mr. A. Mayne, I.C.S.,—1st October 1901.

Mr. S. H. Butler, I.C.S. }

Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, Nagpur. },—7th October 1901.

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Belgaum. }

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1901.

No. 1645-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. B. Lacey, as acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Ernest Andrews.

No. 1648-G.—Captain A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is granted furlough for twelve months, under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

The 17th October, 1901.

No. 1671-G.—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, on relinquishing charge of the duties of officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and officiating Resident at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent at Gilgit.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th October, 1901.

No. 5377-P.—Mr. R. A. Mant, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 14th of October 1901.

No. 5379-P.—Mr. M. Bhattacharyya, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, with effect from the 7th of October 1901.

Mr. F. D. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the same date, and until further orders.

Mr. R. Barton, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Bhattacharyya, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th October, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 923.—Colonel R. C. Eaton, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 1st October 1901, *vice* Surgeon-General W. A. Catherwood, M.D., Army Medical Staff, deceased.

No. 924.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Swayne, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army. Dated 3rd October 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 925.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant James Stewart McEuen, Scottish Rifles, Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 1st September 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 926.—Captain H. H. Roddy, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 9th October 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 927.—1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles—

Jemadar Prem Sing Thapa, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 904 of 1899, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th August 1899.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in clause (a) of section 141 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:

For the words "on any street," substitute the words "so as to cause obstruction in any street."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 929.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 20th September 1901, page 6170.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 20th September, 1901.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. Goad, Indian Staff Corps, to have the temporary

rank of Colonel, whilst Director of the Army Remount Department in India. Dated 10th September 1901.

“*London Gazette*,” dated the 24th September 1901, page 6228.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 24th September, 1901.

Indian Army.—Major-General Frederick Smalley, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 27th August 1901.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 930.—Conductor Samuel Ainley, of the Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 931.—In G. G. O. No. 759 of 1901, the name of Lieutenant A. R. Burton should have been placed above that of Lieutenant F. D. Davidson in notifying their promotion to the rank of Captain.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 932.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants having qualified themselves for promotion to the next higher class, are entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the dates specified against their names:

No. 877, Third class, Mul Chand (E), 10th April 1901.

No. 907, Third class, Behari Lal (E), 5th September 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 933.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Curtis, Chief Clerk, Bombay Command Office, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 27th March 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 934.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

46th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Ganesha Singh, from the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Subadar on the formation of the regiment, with effect from the date of transfer.

1st Madras Pioneers.

Subadar Sayyid Abbas, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sharafuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th August 1901.

11th Madras Infantry.

Color-Havildar Saminathen to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayanasami, discharged with gratuity, with effect from the 1st October 1901.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Havildars Thawria and Khooman to be Jemadars, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 2nd September 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 935.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Herbert Edward Porter, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 24th Madras Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th November 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 936.—The undermentioned departmental officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Honorary Captain Daniel Thomas Baker, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras,—25th July 1901.

Honorary Captain John Lalor, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, Madras,—2nd November 1901.

Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Edwin Rogers, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay,—19th November 1901.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 937.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Punjab-Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity for the quarter ended 30th September 1901:

Sergeant William Davies, Government Telegraph Department.

Store-Sergeant Jonathan Balmforth, Ordnance Department.

SPECIAL.

No. 938.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain H. S. Fox-Strangways, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh (Punjab),—dated 10th October 1901.

Captain P. S. M. Burlton, District Judge, 2nd grade, Simla (Punjab),—dated 13th October 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND
RESIGNATIONS.No. 939.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Colin Mackay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd September 1901, *vice* Apperly, promoted.

John Addison Macphail, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd September 1901, *vice* Rutherford, promoted.

No. 940.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Francis Gisbourne Loch to be Captain, with effect from the 1st March 1900, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Lieutenant Robert St. John Hickman to be Captain, with effect from the 15th November 1900, *vice* Rich, promoted.

No. 941.—*Northern Bengal Mounted
Rifles*—

Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1901, *vice* Lord, deceased.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Edward Baldwin Seal resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st September 1901.

No. 942.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

William James Willison McQuillen, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd July 1901, *vice* Browning, promoted.

No. 943.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle
Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas George Prince to be Lieutenant, *vice* Peake, transferred.

No. 944.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant William King resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1901.

No. 945.—*Eastern Bengal Volunteer
Rifles*—

Captain William Davidson to be Major, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Savage, promoted.

Lieutenant George Morgan to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Davidson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Irvine Kelland Howard to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1901, to complete the establishment.

William Thom, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Morgan, promoted.

Henry Sydney Robert Warwick, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd September 1901, to complete the establishment.

E. DEBRATH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October, 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 18th October 1901:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or intestate	Remarks.
d. Unattached List (attached to 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade).	2nd-Lieutenant Robert Sutton Cooke	9th August 1901	Chakrata.		
M of th Provincial Garrison Artillery	2nd-Lieutenant George Beauchamp Greer.	5th October 1901	Roorkee.		
Supernu. office, dujan Subordinate Medical Department.	Honorary Lieutenant Edward Powney.	10th October 1901	Egmore, Madras.		
Mr. Bhattacharya					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1901.

No. 409.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

The 16th October, 1901.

No. 410.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 382, dated 1st October 1901, Mr. F. D. Couchman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th October 1901, during the absence of Mr. C. J. Cole, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 411.—Mr. Couchman was, on return from furlough, attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India from the forenoon of the 1st October to the afternoon of the 15th October 1901.

The 17th October, 1901.

No. 412.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 356, dated 4th September 1901, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Storekeeper, Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

The 18th October, 1901.

No. 414.—The promotion of Mr. J. H. White, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, has effect from the 9th December 1900, and not from the 16th January 1901, as published in Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated the 16th January 1901.

No. 415.—Lieutenant Charles Folliott Birney, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 416.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversion of Superintending Engineers attached to the Railway Branch, with effect from the 7th October 1901 :

Name.	From	To
Anderson, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class,	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .
Morse, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .

No. 419.—Captain B. H. Rooke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is posted to the establishment, under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1901.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department for employment on the Commission appointed under Resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 13, dated 13th September 1901.

No. 407.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 406, dated 12th October 1901, Mr. C. W. Odling, C. S. I., Chief Engineer, 1st Class; Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, *vice* Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., on deputation, or until further orders.

The 17th October, 1901.

No. 413.—Mr. G. C. Maconchy, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1901, during the absence of Mr. O. C. Lees, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 18th October, 1901.

No. 417.—Lieutenant Reginald Henry Phillimore, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 418.—Captain A. C. de L. Joly de Lothiniere, R.E., whose services have been lent by the Foreign Department to the Mysore State, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Rajputana and Central India list as a supernumerary.

He will continue to be employed in the Mysore State.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 15th October, 1901.

No. 408.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 377, dated 26th September 1901, *for* "Barrington" *read* "Berrington."

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, the 12th October, 1901.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay, which at the close of the previous week was central about 400 miles to the east of Cocanada, recurved to the north and had advanced to about 100 miles to the east of False Point on Sunday morning. It had intensified slightly and the deficiency of pressure at its centre was about two-tenths of an inch. Light to heavy rain had fallen in Burma, Akyab reporting a fall of 8·62 inches, and light to moderate rain in Orissa and South-West Bengal. The storm travelled in a north easterly direction during the next twenty-four hours and on Monday morning was central about 100 miles to the east of Saugor Island. It was now a storm of moderate intensity with pressure a quarter of an inch below the normal at Chittagong, but it had given only light rain in the Delta of Bengal and the East Coast and light to moderate rain in Burma. The heaviest fall reported was 2·87 inches at Bassein. On Tuesday morning the storm was central close to the East Bengal Coast near Barisal, but it had partly filled up and was a feeble diffused depression of but little importance. Light to moderate rain had fallen in Burma and South-East Bengal, Akyab reporting the heaviest fall, *viz.*, 2·66 inches. Rain increased in the Delta of Bengal during the day as the storm crossed the coast near Barisal and entered East Bengal. Chittagong received 6·70 inches, Mymensingh 3·25 inches and Narayanganj 2·10 inches. The storm had, however, continued to fill up and by Thursday morning had filled up completely and rain practically ceased in Bengal and diminished in Burma.

A few light showers were received in the Kumaon Himalayas and adjacent districts at the commencement of the week and showers have also fallen in the Madras Deccan and South India. The largest number of showers in the latter area was reported on the 6th and 10th.

Rain.—Moderate to heavy rain has been received during the week in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma) and East Bengal. The average rainfall of the week was 10·36 inches in Arakan, 8·81 inches in Assam (Surma) and 5·15 inches in East Bengal. The following are the divisions in which the rainfall of the week was equal to, or in excess of, the normal:—Burma, Assam, East Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Coorg, East Coast (South) and Madras (South). With the exception of a few light showers no rain has fallen in Oudh, the North-Western and Central Provinces, the Punjab, Berar, Central India, Rajputana and Bombay (North).

The most important amounts received during the week at individual stations are :

Arakan	Maungdaw	16·86 inches.
	Akyab	16·11 "
Assam	Sylhet	21·20 "
Bengal (East)	Cox's Bazar	23·85 "
Malabar	Cannanore	8·71 "
Mysore	Chintamani (Kolar)	4·57 "
Bombay Deccan	Karajgi (Dharwar)	3·97 "
East Coast	Gumma (Ganjam)	4·04 "

The past week completes the south-west monsoon rainfall period.

The last three columns of the following table show that the rainfall of this period has varied from the normal by less than 20 per cent. and may hence be considered practically normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal (with the exception of the Bengal Hills), Chota Nagpur, Oudh, the central, west submontane and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the north, hills and submontane divisions of the Punjab, the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts (except Mysore and Khandesh), Berar, the Central Provinces, the East Coast and Madras (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period has been in defect, the largest deficiency expressed as a percentage of the normal occurring in Bombay (North), West Rajputana and the West and South Punjab.

In future only one weekly rainfall review will be published instead of two as at present. The review based on the "Daily Weather Reports" will continue; but this, which gives information for the previous week collected from all rain-gauge stations, will cease, as the information, though more complete, is received too late for general interest.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO OCTOBER 12TH, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to October 12th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	4.12	2.37	+1.75	158.79	152.38	+ 4
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3.90	2.14	+1.76	84.08	79.91	+ 5
	3. Central do.	1.73	1.50	+0.23	49.55	50.88	- 3
	4. Upper do.	1.76	1.50	+0.26	20.38	19.00	+ 7
	5. Arakan	10.30	2.67	+7.63	176.69	155.60	+ 14
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	5.15	1.55	+3.60	81.84	72.01	+ 14
	7. Assam Surma	8.81	1.88	+6.93	101.99	92.89	+ 10
	8. Do. Hills	2.02	1.73	+0.29	69.09	113.84	- 13
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1.43	0.92	+0.51	54.77	50.55	+ 8
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0.70	1.20	-0.50	44.08	45.53	- 3
	11. Central do.	0.21	1.15	-0.94	41.95	46.20	- 9
	12. North do.	0.26	0.91	-0.65	60.25	78.11	- 15
	13. Bengal Hills	1.20	1.33	-0.13	88.59	111.09	- 21
	14. Orissa	1.52	1.70	-0.18	32.80	45.60	- 28
	15. Chota Nagpur	0.02	0.97	-0.95	40.22	45.02	- 11
	16. South Bihar	0.15	1.00	-0.85	30.44	38.08	- 20
	17. North do.	0	1.29	-1.29	33.35	44.52	- 25
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. N. W. P. East	0.01	0.76	-0.75	23.18	35.40	- 35
	19. South Oudh	0.06	0.48	-0.42	28.34	33.39	- 15
	20. North do.	0.02	0.50	-0.48	31.22	35.09	- 13
	21. N. W. P. Central	0.03	0.29	-0.26	26.45	31.37	- 16
	22. Do. West	0.02	0.21	-0.19	16.13	24.05	- 33
	23. Do. East Submontane	0.05	1.27	-1.22	20.19	38.44	- 24
	24. Do. West do.	0.13	0.32	-0.19	31.34	38.72	- 11
	25. Do. Hills	0.20	0.41	-0.21	37.91	39.62	- 3
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0.14	-0.14	13.27	20.74	- 36
	27. South do.	0	0.08	-0.08	0.27	13.13	- 52
	28. Central do.	0	0.12	-0.12	10.53	13.97	- 25
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0.13	-0.13	19.75	23.50	- 15
	30. Do. Hills	0.04	0.40	-0.36	52.07	50.22	+ 7
	31. North Punjab	0.09	0.13	-0.04	9.00	12.06	- 17
	32. West do.	0	0	0	3.12	5.86	- 47
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	2.04	3.08	-1.04	91.90	97.09	- 5
	34. Madras South Central	1.38	1.07	+0.31	28.13	24.33	+ 16
	35. Coorg	1.55	1.89	-0.34	95.74	109.54	- 13
	36. Mysore	1.32	1.67	-0.35	19.57	24.07	- 22
	37. Konkan	0.43	1.37	-0.94	101.01	112.95	- 10
	38. Bombay Deccan	0.47	0.79	-0.32	25.67	25.09	+ 2
	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0.03	0.63	-0.60	15.92	22.79	- 30
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0.62	-0.62	31.60	34.72	- 9
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0.39	-0.39	34.14	38.10	- 10
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0.41	-0.41	40.99	48.32	- 3
	44. Do. do. East	0.22	0.54	-0.32	43.97	45.27	- 3
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0.25	-0.25	20.64	42.05	- 52
	46. Kathiawar and Cutch	0	0.10	-0.10	6.57	19.71	- 67
	47. Sind	0	0	0	1.05	4.87	- 78
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0.06	-0.06	0.24	2.25	- 89
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0.20	-0.20	26.40	33.90	- 22
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0.10	-0.10	13.11	25.85	- 26
	51. West Rajputana	0	0.03	-0.03	6.69	11.19	- 40
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1.08	1.85	-0.77	23.07	27.68	- 17
	53. Hyderabad South	0.55	...	...	18.19	...	...
	54. Madras Central	0.89	1.45	-0.56	13.38	18.47	- 27
	55. East Coast Central	0.80	1.63	-0.74	15.12	18.24	- 17
	56. Do. South	1.37	1.53	-0.16	19.43	17.85	+ 9
	57. Madras South	0.92	1.24	-0.32	9.49	8.28	+ 15

SIMLA ;

Dated 17th October, 1901.

W. A. BION,

for
ological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 12th October 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was seasonable or good in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and West Coast districts and fair elsewhere, except in Tinnevely, where it was light. Water supplies generally are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of Kistna, the Deccan, the Carnatic and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress. The state of standing crops generally is good, but dry crops in parts of Kistna and Bellary need more rain. Early harvests are in progress with fair outturn generally. Pasture is procurable, except in parts of the Deccan, and fodder generally is sufficient. The condition of cattle for the most part is good. Prices are stationary or slightly easier. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 143; women, 318; children, 448; total, 909; Chingleput—men, 6; women, 36; children, 97; total, 139; North Arcot—men, 83; women, 157; children, 202; total, 442; Anantapur—men, 25; women, 91; children, 130; total, 246. Total in kitchens, 1,736. Test-workers—Cuddapah—men, 186; women, 198; children, 7; total, 391. Grand total, 2,127.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of Dharwar and Kanara and there was a slight fall in parts of Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. More rain is urgently wanted in Gujarat and parts of Rajkot, Baroda and the Deccan for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Khandesh, Bijapur, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in Gujarat, Rajkot, Baroda, Khandesh and parts of Sindh, Poona, Nasik and Thana, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is progressing in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Konkan and Belgaum. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach and parts of Khandesh and the Karnatak. Preparations for spring cultivation are in progress in parts of Sindh, Surat and Nasik, and sowing continues in parts of Larkana, Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda, but are retarded in parts of Kaira, Ahmednagar and Poona. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient for cultivation. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in five districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same, except that of *bajri*, the price of which is considerably easier than in 1900. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Belgaum, 32; Sholapur, 30½; Ahmednagar, 26⅔; Poona, 27⅓; Nasik, 24⅛; Satara, 26¼; and Bijapur, 29⅓.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 121,203; dependants, 19,513; total on works, 140,716. In poor-houses, 5,809; on village relief, 55,689; total on gratuitous relief, 61,498. Figures for Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 14,593; dependants, 3,803; total on works, 18,396. In poor-houses, 2,977; on village relief, 1,149; total on gratuitous relief, 4,126. Grand total, 224,736.

Bengal—The rainfall during the week was scattered and for the most part light. Several districts, especially those in Bihar, are in need of immediate rain for the benefit of winter rice and other standing crops as well as for the preparation of the fields for spring crops. Harvesting of *bhadoi* is nearly over. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in fourteen districts, fallen in eleven and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—With the exception of slight showers in a few districts, the weather has been clear. The need of more rain is still felt in some districts, particularly for the later sown rice crop which is suffering in consequence in Benares and Gorakhpur. The later sown autumn crops are ripening and harvesting of other crops continues. The picking of cotton has been begun in Cawnpore, Banda and Mainpuri. Agricultural operations for the spring crops continue and sowing of gram, barley, linseed, mustard, peas and potatoes is in progress. Prospects are good. Locusts have caused some damage to crops in parts of Dehra Dun. Food supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices remain stationary.

Punjab.—A slight fall of rain was reported from parts of Amballa and Karnal. Picking of cotton and reaping of certain autumn crops have been commenced in Hissar, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops continue in most districts. The unirrigated area has mostly been left unsown, owing to early cessation of rains. Rain is still badly wanted throughout the Province. The irrigated crops are generally in good to average condition, except in Karnal, where they also have suffered slightly on account of insufficiency of canal water. The crops on unirrigated lands have generally withered for want of timely rain. They have also been affected badly by high winds in Karnal. Prospects of standing irrigated crops are expected to be average. Crops are reported to have been damaged by white ants and rats in Karnal, by rats alone in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore and by locusts in parts of Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition, fodder is sufficient in all districts, but green fodder is decreasing in Ferozepore. The price of wheat has risen slightly in Jullundur, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and has fallen somewhat in Multan and Rawalpindi, but it is unchanged elsewhere. A very trifling change is reported in the prices of other food grains. Wheat is selling from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$, gram 18 to 22, barley 20 to 24 and maize 15 to 24 seers per rupee.

Burma—**LOWER BURMA:** Reaping of hillside crops has been commenced in Akyab and of early paddy in Sandoway. Crop prospects continue favourable. **UPPER BURMA:** Transplanting of wet weather paddy has been completed in Pakokku and part of Mandalay and is still in operation in a few other districts. Reaping of early wet weather paddy in the Monywa township of lower Chindwin and of hillside paddy in the northern districts is in progress. Sowing of late crops continues in most places. Reaping of early maize has been completed in Magwe. Late rains have damaged to some extent the paddy nurseries in the Natmauk township and on islands in the Yenangyaung township of Magwe. More rain is wanted in Mandalay. The condition of standing crops generally is fair. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Prome and risen slightly in Tharrawaddy and Pakokku; elsewhere changes are unimportant.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain with the exception of a fall of 5 cents in Chanda and Sambalpur. Dry hot winds are injuring the crops which are deteriorating for want of rain. The prospects in the Khurai tahsil of Saugor are poor. In the open tract of Jubbulpore rice is still in fair condition, but in parts of the Murwara and Sehora tahsils the crop on light soils is almost a complete failure, and the outturn is not expected to be more than a quarter of the normal. Crop prospects are also bad in the Laon pargana of the Raipur district, where in the absence of early rain the outturns are not likely to exceed a quarter of the normal. With these exceptions, prospects are generally fair. Rain, of which there is some prospect in parts, is needed everywhere, especially for late sown rice. Good rain is reported to have fallen in Chanda yesterday. An early fall of rain would not only improve standing crops, but also the condition for winter sowings which are generally in progress in Betul. Early sown winter crops are germinating well. The harvesting of early millets and of early rice continues. The outturn of rice is very good in Chanda. Damage by insects continues in parts of Narsinghpur, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha and Raipur. Prices are almost stationary. The lowest prices are—wheat 15, gram 17, rice 14 and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$, gram 10, rice 8 and *juar* $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. There are 31 persons receiving gratuitous relief in Balaghat.

Assam.—Heavy rain fell in Sylhet and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. More rain is wanted in Goalpara and Nowgong. Plucking of tea is in progress and its prospects have much improved in Darrang, are good in Lakhimpur, poor in Kamrup and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice are nearly finished. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup. Sowing of pulse and cutting of jute continue. The outturn of jute is normal. Sugarcane is thriving, except in Nowgong and in parts of Sylhet, where it is being damaged by insects. Fodder is scarce in Cachar. Prices—common rice—Silchar 11; Nowgong $10\frac{1}{2}$; Sylhet and Tezpur, 10; Dhubri, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was 1 inch 66 cents in the Civil and Military station. The rainfall was good throughout the Province. Standing crops are poor in parts of Kadur and in good condition throughout other districts. Paddy and horse gram are being sown in parts and in other parts *ragi* is being harvested. Prospects are favourable in Mysore and Shimoga, encouraging in Kolar and improving in Hassan, Tumkur and Chittaldrug. Prices are steady in Kolar and Chittaldrug, have slightly fallen in Tumkur and in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and have slightly risen in Mysore and in other parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan and Shimoga. Water and fodder are available. More rain is required in Hassan.

COORG: The rainfall was 62 cents. Picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are generally doing well and prospects are favourable. Land is being prepared for the winter crop. Sowings are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 37 cents. The total from 1st January is 19 inches 57 cents. Rain is badly needed to improve the condition of the standing crops in the Warangal and Gulbargah divisions. The autumn harvest is proceeding. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli rupee. Total number of persons on relief—works, 322; gratuitously relieved, 179. Total 501.

Rajputana.—There was no rain. Operations for the spring are in progress in Jaisalmer, Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Autumn crops are withering. Rain is badly wanted. Harvesting of autumn crops has been commenced in places. The probable outturn generally is unfavourable in Ajmer-Merwara. Irrigated autumn crops promise an eight anna outturn, but unirrigated *nil*. Continued damage by locusts and rats is reported in Ajmer-Merwara and ten States. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in three States, falling in Bharatpur and steady elsewhere. The cheapest food-grain averages 10 to 19 seers per rupee. There are 100 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week in the Agencies, except in Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. They have been completed in Malwa. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and Indore and bad in Bhopawar and Malwa. Crops have been damaged by want of rain in Gwalior, Bhopawar and Indore. Rats and insects have also damaged the crops in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, high in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand and rising in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Average prices—Gwalior, 12-3 to 21-2; Bundelkhand, 17 to 22; Malwa, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Bhopawar 14 to 15 and Indore 6 to 12 seers, the rupee. Gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 70; Rutlam, 44; total 114.

Baroda.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition, but in many places they are withering for want of rain. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of the Kadi division. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 26; wheat, 22; rice, superior, 13; rice, inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 17,894; gratuitous relief, 9,075; total, 26,969.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 21 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: There was no rain. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize 27 to 34 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain. The mornings are foggy, but the days are clear and warm. Growing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces</i>							
Madras	418	2,287	2,705	391	1,736	2,127	— 578
Bombay	180,164	67,271	247,435	140,716	61,498	202,214	— 45,221
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	25	25	...	31	31	+ 6
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	180,582	69,583	250,165	141,107	63,265	204,372	— 45,793
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States . . . . .	...	149	149	...	100	100	— 49
Central India States . . . . .	...	783	783	...	114	114	— 669
Hyderabad	1,887	318	2,205	322	179	501	— 1,704
Baroda	17,260	8,963	26,223	17,894	9,075	26,969	+ 746
Bombay Native States	22,728	4,057	26,785	18,396	4,126	22,522	— 4,263
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	41,875	14,270	56,145	36,612	13,594	50,206	— 5,939
GRAND TOTAL	222,457	83,853	306,310	177,719	76,859	254,578	— 51,732

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th October 1901, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There were local showers at Darjeeling and in Assam and Upper Burma on the 11th and 12th and in parts of Bengal and Assam on the 17th, but with these exceptions the whole of the rainfall recorded during the past week has accompanied and been due to a cyclonic storm.

This storm appeared over the centre of the Bay on the 11th. It occasioned southerly and south-easterly winds in Burma and South-East Bengal and north-east to north-west winds in South-West Bengal and Madras and showers were falling around the greater part of the Bay Coast, the falls amounting to over 1" at Tavoy, Moulmein and Gopalpur. By the morning of the 12th the storm had intensified somewhat, but the rainfall was lighter, except in Tenasserim. On the 13th the storm was advancing westward across the centre of the Bay, but rain was confined to Burma and to places on the Bengal Coast. On the 14th the centre of the storm was close to the Madras Coast between Vizagapatam and Cocanada. Rain was falling over Burma, at Sibsagar and Mymensingh, as well as along the Coast from Saugor Island to Cocanada. The heaviest fall was 1'55" at False Point. During the twenty-four hours between the morning of the 14th and 15th the storm continued to advance westward and crossed the Madras Coast, advancing slowly into the Nizam's Dominions. The centre lay close to Hanamconda at 8 A.M., 15th. Rain had almost ceased in Burma, but continued to fall more or less heavily along the Bengal and Madras Coasts, from Chittagong to Masulipatam, the largest amounts having been:—Masulipatam 4'40", Vizagapatam 2'93", Cocanada 2'83" and Balasore 2'20". Rain had extended inland to Hanamconda where 1'54" had been received. During the next twenty-four hours the storm travelled north-westward and at 8 A.M. on the 16th was central between Akola and Malegaon. Scattered showers had been received over a wide area, including Bengal, the North Madras Coast, the Deccan, Khandesh, Berar and the Central Provinces; the heaviest having been—Barisal 1'16", Dinajpur 1'80", Vizagapatam 1'43", Hyderabad (Deccan) 1'59", Hanamconda 0'77", Ahmednagar 0'78", Malegaon 1'32", Akola 1'86", Chanda 1'36" and Mangalore 1'51". Between the morning of the 16th and morning of the 17th the storm continued to move west-north-westward and at 8 A.M. on the 17th was passing through Kathiawar as a very shallow depression. It had occasioned further rain over parts of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Berar and Khandesh, and showers had extended into Gujarát and Central India. The following were the more important falls of rain reported:—Malegaon 1'98", Ahmednagar 0'91", Neemuch 0'52", Bhavnagar 0'40", Surat 0'29" and Bombay 0'35".

The following table shows that rain fell during the week under review over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Dinajpur district of the East Himalayas, the East Coast, the Satpuras, the Indore district of Central India, the West Coast, the Ahmedabad district of Gujarát, the Deccan and the Madura district of South India. The average actual rainfall ranged from 4'16" in the Waltair district of the East Coast to 0'10" over the Bombay district of the West Coast and the Bellary district of the Deccan. Over the whole of the remainder of India there was actually or practically no rain during the week under review. The week's rainfall was in excess in the Dry Area of Upper Burma, the north division of the East Coast, the Raipur district of the East Satpuras, the Indore district of Central India, the Rajkot district of Gujarát, the West Satpuras and the Hyderabad district of the Deccan. Elsewhere the week's fall was short of the normal. The deficiency was considerable in part of Bengal, along the West Coast, in the Bellary district of the Deccan, in South India and along the south of the East Coast, where the north-east monsoon rainfall ought by now to have commenced.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 17TH OCTOBER 1901.			* RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 17TH OCTOBER 1901.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . . . .	...	2'19	2'33	—0'14	130'08	126'71	+ 3'37	+ 3	— 3
Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . . . .	...	1'02	1'28	—0'26	46'59	51'19	— 4'60	— 9	— 9
Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . . . .	...	2'45	0'90	+1'55	25'92	22'95	+ 2'97	+13	+ 6
Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj.	1'16	1'49	—0'33	77'42	67'14	+10'28	+15	+16
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta	0'72	1'66	—0'94	50'13	49'69	+ 0'44	+ 1	+ 3
	...	0'66	1'04	—0'38	62'06	67'13	— 5'07	— 8	— 7
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur	0'76	1'15	—0'39	67'35	80'35	—13'00	—16	—16
	{ Darbhanga	0	0'94	—0'94	36'29	45'32	— 9'03	—20	—18
	{ Bahraich	0	0'20	—0'20	35'55	40'95	— 5'40	—13	—13
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan	0'06	1'28	—1'22	34'60	42'39	— 7'79	—18	—16
	{ Patna	0	0'57	—0'57	28'51	38'90	—10'39	—27	—26
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	{ Simla	0	0'17	—0'17	43'16	47'17	— 4'01	— 9	— 8
	{ Ludhiana	0	0'07	—0'07	30'27	36'57	— 6'30	—17	—17
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore	0'01	0'10	—0'09	23'43	31'30	— 7'87	—25	—25
	{ Lahore	0	0	0	15'66	21'65	— 5'99	—28	—28
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . . . .	...	0'01	0'02	—0'01	3'95	7'70	— 3'74	—49	—49
Baluchistan (Quetta) . . . . .	...	0	0'03	—0'03	0'12	1'36	— 1'24	—91	—91
East Coast, North States	{ Waltair	4'16	3'20	+0'96	26'13	30'33	— 4'20	—14	—19
	{ Cuttack	2'64	2'09	+0'55	36'56	51'93	—15'37	—30	—32
East Satpura	{ Ranchi	0'11	0'67	—0'56	42'87	50'36	— 7'49	—15	—14
	{ Raipur	0'71	0'45	+0'26	46'92	50'36	— 3'44	— 7	— 7
	{ Jubbulpore	0'07	0'45	—0'38	54'29	59'29	— 5'00	— 8	— 8
Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi	0'03	0'29	—0'26	39'15	41'81	— 2'66	— 6	— 6
	{ Jaipur	0	0	0	13'48	22'33	— 8'85	—40	—40
	{ Indore	0'14	0'05	+0'09	17'14	42'40	—25'26	—60	—60
West Coast	{ Calicut	0'39	2'97	—2'58	66'98	75'18	— 8'20	—11	— 8
	{ Bombay	0'10	1'51	—1'41	94'66	95'77	— 1'11	— 1	0
Gujarāt	{ Ahmedabad	0'18	0'22	—0'04	17'58	41'05	—23'47	—57	—57
	{ Rajkot	0'07	0'03	+0'04	7'75	21'49	—13'74	—64	—64
West Satpuras (Akola) . . . . .	...	1'12	0'51	+0'61	22'28	33'04	—10'76	—33	—35
Deccan	{ Bellary	0'10	2'99	—2'89	15'43	22'27	— 6'84	—31	—20
	{ Bijapur	0'48	0'87	—0'39	22'76	24'27	— 1'51	— 6	— 5
	{ Hyderabad	1'32	0'87	+0'45	22'52	24'98	— 2'46	—10	—12
South India	{ Mysore	0'01	1'34	—1'33	18'17	18'44	— 0'31	— 2	+ 6
	{ Madura	0'12	2'02	—1'90	16'31	15'50	+ 0'81	+ 5	+20
East Coast, South (Madras) . . . . .	...	0'22	2'21	—1'99	14'33	17'50	— 3'17	—18	— 8

SIMLA;

The 17th October, 1901.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH OCTOBER 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>														
1	Cuddapah .	1,291,903	...	512	512	...	1,419	1,419	...	1,319	1,319	418	1,043	1,461
2	Chingleput .	1,312,722	...	291	291	...	190	190	...	236	236	...	158	158
3	North Arcot .	2,208,391	...	516	516	...	604	604	...	975	975	...	846	846
4	Anantapur .	788,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	207	...	240	240
TOTAL MADRAS		5,601,912	...	1,319	1,319	...	2,213	2,213	...	2,737	2,737	418	2,287	2,705
<i>Bombay.</i>														
1	Ahmedabad .	795,094	865	11,062	11,927	929	6,551	7,480	786	5,196	5,982	507	2,974	3,481
2	Kaira .	715,725	...	295	295	...	298	298	...	231	231	...	231	234
3	Panch Mahals .	261,770	3,982	4,837	8,819	5,270	3,237	8,507	4,280	2,379	6,886	51	412	2,863
4	Broach .	291,428	...	118	118	...	38	38	...	34	34	...	31	31
5	Sholapur .	720,978	40,395	16,873	66,268	46,361	16,484	62,845	43,391	15,937	59,328	4,781	52,837	62,837
6	Ahmednagar .	837,771	98,169	24,819	122,988	93,589	23,637	117,226	85,698	23,838	109,536	1,626	93,018	93,018
7	Poona .	995,074	19,793	4,925	24,718	19,427	4,946	24,373	17,182	5,098	22,280	4,007	16,227	16,227
8	Nasik .	819,575	5,816	4,009	9,855	5,899	2,347	8,246	5,474	2,704	8,578	1,839	6,738	6,738
9	Satara .	1,146,521	11,964	6,991	18,955	10,518	8,988	19,506	8,863	6,966	15,829	7,117	5,217	12,334
10	Bijapur .	735,041	40,100	8,353	48,453	43,285	8,840	52,125	33,661	9,181	42,842	28,988	9,142	38,130
11	Belgaum .	994,209	14,981	5,939	20,920	17,946	5,427	23,413	16,018	6,341	22,359	75,534	5,992	21,626
12	Dharwar .	1,113,426	391	...	391	197	8	205	...	19	19	...	16	16
TOTAL BOMBAY		9,426,715	245,944	91,570	337,514	243,461	80,801	324,262	215,753	77,024	293,377	180,164	67,271	247,435
<i>Central Provinces.</i>														
1	Balaghat .	383,331	...	39	39	...	46	46	...	45	45	...	25	25
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.		383,331	...	664	664	...	46	46	...	45	45	...	25	25
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.		15,411,958	245,944	93,553	339,497	243,461	83,060	326,521	215,753	80,406	296,159	180,582	69,583	250,165
<i>Central India States.</i>														
1	Indore .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664
2	Jaora .	84,000	...	247	247	...	194	194	...	208	208	...	72	72
3	Ratlam .	83,000	...	181	181	...	160	160	...	145	145	...	47	47
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.		1,266,000	...	1,092	1,092	...	1,018	1,018	...	1,017	1,017	...	783	783
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	4,953	1,402	6,255	3,377	1,344	4,721	2,639	1,077	3,716	1,867	318	2,205

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH OCTOBER 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar . . .	2,752,404	3,407	1,340	4,747	3,032	1,271	4,303	2,841	1,282	4,123	2,795	1,311	4,106
2	Palanpur . . .	645,526	...	156	156	...	163	163	...	166	166	...	176	176
3	Rewa Kantha . .	733,506	459	99	558	501	106	607	460	107	567	433	106	539
4	Akalkot . . .	75,774	178	180	358	179	193	372	150	194	344	138	167	305
5	Aundh . . .	65,146	64	26	90	65	26	91	62	26	88	63	27	90
6	Phaltan . . .	66,383	252	14	266	188	14	197	240	12	252	240	12	252
7	Jamkhandi . . .	102,162	3,615	406	4,021	3,577	406	3,983	3,927	401	4,328	3,916	392	3,408
8	Jath . . .	71,443	8,771	1,106	9,877	8,444	1,125	9,569	6,732	961	7,693	5,211	552	5,763
9	Daphlapur . . .	8,343	491	107	598	492	111	603	466	113	579	361	96	457
10	Miraj (Junior) .	35,487	896	17	913	862	17	879	623	17	640	531	17	548
11	Sangli . . .	238,945	9,472	59	9,531	9,892	119	10,011	8,641	...	8,641	8,036	59	8,095
12	Kolhapur . . .	705,251	92	...	92	127	...	127	127	...	127	127	...	127
13	Mudhol . . .	61,815	2,530	1,122	3,652	2,204	1,157	3,361	2,178	1,162	3,340	1,559	1,142	2,701
14	Ramdurg . . .	36,181	586	...	586	646	...	646	310	...	310	218	...	218
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	5,598,366	30,813	4,632	35,445	30,204	4,708	34,912	26,757	4,441	31,198	22,728	4,067	26,795
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES.	20,816,802	51,888	15,511	67,399	53,275	15,926	69,201	48,932	15,558	64,490	41,875	14,121	55,996
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	36,228,760	297,832	109,064	406,896	236,736	98,986	335,722	264,685	95,964	360,649	222,457	83,704	306,161

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures in these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 440 R. Stat.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1901.

**Returns of accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months
ending with the 31st December 1900.**

Read again—

Government of India, Order No. 396 R. Stat., dated the 16th July 1900.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, dated the 30th September 1901, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1900.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., as shown under abstract No. 4 on pages 18 and 19 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 39 persons and injury to 177 persons, against 31 and 187, respectively, during the previous year. The increase in the number killed was mainly due to the accident on the Bengal-Nágpur railway on the 19th August 1900.

II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct; accidents to persons passing over level-crossings; trespassers, and others.

2. Of the 994 persons killed and 554 injured under this heading 83 of the killed and 258 of the injured were passengers, the remainder being persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Details of the killed and injured will be found in Abstract No. 2 of the accompanying abstract returns of accidents.

III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of Railway Companies or Contractors caused by the travelling of trains or the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways.

3. There were reported as having been killed 236 servants of companies or contractors and 384 as injured, in addition to those included in Division I. Details of these will also be found in Abstract No. 2.

4. Altogether, the number of persons killed and injured on Indian railways in the course of public traffic during the year 1900 was as follows :

	1900.		PREVIOUS YEAR.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	14	85	7	80	7	...	...	1
By accidents from other causes ...	83	258	60	191	23	67	...	...
SERVANTS—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	21	84	20	92	1	...	...	8
By accidents from other causes ...	236	384	182	339	54	45	...	...
OTHER PERSONS—								
From accidents to trains, etc. ...	4	8	4	9	...	...	...	1
Persons passing over railways at level crossings	28	9	17	1	11	8	...	...
Trespassers (including suicides) ...	862	244	548	155	314	89	...	...
Miscellaneous, not included in the above ...	17	35	25	23	...	12	2	...
Total ...	1,265	1,107	863	896	402	211	...	...

5. In addition to the above, the Railway Companies have reported the following accidents which occurred upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned :

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. While ascending or descending steps at stations.	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. By being struck by barrows, by falling over packages, etc., on platforms.	...	1	...	1	...	2
3. From falling off platforms . . .	1	1	...	2	1	3
4. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting wagons.	...	*3	4	41	4	||44
5 Whilst moving or carrying goods at stations, etc.	*2	...	2	4	†4	4
6 Whilst working at cranes or capstans .	...	...	...	7	...	7
7. By the falling of wagon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, etc.	...	2	3	27	3	29
8. From falling off, or when getting on or off, stationary engines or vehicles.	...	1	...	6	...	7
9. From falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, etc.	4	1	8	38	12	39
10. By stumbling whilst walking on the line or platforms.	5	2	1	4	6	6
11. Whilst attending to stationary engines in sheds.	...	...	1	10	1	10
12. By being trampled on or kicked by horses.	...	1	...	...	...	1
13. Whilst working on the line or in sidings .	...	...	4	12	4	12
14. Miscellaneous	21	†31	21	95	42	†126
TOTAL . . .	†33	§43	44	248	†77	§291

* Not passengers.

† Of these, two were not passengers.

‡ Of these, one was not a passenger.

§ Of these, four were not passengers.

|| Of these, three were not passengers.

No. 440 R. Stat.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
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I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., as shown under abstract No. 4 on pages 18 and 19 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 89 persons and injury to 177 persons, against 31 and 187, respectively, during the previous year. The increase in the number killed was mainly due to the accident on the Bengal-Nágpur railway on the 19th August 1900.

II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct ; accidents to persons passing over level-crossings ; trespassers, and others.

2. Of the 994 persons killed and 554 injured under this heading 83 of the killed and 258 of the injured were passengers, the remainder being persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Details of the killed and injured will be found in Abstract No. 2 of the accompanying abstract returns of accidents.

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4. Altogether, the number of persons killed and injured on Indian railways in the course of public traffic during the year 1900 was as follows :

	1900.		PREVIOUS YEAR.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	14	85	7	86	7	...	...	1
By accidents from other causes ...	83	258	60	191	23	67	...	...
SERVANTS—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	21	84	20	92	1	...	...	8
By accidents from other causes ...	236	354	182	339	54	45	...	...
OTHER PERSONS—								
From accidents to trains, etc. ...	4	8	4	9	...	...	...	1
Persons passing over railways at level crossings	28	9	17	1	11	8	...	...
Trespassers (including suicides) ...	862	244	548	155	314	89	...	...
Miscellaneous, not included in the above ...	17	35	25	23	...	12	8	...
Total ...	1,265	1,107	863	806	402	211	...	...

5. In addition to the above, the Railway Companies have reported the following accidents which occurred upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned :

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. While ascending or descending steps at stations.	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. By being struck by barrows, by falling over packages, etc., on platforms.	...	1	...	1	...	2
3. From falling off platforms	1	1	...	2	1	3
4. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting wagons.	...	*3	4	41	4	||44
5. Whilst moving or carrying goods at stations, etc.	*2	...	2	4	†4	4
6. Whilst working at cranes or capstans .	...	...	...	7	...	7
7. By the falling of wagon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, etc.	...	2	3	27	3	29
8. From falling off, or when getting on or off, stationary engines or vehicles.	...	1	...	6	...	7
9. From falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, etc.	4	1	8	38	12	39
10. By stumbling whilst walking on the line or platforms.	5	2	1	4	6	6
11. Whilst attending to stationary engines in sheds.	...	...	1	10	1	10
12. By being trampled on or kicked by horses.	...	1	...	...	...	1
13. Whilst working on the line or in sidings .	...	...	4	12	4	12
14. *Miscellaneous	21	*31	21	95	42	†126
TOTAL . . .	†33	§43	44	248	†77	||291

* Not passengers.

† Of these, two were not passengers.

‡ Of these, one was not a passenger.

§ Of these, four were not passengers.

|| Of these, three were not passengers.

6. Thus the total number of personal accidents reported by the several Railway Companies during the twelve months amounts to 1,342 persons killed and 1,398 injured.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., during the year 1900.

7. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the year 1900.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	17	2	4	3	26	5	30
Eastern Bengal	3	...	7	5	2	5	9
Bengal-Nágpur	4	12	54	...	2	12	56
East Coast	3	...	8	...	6	...	14
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2	...	...	1	2	1	2
North Western	8	1	...	1	9	2	9
Great Indian Peninsula	5	...	2	...	5	...	7
Indian Midland	5	2	5	...	2	2	7
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	2	5	2	5
Rajputana-Malwa	3	1	3	...	2	1	5
Nizam's Guaranteed State	3	...	1	...	2	...	3
Madras	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Assam-Bergal	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Deoghur	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bengal and North-Western	6	...	4	2	9	2	13
Southern Mahratta	4	...	5	4	7	4	12
Burma	5	1	2	3	4	4	6
Tezpore-Bálipára	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total	73	20	96	21	86	41	182
Previous year	83	11	95	16	93	27	188

8. A brief description of some of the accidents which resulted in loss of life, injury to persons or serious damage to rolling-stock is given below :

East Indian railway.—On the 21st February, a pilot engine coming on to the goods shed line at Allahabad station collided with a wagon standing near the gate, resulting in the latter rolling back into the shed, where it came into contact with another wagon which was being unloaded there, causing injury to four contractor's coolies.

On the 4th March, the Bombay-Howrah Postal special train was totally derailed on the Jubbulpore line between Bargarh and Dabhaura stations. One railway servant was killed, and two railway servants and two native postal sorters were more or less severely injured. There were seven first class passengers only in the train, but they escaped with a severe shaking and a few slight bruises. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix A to the abstract returns of accidents.*

On the 3rd June, a pilot engine, while working at mile 840, Agra junction, collided with the engine of a special down goods train standing foul of the

crossing of points No. 8. Four railway servants were seriously injured, two having subsequently died.

On the 8th July, a collision occurred at Malwa station between a down and an up goods trains, owing to the driver of the former train running against signals. Three railway servants were injured, and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 26th July, a down goods train was derailed near mile 118, between Ondál and Raneegunge stations, owing to the line having been opened for the purpose of laying a cross-over road. One railway servant was injured, and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 16th September, ten wagons, while being shunted at Brace Bridge Hall, collided with eight empties, which in their turn collided with another rake of eight loaded wagons, forcing the two end wagons over the curved rail dead end and over the side of the jetty into one of Messrs. Mackinon, Mackenzie and Company's coal barges loading in the river below. Five coolies were injured.

On the 17th October, a shunting engine and the engine of a down pilot collided, while shunting at Ásansol station, owing to the driver of the pilot over-shooting the clearance board. One railway servant was injured and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 25th October, a collision occurred between two down goods trains at Pánagar station, owing to the driver of one of them disregarding signals. One railway servant was injured and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—On the 2nd January, between Hili and Chorkai stations on the Northern section, No. 15 up Assam mail train collided with No. 96 down goods train, owing to carelessness on the part of both station masters. Three railway servants were killed, and six passengers and two railway servants injured. The rolling stock was considerably damaged.

On the 28th December a collision occurred between engine No. 41 and shunting engine No. 50 in the Beliagháta yard on the Southern section, owing to the former having been signalled to proceed over the cross-over points before the latter had passed clear of them. Two railway servants were killed.

Bengal Nágpur railway—On the 8th May, a cyclonic storm blew out of the Khargpur station yard sixty wagons towards Madpur station, causing a collision with the mail train about 3 miles from Khargpur station, considerably damaging the rolling-stock.

On the 19th August, owing to breaches on the line between Baripada Road and Balasore stations, mileage 125 to 126, No. 61 down mail train was derailed at bridge No. 207. One European and ten native passengers were killed, and forty-nine passengers were injured, and nine carriages were completely wrecked. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix B to the abstract returns of accidents.*

East Coast State railway.—On the 11th April, a collision occurred between No. 5 up and No. 6 down mixed trains at Kallikóta station, owing to the driver of the latter entering the station yard without having his train under proper control and against signals. Eight passengers and two railway servants were injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.—On the 21st August, a collision occurred at Lucknow station between No. 69 up goods and No. 22 down mixed trains. A few passengers were slightly, and a railway servant was severely, injured; and one railway servant was killed. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix C to the abstract returns of accidents.*

North Western State railway.—On the 28th May, the engine of an up postal special train collided with the engine of No. 19 up mixed train at Ludhiána station through the carelessness of both the Traffic and Locomotive staff. Two railway servants and a mail sorter were slightly injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 23rd February, an up goods train collided with a down transshipment train near Pákní station, owing to the driver of the former disregarding signals. Two railway servants were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way damaged.

On the 9th May, a collision occurred at Tilati station between No. 104 up Ráichúr mail train and No. 261 down goods train, owing to the points having been wrongly set. Two passengers were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way damaged.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 4th April, a bullock cart while crossing the line at level-crossing gate No. 176, mileage $\frac{297}{10}$, between Antri and Gwalior stations, was run over by the engine of No. 1 down mail train. One man riding on the cart was killed, and the cartman seriously injured.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 11th March, a collision occurred at mile $26\frac{1}{2}$, between Limkhérá and Jékót stations, between an up special goods train and No. 41 down goods train, owing to the station master of Jékót having given line clear for the latter to leave Limkhérá station while the section was already occupied by the former. Two railway servants were killed, and five injured; and the rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

Rajputana-Malwa railway.—On the 1st April, No. 58 down mixed mail train parted between Ádampur and Bhattu stations. The two portions collided with each other, killing one passenger and injuring one mail sorter and two railway servants.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 29th January, the balance box of a ten ton crane, which was sent with a break down train to pick up some derailed vehicles at mile $\frac{146}{8}$, between Domingarh and Jagat Bela stations, capsized while being made ready to return to Gorakhpur. One railway servant was killed outright, another died the next day, and two others were slightly injured.

On the 6th April, a collision occurred between No. 91 up goods and No. 4 down passenger trains at Mairwa station, owing to the points having been wrongly set for the latter. Three passengers were injured.

On the 27th April, No. 75 up goods train, while entering Ujiárpur station, was admitted on to the wrong line and collided with No. 78 down goods train standing there. Two railway servants were slightly injured.

On the 7th May, No. 7 up passenger train ran off the line at mile 128 between Semra and Sagauli stations. The engine ran down the bank and turned over on its side, killing one railway servant and injuring three others. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 22nd June, while the engine of No. 45 up mixed train was taking water at the temporary water column at mile 461—6, between Narasarávupet and Santamágulúr stations, three carriages, which had probably parted shortly after the train left Narasarávupet station, ran into the stationary portion of the train. Four passengers were slightly injured.

On the 10th August, the engine of No. 63 up goods train was derailed in the cutting at mile 349—7, between Diguvametta and Chelama stations, owing to the train having run into a large quantity of rock which had slipped from the side of the cutting and completely blocked the line. Two railway servants were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way were damaged.

On the 10th September, a ballast train, which had left Khanapur station, returned against signals and collided with No. 19 up goods train, killing four coolies, severely injuring two and slightly injuring three others.

Burma railways.—On the 28th December, No. 142 down goods train ran off the line, between Zibingyi and Thón-daung stations, owing to excessive

speed. Two railway servants were killed, and four injured. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

RESOLUTION.—With an increase of 1,131 miles, or 4·95 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 6,806,491 miles, or 8·45 per cent., in the train-mileage run, it is noticed that, while the number of train accidents increased by 671, the total number of persons killed thereby exceeded the previous year's figures by 8 only, while the number injured fell from 187 to 177, so that taking into consideration the large increase in the mean mileage worked and train-mileage run, the results are satisfactory. The increase under killed was chiefly due to the accident on the Bengal-Nágpur railway on the 19th August 1900, particulars of which are recorded in Appendix B. to the accompanying abstract returns of accidents. The total number of casualties to both passengers and servants from all causes (train accidents and accidents from causes other than accidents to trains) increased under killed from 863 to 1,265, or by 46·58 per cent., and under injured from 896 to 1,107, or by 23·55 per cent. The large increases were mainly due to suicides, and trespassers, principally famine-stricken people, wandering on to the line at night and do not indicate negligence in the working of the railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Burma.
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
 The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
 The Hon'ble the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
 The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of His Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Station	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	128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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of the Department, No. 777-79, dated 9th February, 1890, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered to the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be accompanied by extremely urgent in order to secure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that such orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3232 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th October 1901 :—

No. 396 of 1901.—Chévúr Krishná Chár Subba Rao, B.A., sub-assistant director of agriculture, Madras, residing in Bellary. *A general working power for raising water and other purposes.*

No. 397 of 1901.—John Gilruth Gilruth, engineer, Chetla, Alipore. *A continuous action paddy (or other grain) combined boiler and dryer (or "conditioner").*

No. 398 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, and having its principal place of business in New York City, U. S. A. *Improvements in signal apparatus.*

No. 399 of 1901.—Edward Reginald Smith, sheriff's officer, of 28, Free School street, Calcutta, British India. *An improved safety receptacle for oil, spirits or other liquids.*

No. 400 of 1901.—Priyanath Nandi, medical practitioner, inhabitant of village Salpabahirdia, thana and district Khulna, at present residing at No. 11, Upper Circular road, in the town of Calcutta. *A process for curing hydrocele by the application of electricity.*

No. 401 of 1901.—Thomas Darlington, builder, of 261 and 263, Moray street, south Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, and commonwealth of Australia. *Improved means for ventilating buildings.*

No. 402 of 1901.—Henry Johnston, engineer and shipwright surveyor, of the Port office, Rangoon, Burma. *A combined windlass and steering gear.*

No. 3233 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 346 of 1900.—Hjalmar Lange, civil-engineer assistant, of 1, Kungälv, Vasteras, in the kingdom of Sweden. *Improvements relating to the soldering of aluminium.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)

No. 419 of 1900.—The International Chemical Company, manufacturing chemists, of 60, Grand street, Jersey city, New Jersey. *Improvements in alkaline earth silicides and in a combination of silicon and boron, and process for their manufacture.* (Specification filed 2 October 1901.)

No. 82 of 1901.—William James Potter, clerk in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and Nawab Syed Abdur Rasheed Khan, Syed-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur, son of Nawab Asaf Nawaz-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, secretary to His Highness the Miran's Sarfi-Khaa, both residing at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, India. *Improvements in type-writers.* (Specification filed 1 October 1901.)

- No. 198 of 1901.—Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty, superintendent of the Bombay District Police, Poona, British India. *A new or improved fastening for stable door guard poles.* (Specification filed 8 October 1901.)
- No. 266 of 1901.—Messrs. Ernsthausen, Limited, merchants, of Calcutta. *Improvements in indigo manufacture.* (Specification filed 10 October 1901.)
- No. 271 of 1901.—John Steen, manager, Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited, residing at Seebpore, Howrah, Bengal. *An improved method of fabric softening.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)
- No. 303 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins, manufacturer, of 1418, North 18th Street, Omaha, county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, U. S. A. *Improvements in roller and ball bearings for shafts subjected to end thrust.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)
- No. 310 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins, manufacturer, of 1418, North 18th Street, Omaha, county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, U. S. A. *Improvements in roller bearings.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)

No. 3234 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 123 of 1888.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism.* (From 11 January 1902 to 11 January 1903.)
- No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Günzburg. *Improvements in railway carriages.* (From 13 October 1901 to 13 October 1902.)
- No. 87 of 1894.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 13 November 1901 to 13 November 1902.)
- No. 203 of 1895.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in and relating to packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 11 December 1901 to 11 December 1902.)
- No. 204 of 1895.—The Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited. *An improvement in overhead regenerative gas lamps.* (From 14 November 1901 to 14 November 1902.)
- No. 247 of 1895.—George Westinghouse, Junior. *Improvements in buffers and drawbars.* (From 14 November 1901 to 14 November 1902.)
- No. 309 of 1896.—Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making notches.* (From 30 November 1901 to 30 November 1902.)
- No. 131 of 1897.—Rupert E. C. Malvery. *Improvements in openers for aerated water bottles with valves.* (From 27 October 1901 to 27 October 1902.)
- No. 180 of 1897.—John Armstrong. *Improvements in treating complex ores, mattes and the like and in furnaces therefor.* (From 17 November 1901 to 17 November 1902.)

No. 3235 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 221 of 1895.—George Alexander Newton. *Improvements in boiler or other furnaces.* (Specification filed 3 July 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs. 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA.

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 10th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists.
(Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1901.)

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P. <i>Old Mogul Rupees.</i>				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver	1 0 0	216	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than January, 1902.

G. M. FORBES, Agent-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 16th October, 1901.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Wardead and other commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). *Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son). * James Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, J. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half Pay Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Conductor	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, E., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 14th June, 1901, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs 29-14-10 was found hidden in the earth when sinking a well in a certain brahmin land (belonging to 21, 00, 00, 87 Subramanian Chetty of Pattamanjalai) at Nadasingampatty, a Dharmasanam village in Tiruppattur Firka, Madura District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura in his office on the 11th March, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Consecutive number.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Number of articles in each consecutive number.	Weight in seers.	Value.	REMARKS.
				R - S - P.	
1	Idol of Balakrishna, made of copper	1	2 1/2	2 0 0	
1(a)	Idol of Navanithakrishna, made of copper	1	1 1/2	1 0 0	
1(b)	Ditto ditto ditto	1	1 1/2	0 12 0	
2	Small round brass box	1	2 1/2	0 6 0	
3	Ditto chemboo	1	3	0 6 0	
3(a)	Ditto ditto	1	4 1/2	0 8 0	
4	Brass lamp with three reservoirs	1	28	3 8 0	
5	Brass chain ditto	1	5 1/2	0 11 0	
6	Small brass spoon	1	1 1/2	0 3 9	
7	Brass tripod	1	9 1/2	1 2 3	
7(a)	Ditto	1	5 1/2	0 2 6	
7(b)	Ditto	1	7 1/2	0 15 0	
8	Brass thavalai	1	10 1/2	1 3 0	
8(a)	Ditto	1	3 1/2	0 7 6	
8(b)	Ditto	1	7	0 14 0	
8(c)	Ditto	1	7 1/2	0 15 6	
8(d)	Ditto	1	5 1/2	0 10 6	
9	Brass Kottukudai	1	8 1/2	1 0 3	
10	Brass cover	1	3 1/2	0 7 0	
11	Brass vessel	1	7 1/2	0 15 6	
11(a)	Ditto	1	12	1 8 6	
11(b)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 3 6	
11(c)	Ditto	1	8 1/2	1 1 6	
11(d)	Ditto	1	2 1/2	0 6 6	
12	Brass hand light	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	
12(a)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 1 6	
12(b)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	
13	Brass chemboo	1	2 1/2	0 5 3	
14	Brass cup	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	
14(a)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	
15	Brass plate (broken)	3	10 1/2	1 5 0	
15(a)	Ditto (ditto)	1	3 1/2	0 7 0	
16	Brass spoon	1	1	0 2 0	
17	Ditto	1	2 1/2	0 4 6	
18	Brass legs	1	1 1/2	0 3 6	
18(a)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 3 0	
18(b)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 3 0	
19	Brass plates (broken pieces)	...	24	3 0 0	
20	Brass lamp rod	1	3 1/2	0 7 0	
21	Brass lamp top	1	1	0 1 0	
21(a)	Ditto	1	1 1/2	0 3 6	
21(b)	Ditto	1	2 1/2	0 4 3	
22	Broken pieces of Sandal Stone	3	...	0 0 1	
23	Brass Tripod legs	4	5 1/2	0 10 6	
	TOTAL	...	...	Rs 29 14 10	

A. L. CARDEW,

Collector.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

The 9th October, 1901.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th October, 1901.

No. 156.—Privilege leave for eight days is granted to Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, in continuation of that granted in Notification No. 149, dated the 23rd September, 1901.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th October, 1901.

No. 8387.—Captain Edgar Francis Eardley Baines, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th September 1901, and until further orders, *vice* Captain J. N. MacLeod, I.M.S., transferred to Bikanir.

By order,
A. McCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 11th October, 1901.

No. 5392G.—122-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Manawar Khan, Pastor of the United Free Church at Todgurb, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency.

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of India.

By order,
A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the
Governor-General in Rajputana

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkhee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, J.S.C.,
Principal, Thomason College.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th October, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. R. H. Aserappa, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional and colloquial examinations prescribed in paras. 169, 170 and 175, Chapter II, Vol. 1, Public Works Department Code, on the 27th September 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. W. C. K. Berris, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in paras. 169, 170, Chapter II, Vol. 1, Public Works Department Code, on the 27th September 1901.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 13th September, 1901.

No. 174.—Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th October, 1901.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. S. Revenue.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th October, 1901.

No. 1522.—Pundit Prannath, postmaster, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th October, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Karim Bux is appointed to act as postmaster, Delhi, during the absence on privilege leave of Pundit Prannath, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION

Single, 1st October, 1901.

No. 34.—The following Engineers are transferred to the Railway Survey from the Railways, opposite their names:—

Mr. J. A. [unclear], Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from the North-Western Railway.
Mr. W. [unclear], Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.

½ " " R8-8, " " R9.

¼ " " R4-4, " " R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloïds, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের সরকারের সিনকোনা আবাদের প্রস্তুত
কৃত কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিক্রয়িত হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৭ টাকা ১২ পাই
১ আধ " " ৮ " ৮ পাই

১ পিক " " ৪ " ৪ পাই

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা যাইবে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাভিন ও সিনকোনি-ডাইন নামক অস্বাদ্য কঠিন পদার্থের মিশ্রণে পূর্ণক বিশুদ্ধ হয় না তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া হইয়াছে। এবং সর্বদা সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা-মেন্টের কর্তব্যবাহিনীর নিকট বিক্রয় হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট সিবপুরের বটানি বাগানেও বিক্রয় হইবে।

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th October, 1901.

No. 35.—Mr. E. Vertieres, Executive Engineer and grade temporary rank, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th August 1901.

S. PINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, R2-8; per eight-ounce tin, R5; per pound tin, R10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, R3; per eight-ounce tin, R6; per pound tin, R12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ
ওয়ালি সিনকোনা *

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলিকাতার বটানি বাগানে প্রস্তুত করা হয় এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাভিন ও সিনকোনি-ডাইন নামক অস্বাদ্য কঠিন পদার্থের মিশ্রণে পূর্ণক বিশুদ্ধ হয় না তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া হইয়াছে। এবং সর্বদা সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা-মেন্টের কর্তব্যবাহিনীর নিকট বিক্রয় হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট সিবপুরের বটানি বাগানেও বিক্রয় হইবে।

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলিকাতার বটানি বাগানে প্রস্তুত করা হয় এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাভিন ও সিনকোনি-ডাইন নামক অস্বাদ্য কঠিন পদার্থের মিশ্রণে পূর্ণক বিশুদ্ধ হয় না তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া হইয়াছে। এবং সর্বদা সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা-মেন্টের কর্তব্যবাহিনীর নিকট বিক্রয় হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট সিবপুরের বটানি বাগানেও বিক্রয় হইবে।

সিনকোনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলিকাতার বটানি বাগানে প্রস্তুত করা হয় এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাভিন ও সিনকোনি-ডাইন নামক অস্বাদ্য কঠিন পদার্থের মিশ্রণে পূর্ণক বিশুদ্ধ হয় না তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া হইয়াছে। এবং সর্বদা সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা-মেন্টের কর্তব্যবাহিনীর নিকট বিক্রয় হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট সিবপুরের বটানি বাগানেও বিক্রয় হইবে।

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.	
	Of 1844-45.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	Total.	Of 1844-45.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1879.	Of 1879.		Of 1879.	Total.
Balance of 30th September, 1901.	2,25,67,300	12,19,55,500	2,05,20,300	1,31,37,800	1,100	8,07,400	18,52,80,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	20,50,98,734	30,50,98,734
Amount transferred to 16 January.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount received at Madras up to 15th October, 1901.	3,600	3,000	500	500	..	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	7,500
Amount received at Bombay up to 15th October, 1901.	1,000	3,12,000	500	..	..	40,000	3,53,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,53,500	3,53,500
Amount received at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October, 1901.	11,000	14,000	7,000	..	..	25,000	57,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,000	57,000
Amount received at the London Region.	2,25,82,800	12,29,34,800	2,05,28,300	1,31,33,200	1,100	8,07,400	18,54,07,700	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	20,55,16,834	20,55,16,834
Balance on 15th October, 1901.	2,25,55,800	12,05,33,500	2,05,07,700	1,31,25,300	1,100	8,07,400	18,74,07,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,300	5,700	74,234	5,000	20,33,11,434	20,33,11,434

Note.—From 1st June, 1897, to 15th Aug., 1901, reduced from India 11,000 lakhs. 10,346 lakhs. 10,346 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

BANK OF BENGAL:

Calcutta, the 17th October, 1901.

A. M. LINDSAY,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years, 1891 to 1900.
F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1901.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June, 1900.			Quarter ended 30th September, 1900.			Quarter ended 31st December, 1900.			DISBURSEMENT.	Quarter ended 30th June, 1900.			Quarter ended 30th September, 1900.			Quarter ended 31st December, 1900.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General Subscription	0,335	13	2	10,310	13	2	8,420	6	2	Annuity	5,979	12	9	6,552	6	0	6,042	0	6
Interest	1,512	12	0	0	3	6	1,512	10	0	Government of India for Deposit	21,733	11	2	10,263	1	11	20,913	4	2
Mis Receipts	200	8	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	Interest on Reserve Fund	287	0	0	270	0	3	105	11	3
Government of India	6,000	0	0	7,300	0	0	6,700	0	0	Relief Fund	3,178	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abatement Fund	2,234	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Management charges	1	0	0	263	10	0	...	...	...
Guarantee Fund	297	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		739	6	9	871	7	6	524	12	0
Relief Fund	440	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deposit	222	13	0	137	4	0	202	7	0										
Entrance Fees	7	0	0	25	0	0	17	0	0										
Opening Balance	1,065	6	0	1,712	0	3	929	7	0	Closing Balance	1,904	6	0	1,307	1	0	1,207	3	0
Total RUPEES	33,823	15	5	10,488	11	8	28,792	15	5	Total RUPEES	33,823	15	5	19,488	11	8	28,792	15	5

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 49.

DOORGA DASS BOSE,

ASUTOSH DHAR,

Auditors.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA:

The 19th October, 1901

PROMISSORY NOTES.**Lost.****The Government Promissory Notes—**No. '036005, 3 per cent, 30⁰/₁₀₀, R1 000No. '036218, 3 per cent, 30⁰/₁₀₀, R300No. '318266, 3½ per cent, 1⁶/₈, R500No. '095240, 3½ per cent, 1⁶/₈, R500No. '080062, 3 per cent, 1⁶/₈, R500

have been destroyed by fire, while in custody of

Chief Commissariat Office, Lucknow. The first and second notes were endorsed to Ram Saurup, and the last three to Sarju Parshad and Dhani Ram, who deposited them as earnest money for the contract of gram and barley in this office. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Lucknow.

R. BURLTON, *Captain,*

Offg. Chief Supply and Transport Officer.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 42 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Orders and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may not fully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or to which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	37.87	32.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	29.91	28.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Aungmye . . . . .	...	...	28.32	31.53	55.05	48.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	23.88	24.45	32.32	34.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31.09	27.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	30.92	32.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	29.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	24.81	32.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	34.59	36.56	31.1	32.65	...	...	...	...	13.17	18.18
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	30.77	31.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.2
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpadaung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	40	36.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	12.5	36.23	30.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	25.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	37.5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	48.12	32.5	35	38.75	...	...	27.5	22.5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	36.25	28.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42.5	35	35	37.5	...	...	28.75	23.75	22.5	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	35	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . . . .	...	...	40	28.12	24.22	28.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	45	31.25	37.5	33.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	31.87	25.31	33.75	35.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	33.44	26.25	27.5	27.5	...	...	20.62	21.87	23.12	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Biagalpur . . . . .	...	...	35.16	28.59	30	31.87	...	...	20	21.09	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	33.28	33.28	31.87	32.03	...	...	17.19	23.44	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	20.99	24.53	35.62	39.37	28.23	33.18	32.6	37.5	22.34	26.25	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20	21.04	36.35	37.19	30.21	31.98	34.79	34.79	22.24	23.54	...	...
Jhansi . . . . .	...	20.67	...	48.28	32.08	35.57	...	41.04	23.18	20.25	24.84	30.21
<i>Western—</i>												
Ameerut . . . . .	...	...	36.35	40	28.59	30.78	31.08	34.74	19.08	23.49	18.18	...
Agra	25	25	53.33	57.13	30.78	33.33	36.35	39.06	22.81	23.75	22.97	29.69
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	20	...	36.25	44.43	28.59	30.21	...	...	19.37	21.04	20	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	22.24	22.5	36.07	40	31.09	33.33	36.35	37.97	20	25	22.24	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kanpur	20	20	43.28	43.5	31.98	33.33	...	...	22.29	26.56	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton in 1901)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
...	Burma—
...	Tanasserim—
...	40.76	29.68	50	43.13	...	...	Mergui
...	*	Tavoy
...	20.02	25.2	29.36	31.68	...	*	Moulmein and Amherst
...	53.33	37.65	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Bangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	38.68	40.23	42.11	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	38.1	41.08	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	12.12	16.98	34.78	35.56	35.17	56.14	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	30.38	33.31	70.33	32.16	...	...	Pakokka
...	Arakan—
...	42.11	40	61.54	60.67	...	...	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	38.75	40	52.5	57.5	430	440	Eastern—
...	31.87	33.75	42.5	45	450	400	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	30	...	47.5	...	410	420	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur
325	52.5	...	...	20.25	35	27.5	30	37.5	45	400	405	Calcutta
...	27.5	29.37	37.5	50	410	425	Central—
...	33.12	33.12	53.12	45.62	540	530	Bardwan
...	Pabna
...	32.5	26.25	31.25	33.75	52.5	50	420	450	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	28.75	29.06	29.06	28.12	397.5	360	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	23.12	20.62	18.12	25.94	24.37	25	30	350	310	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	19.37	21.09	26.25	27.5	37.5	44.37	400	410	Bihar, north—
...	...	13.75	20	19.06	20.94	23.44	27.5	29.53	36.25	355.62	355.62	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	23.33	28.44	27.13	34.11	370	345.05	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	19.06	22.24	29.63	...	25	376.46	355.57	Central—
...	30.21	25	30.78	...	34.69	350.68	335	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
21.04	19.06	...	22.24	33.33	29.58	...	400	365	Western—
22.97	31.84	...	...	21.61	26.09	22.97	33.33	40	42.08	376.67	357.5	Meerut
...	Agra
22.19	18.12	...	20.94	30.78	...	...	410	360	Submontane, east—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	Oudh—
20.52	22.24	28.59	...	25.94	390	350	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	22.86	26.56	...	...	400	310	Northern—
...	Kanabud

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (Gals)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	17-53	11-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	22-54	22-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amlerst . . . . .	...	...	18-77	20-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fegu (deltaic)—												
Kangoon . . . . .	...	...	20	19-05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	21-33	20-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	23-61	22-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fegu (inland)—												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	24-71	23-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loungoo . . . . .	...	...	24-81	23-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	24-61	21-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	28-19	24-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Kyaukpyn . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyab . . . . .	...	...	25	33-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brainmaputra—												
Goalpara	60	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaubati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	56-25	55	38-75	36-25	110	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	58-75	60	36-75	36-25	80	100	...	...	1-87	2-5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 35 to 40 40 }	{ 47-5 to 50 55 }	{ 38-87 35 }	{ 35-62 33-75 }	{ 55 and 75 90 }	{ 75 and 105 90 }	{ ... ... }	{ ... ... }	...	...	5-94	1-87
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-59	18-12	8-75	7-5
Central—												
Bardwan	42-5	58-75	36-25	33-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-75	4-06
Fabna	45	47-5	38-12	33-12	70	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62-5	62-5	40	37-5	90	70	...	...	1-56	1-56	4-37	4-37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	46-25	31-25	30	42-5	42-5	...	...	5-31	5-94	5	5-62
Bihar, south—												
Iatna	35	55	37-5	35	30	30	...	...	2-5	3-12	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Ebagapur	55-12	55	37-5	37-5	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munafarpur	36-25	50	40	40	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Banaras	41-38	57-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44-48	58-38	...	...	62-5	80	100	125	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	61-56	60-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	57-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38-91	61-51	...	...	133-33	133-33	150	133-33	2-5	3-3	7-5	3-75
Sonomtans, west—												
Shahjahanpur	35	...	...	...	...	...	{ 110 and 140 }	{ 140 and 145 }	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	50	61-56	...	...	70	70	...	...	2-5	1-87	...	...
Northern—												
Hyabad	38-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR * (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12.5	33.33	...	...	34.69	40	...	...	27.5	30.73	27.5	38.41
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	18.12	14.27	48.44	50	25	28.54	30.78	33.33	15.36	25	17.34	23.49
Central— Lahore	23.54	22.66	48.49	38.06	23.49	29.11	27.4	33.96	13.38	25.83	17.86	24.22
South-eastern— Delhi	21.09	28.59	38.07	40	27.6	31.93	33.33	38.07	20	25.73	19.53	31.98
Submontane— Amritsar	23.49	19.06	42.66	41.04	22.55	27.6	24.22	31.94	15.36	...	16.67	22.83
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	30.78	14.27	33.59	22.24	29.06	25	32.5	14.27	25	16.67	22.19
Western— Multan	18.18	18.12	25	37.97	24.22	33.33	30.16	37.97	17.6	25.78	15.90	23.44
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	35	32.5	28.12	35	...	...	22.5	21.25	...	33.75
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	25.62	33.59	...	...	18.12	27.03	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	25 to 28.12	31.25 to 36.25	53.12	55	20 to 28.12	28.12 to 28.75	18.75 to 20	40
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	41.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.53	32.6
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	37.29
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	43.13	37.76	...	...	44.95	...	...	...	...	29.12	43.65
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	35	38	36	41	44	50	...	...	23	38.87
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	36	36.37	29.62	38	24.75	44.37	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	...	...	33.25	36	32	38	48	49	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	46.13	57.14	...	...	...	...	22.09	48.08
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	54.17	58.5	56.25	56.25	...	...	23.75	41.62
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	84.43	50	59.26	57.14	72.73	...	...	22.86	44.44
Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...	40	47.5	37.5	47.5	45	53.87	...	...	19.37	37.6
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	27.8
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.6	30
Cuddapah	31.8	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	30.6
Kurnool . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	27	19.4	48.3	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24.9	31.3	44.6	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madurai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.8	27.8
Mysore—												
Mysore	46.01	32.52	44.72	52.1	60.27	58.73	48.95	37.77	...	...	23.81	29.25
Bangalore	26.12	24.38	40.16	47.7	48.3	43.76	63.35	60.62	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chawwal

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton *maund*.)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GRI		DISTRIBUTION
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
26.56	40	...	...	26.19	36.41	18.79	40	...	...	426.56	427.13	Rajputana - Eastern - Ajmer
15.31	30.78	...	...	15.04	20	18.12	30.16	40	50	500	365	Panjab - Southern - Ferozpur
22.21	30.16	...	...	17.45	27.6	17.92	31.56	19.01	43.28	441.25	376.46	Central - Lahore
22.19	31.98	...	...	20	31.98	21.67	31.9	34.79	38.07	457.19	376.46	South-eastern - Delhi
19.06	...	...	...	...	...	17.13	32.66	...	...	...	...	Submontane - Amritsar
19.58	26.59	...	...	19.06	26.25	20	32.5	38.12	40	336.87	320	Northern - Rawalpindi
19.06	26.59	...	...	18.18	30.78	21.67	34.64	...	...	426.56	400	Western - Multan
25	35	...	...	...	...	26.87	37.5	40	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan - Karachi
21.25	...	...	...	...	...	28.28	37.5	...	...	405.62	...	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21.87	28.12	...	...	45 to 47.5	53.33	350 to 455	376.41 to 441.25	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay - Deccan - Dharwar Sholapur Poona
31.2	42.19	...	...	...	...	32.45	42.03	...	...	...	...	Khandesh - Ahmadnagar Dhulia
28.8	43.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat - Surat Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces - Western - Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	36	44	50	466	433.25	Central - Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	26.62	34.75	36.37	...	340	320	Eastern - Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	36	42	...	350	360	Berar - Basin Akola Ellonpur Amravati
27.08	...	...	...	...	...	35.42	41.02	54.17	62.5	400	400	Madras - South, central - Coimbatore Salem
25.81	80	...	...	...	...	38.09	50	53.33	57.14	492.31	491.31	Central - Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
23.5	...	...	...	...	...	27.5	37.5	42.5	52.5	360	395	East Coast, central - Nellore
24.1	26.1	...	...	...	...	39.2	52.0	...	...	335.7	325.7	East Coast, south - Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	29.2	29.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	410.9	359.8	Southern - Madras
27.1	32.2	...	...	...	...	43.5	43.5	35.3	...	396.8	365.1	Mysore - Mysore Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	290.1	
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	35.7	40.3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	39.7	...	...	305	345.6	
...	...	30	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34.2	...	...
...	...	26.47	35.26	...	...	28.99	29.39	62.28	76.8	459.92	354	
...	...	26.38	31.91	...	...	25.61	34.64	71.53	58.77	435.63	376.75	

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER - concluded

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57.34	66.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	10.
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	80	57.24	...	...	80	50	133.23	160	2.03	2.03	4.06	7.24
Central—												
Lahore	55.16	51.61	...	...	62.66	64.01	110	145.47	8.02	5.62	4.43	8.91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	53.33	53.33	...	...	80	80	180	160	4.43	4.01	4.43	8.91
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.01	6.15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	42.13	50	...	...	40	30.78	114.27	133.33	3.33	3.33	3.65	6.67
Western—												
Multan	61.56	58.23	...	...	80	80	160	145.42	3.33	3.59	3.49	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	48.12	47.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	77.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	77.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedesh—												
Ahmednagar	80	73.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	39	39	75	90	112	145.37	...	...	...	6.62
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	40	40	125	120	110	183	...	...	...	...
Bihar—												
Baisi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114.28	122.5	...	...	145	145	114.28	140	2.03	2.6	...	...
Bilaspur	68.89	133.33	...	...	200	266.07	177.78	200	20.25	7	...	...
Amruti	70	90	...	...	130	200	120	160	3.09	4.11	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	46.4	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.9
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	187	128.4	75.4	106.2	...	...	9	7.1
Central—												
Bellary	63.5	55.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddispath . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.8	98.8	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.4	65.8	86.8	98.7	...	...	...	...
East Coast central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	4.4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51.8	52.7	...	...	123.4	131.7	65.8	107	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118.1	118.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...	4.3	4.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55.12	68.57	...	...	313.75	374	108.61	120.67	10.7	10.71	8.25	11.42
Bangalore	51.87	64.22	...	...	342.5	342.5	146.75	146.75	9.14	7.61	9.14	9.14

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWB BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
5	10	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	2'08	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112	112.5	Central— Lahore
4'01	3'59	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
2'5	10	...	...	50	60	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	3'33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
...	...	5'08	6'26	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	55	50	...	...	45	30	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Basim Akola Ellichpur Amraoti
3'3	4'4	...	...	60	65	...	...	100	125	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	70	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	80	40	...	...	105	75	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	...	...	...	30	80	80	80	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	
5	10	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Oholum (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		Bajra or Gumbu (<i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Lavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 6	...	...	14 6	14 —	16 —	15 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Heusada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	12 2	13 3	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 13	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 5	10 8	...	...	11 2	11 6	11 6	11 9	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	14 14	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 2	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 4	12 4	20 —	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 10	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	18 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 4	11 4	...	...	15 8	5 8	11 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 8 8 and 11 12 10 —	{ 9 — and 12 — 9 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 7 4 and 10 —	{ 8 — and 10 10	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	9 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	11 —	12 2	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	10 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 5	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta												
Hooghly	10 10	10 10	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 13	16 13	11 13	9 10
Nadia (Ariahnagarh)	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	13 14	14 8	...	16 13	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Baridpur	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Baridpur	18 5	18 —	15 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	11 7	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, OAJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	14 2	14 2	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	10 —	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	14 12	14 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 —	19 —	Pegu
...	14 4	14 4	Bangoon
...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Tharawadi
...	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Prome
...	6 12	6 12	28 3	...	6 9	6 9	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	11 4	11 4	...	33 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Upper Burma—
...	7 1	5 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	12 10	12 10	Bamo
...	8 13	8 13	22 —	22 —	5 10	5 10	9 12	9 12	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	24 —	24 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	11 4	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	Burma—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 6 1/2	9 6 1/2	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia hills
...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Garo Hills
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...	11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	Goalpara
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kamrup
...	8 8	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Darrang
...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Bengal—
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Eastern hill tracts—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Naga Hills
...	9 8	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 8	9 8	Eastern—
...	9 —	9 —	Baokergauj
...	11 12	12 3	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Noakhali
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	Chittagong
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Tippora
...	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 11	10 11	Dacca
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	18 —	12 8	...	...	10 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	Deltaic—
...	18 —	13 —	14 6	13 —	10 —	9 10	11 —	11 —	Khulna
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas
...	14 15	14 15	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 4	11 —	Midnapur
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	9 6	9 8	Howrah
...	12 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	Hoochly
...	Nadia (Krishnagar h)
...	Jessore
...	Faridpur

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8	10 13	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Purnea	16 8	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	9 15	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Raisbahi	12 —	12 12	18 12	20 4	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	12 —	13 5	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore . . . . .	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	12 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Palamanu	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bazaribagh	9 —	10 2	13 8	12 15	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	14 2	16 12	18 14	...	...	12 —	12 9	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 12	...	...	10 12	11 —	16 —	17 —	...	...
Patna	14 —	13 12	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Furna	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	13 4	13 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	13 8	...	24 8	...	...	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...
Baran	13 —	12 —	17 —	18 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	12 —	12 8	24 8	25 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 —	12 12	16 —	15 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	17 —	15 8	15 —
Benares	13 4	13 4	17 8	16 8	9 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	17 5	17 5	14 14	14 14
Ghazipur	12 8	11 8	17 —	14 14	6 10	6 10	9 11	9 8	14 8	14 8	13 14	13 14
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 12	16 4	16 8	6 —	6 4	11 —	9 15	17 —	16 11	16 8	15 10
Central—												
Banda	11 8	12 —	17 —	16 —	5 4	5 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Kachh	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 4	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 8	20 —	20 8	20 4
Jalaun	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	12 12	13 8	17 8	20 —	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	...	19 —	19 8
Jhansi	12 4	13 —	17 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	11 9	11 —	16 12	16 12	16 4	16 4
Kanah	12 8	13 12	18 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	20 —
Kanukhabad	11 15	14 —	16 6	21 6	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	...	21 13	...	20 7
Amunpur	12 10	14 12	17 4	20 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 8	15 6	18 —	21 8	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Ahmedn	13 8	14 12	20 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	16 —
Agra	12 —	13 —	17 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 8
Amrit	13 —	14 8	17 12	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Ajmer	13 4	14 6	18 4	21 —	5 —	5 4	5 4	6 8	...	19 4	...	16 8
Bunadushahr	13 12	15 12	20 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	19 —	20 —	17 —	18 —
Bombay, east—												
Balla	11 12	11 12	15 12	15 12	6 —	6 —	8 12	9 —	16 —	15 —	...	...
Amunpur	11 6	11 6	15 8	15 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Amunpur	13 7	13 1	16 10	16 10	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 5	...	...	...	15 2
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 12	16 —	7 12	7 4	10 6	10 —	17 —	17 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR HAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN WILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	13 2	13 —	...	...	13 2	10 —	10 10	10 —	Bengal—continued
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 —	11 4	
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
...	13 8	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	11 8	12 4	10 —	10 —	Bardwan
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Rishm
...	13 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	10 2	10 2	Murshidabad
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Santhal Parganas
...	15 —	...	20 —	...	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	Pabna
...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bogra
...	14 8	13 8	...	...	8 4	9 9	10 —	10 —	Rajshahi
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Mulda
15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	24 10	22 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	Northern—
...	11 13	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 8	13 4	Rangpur
...	13 2(a)	13 2(a)	...	...	13 2	12 7	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	{ 8 — to 9 8 }	10 —	10 8	10 8	Jalpaiguri
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hills—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
30 —	24 —	...	...	{ 11 8 to 12 — }	12 —	14 —	13 8	{ 6 — to 6 12 }	6 8 to 7 —	9 —	9 —	Orissa—
18 8	13 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 13	10 11	14 8	11 4	8 7	8 11	Puri
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	18 —	14 —	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 8	Cuttack
...	15 12	16 —	19 15	18 14	17 13	17 15	10 8	10 8	Balasore
...	16 —	16 —	18 4	15 4	14 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Chota Nagpur—
...	18 —	15 —	19 —	16 8	15 8	16 —	10 8	10 8	Singbhum
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Mánbhūm
...	{ 11 8 and 13 — }	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ranchi
...	15 4	15 4	20 —	16 4	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 4	Paláman
24 3	20 14	...	...	17 9	17 9	24 3	22 —	12 —	13 3	10 —	11 —	Hazaribagh
24 —	22 8	...	...	16 —	...	20 —	18 —	15 —	13 —	9 12	9 12	Rihár, south—
18 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 8	Monghyr
24 —	22 —	...	...	18 8	18 —	21 —	19 8	19 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya
...	15 12	16 —	19 15	18 14	17 13	17 15	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	16 —	16 —	18 4	15 4	14 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Shahabad
...	17 —	17 —	19 —	16 8	15 8	16 —	10 8	10 8	Rihár, north—
...	17 —	16 13	...	...	11 8(b)	11 8(b)	10 —	10 —	Parnau
...	18 8	20 —	...	...	13 8(b)	13 8(b)	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Muzaffarpur
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Saran
...	17 8	19 4	...	...	13 8(b)	14 8(b)	11 8	11 8	Champaran
...	15 12	16 12	...	...	18 8(b)	19 —(b)	11 12	11 —	N.-W. Provinces—
25 —	25 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	19 8	21 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Eastern—
...	15 11	20 1	19 1	23 3	10 15	14 5	11 9	11 9	Mirzapur
...	16 12	18 12	19 8	...	14 8	15 8(b)	11 —	10 12	Benares
...	17 8	20 —	23 —	24 —	15 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Ghazipur
...	17 8	19 8	20 —	20 —	13 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 —	10 —	Jounpur
...	16 —	17 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Allahabad
...	17 —	20 —	...	...	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	12 —	12 —	Central—
...	17 4	19 —	...	...	12 4	11 8	11 2	11 4	Banda
...	17 8	19 8	20 —	20 —	13 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 —	10 —	Fatehpur
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 4	10 4	Hazirpur
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Jalaun
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Cawnpore
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Jhansi
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Etawah
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Farukhabad
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Mainpuri
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Etah
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Western—
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Meerut
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Agra
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Muttra
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Aligarh
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Bhindasahr
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Submontane, east—
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Ballia
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Azamgarh
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Gorakhpur
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 8	Basti

(a) Kulai

(b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1901—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Oholum (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		Bajra or Churu (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
N.-W. Provinces—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	14 —	15 8	20 12	21 4	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Budaun	13 12	15 4	22 8	24 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Pilibit	14 4	14 14	21 —	25 —	5 4	5 4	13 —	12 11	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Bareilly	13 2	14 6	20 5	21 4	5 5	6 4	10 5	10 10	20 10	23 8	20 24	19 6
Moradabad	18 8	14 14	22 2	22 10	5 —	5 —	10 9	10 2	20 12	20 12	15 4	15 4
Bijnor	14 10	15 12	23 1	25 14	4 8	4 8	10 2	10 2	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Musaffarnagar	14 11	15 15	22 —	26 4	4 13	4 13	8 9	8 13	21 8	17 3	17 3	17 3
Saharanpur	15 5	16 6	25 3	24 12	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	14 —	20 —	20 —
Dehra-Dun	14 —	14 —	24 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	14 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Almora	13 12	14 —	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 12	12 12	17 —	17 —	8 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	13 —	12 4	16 4	16 8	7 —	6 8	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	12 8	14 —	18 —	19 —	5 4	5 —	11 4	11 8	16 —	18 —	16 —	18 —
Unao	13 —	18 4	16 4	18 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	18 8	20 —	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	12 8	13 8	19 8	20 8	4 12	5 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Hardoi	13 8	15 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	19 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	13 4	17 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	18 8	19 —	17 8	18 8
Barabanki	12 —	12 8	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Gonda	14 4	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 8	23 8	23 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	20 —	20 —
Sitapur	12 8	14 —	19 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Kheri	12 4	15 —	20 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	25 —	21 —	20 8	20 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 5	10 14	13 2	14 8	5 2	5 4	7 15	8 2	12 3	13 9	13 5	10 9
Banswara	9 —	9 8	12 —	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 13	11 15	14 12	15 8	7 4	7 3	7 12	7 10	13 12	13 14	13 12	13 14
Hilly Tracts of (Dungarpur)	10 —	9 8	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 8	11 12	13 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	9 —	11 —	15 4	11 —	15 —
Erinpura	10 12	12 7	13 12	17 1	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	17 8	13 8	16 13
Ajmer	12 —	12 13 1/2	15 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	17 8	15 8	17 8
Abu	12 1 and 12 5	12 10 and 12 15	15 3	15 9	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 14	14 —
Kishanganj	13 4	13 8	16 12	18 8	4 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 12	18 —	20 —
Bundi	11 —	12 6	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 4	7 4	6 8	23 10	25 —	22 —	20 —
Kotah	8 8	8 14	13 8	14 14	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 —	14 14	17 12	14 4	15 14
Jhalawar	9 2	9 14	12 —	12 1	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 11	13 9	14 5	11 10	11 10
Tonk	9 2	8 12	16 4	17 7	6 8	6 4	7 2	6 14	19 11	22 1	19 9	22 8
Jaipur	12 5	13 6	18 9	21 13	6 5	6 4	7 3	7 2	18 5	20 9	18 5	21 13
Karauli	10 5	11 9	19 6	19 1	9 1	9 1	9 11	10 5	22 8	22 13	20 —	22 13
Dholpur	12 14	13 4 1/2	18 2 1/2	19 2	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	15 13 1/2	20 8	19 6 1/2	20 12 1/2
Bharatpur	12 15	13 12	20 2	21 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	20 —	22 1	20 14	22 12
Alwar	14 8	14 7	20 5	21 13	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	20 12	22 11	20 10	22 7
Deoli	11 13	12 —	10 7	16 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	19 2	20 4	18 9	19 12
Nasirabad	12 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	17 —
Balmer	11 13	12 10	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 8	16 14
Anandla	12 3 and 12 10	12 7 and 12 15	...	...	5 11	5 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 14	15 —
Shahpura	9 8	10 —	16 10	18 8	6 12	7 —	7 2	8 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 1 and 10 14	11 2 and 11 10	15 —	16 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 12	13 9	15 5
Jaisalmer	11 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	15 —	11 4	13 —
Bikaner	11 5 1/2	12 —	15 3 1/2	15 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	13 3 1/2	14 7 1/2
Central India—												
Indore	10 4	10 12	16 8	16 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 8
Nimach	12 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	17 —
Gwalior	11 3 and 11 9	11 3	17 3	16 13 1/2	5 14	5 14	6 15	6 15	16 5	16 5	16 2	15 15
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	15 —	22 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 8
Ferozpur	15 —	16 —	25 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	24 —	26 —	25 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 1	17 7	28 8	29 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	21 8	24 8	16 8	15 8
Gujranwala	15 6	19 —	27 —	31 —	...	...	9 8	9 6	21 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Gujrat	20 —	20 —	30 8	30 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Jhelam	19 —	19 —	29 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	8 6	21 —	24 —	23 —	22 —

late the number of *sewa* (of 80 tolas) and *chittack* sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUNI, ITALIAN WHEAT (<i>Triticum italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 8	20 —	22 —	22 —	18 —(a)	16 —(a)	10 12	10 12	N.-W. Provinces—continued
...	...	18 —	13 —	18 —	19 8	25 —	25 —	15 8	17 —	11 —	11 —	
...	19 8	21 6	24 —	26 —	14 6	14 6	11 —	11 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	23 12	25 —	17 8	19 6	20 10	21 14	15 11(a)	16 14(a)	11 6 1/2	11 9	Shahjahanpur
...	18 2	19 6	23 4	23 4	13 14	14 12	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	19 2	19 11	15 12(a)	15 3	13 8	13 8	10 11	10 11	Pilibit
...	19 4	20 5	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 2	Bareri
26 14	23 10	26 14	23 10	19 9	21 4	23 10	21 8	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Bijnor
...	Muzaffarnagar
...	Shahranpur
...	Dehra-Dun
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	Hills—
14 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	8 4	8 —	Naini Tal
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —(a)	6 —(a)	7 —	7 —	Almora
...	Garhwal
...	Oudh—
24 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	13 —	12 8	11 8	10 12	Southern—
...	19 —	18 8	...	...	14 —(a)	13 8(a)	11 —	10 8	Partabgarh
26 —	22 —	14 —	16 —	19 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	13 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	...	20 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15 —(a)	14 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareri
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 8	...	...	13 8(a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Unao
...	19 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Lucknow
...	Hardoi
...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	13 8(a)	14 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	13 8(a)	13 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	18 8	18 4	18 —	18 —	13 4	13 4	10 12	19 12	Barabanki
...	...	18 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	21 8	20 8	14 —	14 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda
32 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	16 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
26 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	22 —	26 —	21 —	13 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
...	Kheri
...	12 14	13 9	12 3	12 11	12 12	12 11	9 13	9 15	Rajputana—
...	10 8	11 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Eastern—
...	...	8 11	8 2	14 —	18 14	13 8	13 10	9 8	8 9	10 2	10 —	Partabgarh
...	Banaswara
...	...	6 —	6 4	10 4	10 —	14 8	12 4	...	...	9 —	8 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	11 —	14 —	11 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	14 4	16 12	14 2	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	15 —	17 —	14 10 1/2	17 8	14 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
...	13 15	14 5	15 13	16 9	7 9	7 9	11 9	11 9	Ajmer
...	Abu
...	17 —	17 8	16 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	13 —	Kishangarh
...	16 —	13 —	22 —	21 4	...	...	10 —	9 8	Bundi
...	14 4	16 4	15 4	17 —	6 14	7 6	8 4	8 6	Kotah
...	12 12	14 2	15 8	14 6	7 2	7 1	8 7	8 7	Jhalawar
...	13 1	13 1	21 7	24 7	...	...	11 3	10 —	Tonk
...	16 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur
...	...	20 3	19 15	18 9 and 19 1	20 5 and 20 8	18 5	20 —	16 7	16 8	13 4	13 1	Karauli
...	...	18 12	16 12	19 1	20 5	...	...	30 15	20 10	10 5	10 5	Dholpur
...	...	14 10	16 14	19 1 1/2	19 12 1/2	...	...	14 10 1/2	15 13	11 4 1/2	11 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 8	12 —	18 4	20 4	20 7	24 1	12 —	12 4	11 12	11 12	Alwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 5	19 5	20 1	23 —	22 10	23 —	12 8	12 8	Deoli
...	16 —	15 8 1/2	17 3	18 3	...	...	11 —	11 —	Nasirabad
...	15 —	17 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Balmer
...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Anadra
...	18 11	13 11	15 14	15 14	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpura
...	13 8	14 —	15 4	17 —	...	...	11 2	11 4	Western—
...	13 9	14 4	...	...	8 13	3 13	13 12	13 11	Jodhpur
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	14 12 1/2	15 4 1/2	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
...	14 12	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Central India—
...	14 8	15 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 12	Indore
...	...	14 11	11 12	15 15	16 5	...	...	13 —	12 10 1/2	10 10	10 10	Nimnash
...	Gwalior
...	19 8	22 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Panjab—
...	...	10 —	11 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Southern—
...	Hissar
...	Ferozpur
...	...	21 8	21 8	21 4	22 4	22 —	21 8	9 12	9 4	12 14	12 14	Central—
...	...	21 —	22 —	22 —	23 14	19 8	20 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	Lahore
...	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujranwala
...	20 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	9 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	Guyrat
...	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1901—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sergillum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		(Common)					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	14 4	15 4	21 —	24 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	25 —	21 —	24 —
Delhi	13 8	14 8	19 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	17 8	22 —
Rohtak	14 —	15 —	18 8	22 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	19 8	22 —	16 8	21 —
Karnal	13 —	15 8	21 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	24 —	18 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 4	17 4	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 8	23 8	22 —	20 —
Indiana	17 8	18 12	27 —	29 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	21 —	24 —	17 8	20 —
Jalandhar	17 8	19 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Hoshiarpur	18 4	18 8	24 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	21 —	24 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	18 8	20 8	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	18 —	25 —	28 —	...	...	9 2	8 12	23 —	27 —	20 —	21 —
Sialkot	16 8	16 12	23 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	30 —	20 —	23 —	22 —
Hills—												
Firka	12 10	12 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Naagra	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	23 —	23 —	20 —	19 —
Harara	15 —	15 —	28 8	23 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	8 8	7 15	27 —	26 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	14 5	14 3	24 4	24 4	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	17 14	17 14
Bannu	18 6	18 10	23 4	23 7	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 —
Western—												
Elahpur	23 —	22 8	31 —	31 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
Jhang	19 —	19 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	26 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Multan	18 4	18 4	22 4	12 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 8	20 —	20 —
Montgomery	17 12	18 12	27 —	26 —	...	...	8 8	8 5	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	15 —	15 8	20 12	20 14	...	...	7 12	7 2	21 4	18 8	19 —	17 —
Musa Bargarh	17 8	17 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 10	16 4	28 12	23 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 4	23 12	21 4	18 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	13 —	15 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	17 —	18 —
Thar and Parkar (Unmarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	18 —	20 —	17 —	20 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	12 2	11 2	12 10	12 2	11 6	11 6	9 12	9 12
Ratanagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 10	10 10
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	10 12	10 5	11 11	11 4	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 12	13 8	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 9	12 9
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 5	9 1	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	9 7	13 5	13 5	12 14	12 14
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 7	11 11	11 11
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 6	9 —	10 8	10 2	12 —	12 6	11 13	12 2
Sholapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	12 15	13 14	13 14	15 3
Bijapur	10 10	9 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	13 13	13 14	14 9	13 3
Poona	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	12 6	11 11	13 7	12 7
Nasik	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	11 9	11 14
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	14 14	14 14	18 9	18 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 10	14 18	15 8	14 8	14 13
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	14 12
Kaira	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	15 —	20 —	15 8	16 8
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	15 —	19 —	14 —	17 8
Gudhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 —	17 8
Dina	12 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 8	18 —	14 —	15 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 7	12 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 15	10 11	...	...	12 8	13 15
Central Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Nannar	10 10	11 5	...	...	5 12	6 —	10 10	10 11	13 11	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 6	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 10	11 4	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 5	10 —	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	15 1	15 1	...	...
Chhindwara	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 6	10 —	8 —	15 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	16 —	14 15	...	...
Wardha	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 14	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1901—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	11 5	12 —	...	...	5 13	6 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saugor	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	14 8	15 —	...	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	15 —	15 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	12 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	16 —	...	...
Mandla	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	12 —	...	...
Bhandara	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	10 2	9 12	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 4	17 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	13 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Basim	8 10	7 5	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 —	7 8	17 11	18 15	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	16 —	17 9	13 11	13 11
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Amratoti	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 8	16 —	16 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 3	6 8	10 4	10 7	4 4	4 4	10 4	10 —	12 10	12 1	15 9	15 7
Bolaram	7 4	7 6	...	...	4 12	4 14	10 2	10 6	14 3	14 3	...	...
Chadarghat	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 14	4 14	8 8	8 8	11 14	13 6	13 14	14 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	11 14	11 14
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 11	12 6	13 6	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	12 2	13 14	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	13 2	13 8	12 11	13 2
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	15 11	16 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatnam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	...	...	18 13	15 13
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	17 5	17 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Chitana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 3	14 3	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 11	13 14	14 6	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	13 14	13 14
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	18 11	14 2
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 10	10 8	11 8	12 2	12 2
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	16 6	15 11	12 11	12 11
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 14	13 13	13 8	13 8
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 14	7 2	...	...	7 9	7 4	9 —	8 6	15 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 34	5 34	...	...	7 12	7 11	8 10	8 1	...	...	...	...
Cholar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
K. Anasur	7 11	7 —	7 11	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chimnoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 14	8 6	11 —	11 9	17 14	17 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

state the number of aers (of 32 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee:

MAHUA OR KAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUNI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, GADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	11 5	12 --	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Central Provinces—continued
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 --	...	...	11 --	11 --	10 8	10 8	
...	...	...	...	15 --	15 --	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 2	9 2	Central—
...	...	...	...	14 --	15 --	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 --	10 --	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 --	16 --	...	...	10 --	10 --	9 --	9 --	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 --	10 --	...	...	8 --	8 --	9 8	9 8	Damoh
...	...	...	...	10 --	10 --	...	...	7 --	7 --	8 --	8 --	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 4	9 4	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 --	10 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 --	9 --	Seoni
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	13 --	13 --	...	...	8 --	8 --	9 --	9 --	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 --	10 --	Chānda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 --	9 --	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 4	...	...	8 --	7 10	10 --	10 --	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 --	16 --	7 --	7 --	9 --	9 --	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	10 --	10 --	...	...	8 --	9 --	9 --	9 --	Berar—
...	...	...	...	14 --	14 --	...	...	9 8	9 --	11 --	11 --	Baldāna
...	...	...	...	10 --	9 --	...	...	8 --	8 --	10 --	10 --	Bāsim
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ākola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amratoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
16 12	16 8	...	...	10 9	10 14	...	...	12 5	12 4	8 12	9 --	Nisam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 --	...	...	...	...	9 --	9 3	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 14	...	...	7 2	7 5	8 5	8 8	Bolāram
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 --	12 --	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Coimbatore
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
14 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary
13 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
14 10	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
12 13	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	East Coast, north—
15 --	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Ganjam
14 10	20 --	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Visagapatam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godāvari
16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	East Coast, south—
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Chingleput
13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	N. Arcot
15 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	S. Arcot
13 13	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
15 2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 5	Southern—
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
15 --	15 5	...	...	9 8	10 --	...	...	6 8	6 15	11 --	11 1	Mysore—
15 5	13 4	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 10	12 10	Mysore
12 --	12 --	...	...	10 --	10 --	...	...	6 --	6 --	10 --	10 --	Bangalore
16 --	16 --	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 --	10 --	Kolar
16 --	16 --	...	...	8 --	8 --	...	...	6 4	6 5	9 --	9 --	Tumkur
16 --	16 --	...	...	7 --	7 --	...	...	6 --	6 --	9 --	9 --	Hassan
17 14	20 12	...	...	10 8	10 --	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	Kadur
16 --	16 --	20 --	20 --	7 --	7 --	...	...	6 --	6 --	9 --	9 --	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrag
15 8	15 --	...	...	12 --	12 --	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 --	10 --	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 --	7 --	32 --	32 --	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of StatisticsJ. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[The thousands of...]

		IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, OF									
		1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)											
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores		1,51	1,47	1,45	1,56	1,64	1,69	1,46	1,36	1,22	1,31
Liquors:											
Spirit		26,87	24,83	25,55	28,25	28,14	28,17	30,20	31,95	30,67	30,91
Other liquors		3,02	3,11	2,66	3,15	2,87	2,83	2,92	2,76	2,59	2,74
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery		—	—	3,51	3,26	3,55	2,43	2,80	3,43	3,49	3,61
Chemical products and preparations		—	—	1,26	1,23	1,19	1,29	1,31	1,30	1,50	1,61
Cotton manufactures:											
Piece goods, grey		—	—	—	30,45	27,34	20,43	22,08	24,98	21,84	24,71
" white		—	—	—	10,65	10,68	8,19	8,78	9,80	8,87	14,91
" coloured		—	—	—	11,03	11,17	6,15	8,87	12,20	9,06	11,31
Other goods		—	—	—	1,27	97	70	70	1,29	1,07	1,71
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics		—	—	1,54	1,50	1,63	1,76	1,64	1,82	1,96	2,16
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	—	1,30	1,86	1,81	1,90	1,99	2,15	1,35	1,81
Glass and glassware		—	—	1,53	1,70	2,01	1,31	1,50	2,02	1,79	2,31
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	3,55	3,32	3,74	3,38	3,50	3,99	4,47	4,31
Metals:											
Copper		—	—	1,79	3,47	2,78	2,88	2,56	84	1,57	1,31
Iron and steel		—	—	1,13	1,96	1,95	1,89	1,67	1,65	2,03	2,61
Silver		—	—	19,60	15,57	15,76	20,98	18,03	13,08	5,85	15,61
Tin		—	—	70	66	66	54	40	19	52	45
Other metals		—	—	2,07	1,31	1,02	1,24	1,35	1,04	1,53	2,07
Oils: Petroleum		8,56	8,47	7,03	23,27	19,36	22,57	21,73	18,07	21,61	26,21
Paints and colours		—	—	78	81	91	75	86	1,01	1,04	1,11
Paper		—	—	97	1,23	1,26	85	1,11	1,27	1,20	1,56
Provisions		—	—	2,32	3,66	3,55	3,88	3,27	3,29	4,22	4,03
Silk, raw and manufactured		—	—	6,04	7,09	6,47	4,72	4,57	4,18	5,25	5,61
Spices		—	—	1,96	1,34	1,63	2,08	1,92	2,50	2,22	2,07
Stationery		—	—	66	66	79	55	56	68	64	72
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent		—	—	4,53	8,21	5,95	8,24	6,66	7,96	11,99	12,77
{ additional duty		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,19	15,35
Tea		—	—	1,40	78	94	56	38	26	61	44
Umbrellas		—	—	96	87	82	78	59	63	69	52
Wood and timber		—	—	55	75	53	55	29	45	52	81
Woollen goods		—	—	3,82	3,23	3,89	2,53	3,44	4,64	4,52	5,39
Imports by post		1	1	61	68	68	66	75	81	88	1,12



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1901.

No. 786-M.—In modification of this office Notification No. 657-M., dated the 13th September 1901, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Monday, the 4th November 1901.

His Excellency will visit Silchar, Manipur, Mandalay, Lashio, Pagan, Prome, Rangoon and Moulmein, and arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 12th December 1901.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :

I.

Starting from Simla on 4th November to proceed *via* Manipur—

H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Capt. C. Wigram, A.D.C.

Capt. Lord Suffolk, A.D.C.

II.

Starting from Calcutta on 19th November by British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer for Rangoon to join His Excellency at Mandalay—

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Ian Malcolm, Esq.

III.

Starting from Kalka on December 3rd and embarking on Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Hardinge* at Diamond Harbour at 8 A.M. on December 5th, to join His Excellency at Rangoon—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon.

Capt. Baker-Carr, A.D.C.

Capt. Hon. G. B. Portman, A.D.C.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-quarters of the several Departments.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 792-M.—In modification of this office Notification No. 687-M., dated the 20th September 1901, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Government House, Mandalay, on Wednesday, the 27th November 1901, at 9-30 P.M., and at Government House, Rangoon, on Monday, the 9th December 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. Gentlemen, who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, through the gentlemen who propose to present them.

5. Gentlemen who propose to present others must themselves attend the Levée.

6. All Officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names clearly written upon them.

7. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress. With regard to further particulars about dress, attention is invited to this office Notification No. 905-M., dated the 8th September 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1901.

No. 26.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shoraru I, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the eighteenth day of October, 1901;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for British Baluchistan:

REGULATION No. IV of 1901.

A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by section 6 sub-section (2), it extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan; but the Local Government may, either of its own motion or at the request of the Judicial Commissioner, exempt any local area, or withdraw any case or class of cases, from the operation of all or any of its provisions.

2. (1) Any fanatic who, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, commits murder, or does any act with such intention or knowledge, and in such circumstances, that, if he by that act caused death, he would commit murder, shall be punishable with death or with transportation or imprisonment for life, and all his property shall be forfeited to the Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 393 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in

any other enactment for the time being in force, where any such fanatic as aforesaid is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for life, he may also be sentenced to whipping in addition to such transportation or imprisonment.

3. Where any fanatic is killed in the act of committing an offence punishable under section 2, or, having been wounded and arrested in the act of committing any such offence, afterwards dies of his wounds, the Court which, under the provisions of section 4, would have had cognizance of the offence if the offender could have been brought to trial, may proceed to hold an inquest into the circumstances of the death of the fanatic, and, on proof of his having been killed as aforesaid, or of his having died of wounds received as aforesaid, may adjudge that all his property shall be forfeited to the Government, and may dispose of his body as it may think fit.

4. (1) Any offence punishable under section 2 shall be tried by the Court before which offences punishable under section 2 are to be tried. Sessions Judge or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which it was committed:

Provided that the jurisdiction so conferred on the Sessions Judge or Deputy Commissioner may be exercised by any Magistrate of the first class whom the Local Government, or the Sessions Judge or Deputy Commissioner to whom such Magistrate is subordinate, may, after the commission of an offence punishable under section 2, specially invest with such jurisdiction for the purpose of trying such offence.

(2) In every trial held under this Regulation the Court shall follow the procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrate prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

Provided that, where the Court is of opinion that any witness or evidence is offered for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, it may require the accused person to satisfy it that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness or evidence is material, and, where the Court is not so satisfied, it shall not be bound to summon the witness or examine the evidence so offered.

5. (1) Every trial held under this Regulation shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court.

(2) The Court may appoint such persons, other than persons specified in section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, at such time, and in such manner, as it may think fit, to serve as assessors, and no persons shall be exempt, within the meaning of section 320 of the said Code, from liability to serve as such assessors.

(3) The provisions of the said Code shall, save as aforesaid, apply to assessors appointed under this section.

6. (1) When any trial held under this Regulation is concluded, if the accused person is convicted, it shall be sufficient if the Court, in passing judgment and recording the

V of 1898.

V of 1898.

finding and sentence, specifies the offence of which he is convicted, and the Court shall immediately issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the prison in which the prisoner is confined, or to which the Court has, by its judgment or by a subsequent order, directed him to be transferred for this purpose, to cause the sentence to be carried into execution, and the sentence shall be carried into execution accordingly:

Provided that, where a sentence of death is passed, the Court may, from time to time, if it seems to it that the public interest so requires, extend the date fixed for the execution of the sentence, and the execution shall be postponed accordingly.

(2) The Court may, under sub-section (1), direct a prisoner to be transferred for the execution of a sentence passed upon him under this Regulation to any prison in British India, whether in the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan or not; and nothing in the Prisoners Act, 1900, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, shall be deemed to preclude the officer in charge of such prison from carrying such sentence into execution.

III of 1900.

V of 1898.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, no sentence of death passed under this Regulation shall require confirmation by any Court

7. When a sentence of death passed under section 2 has been carried into execution, the body of the offender shall be disposed of as the Court, by which he was sentenced, shall direct.

8. The proceedings in every trial held under this Regulation shall, without unnecessary delay, be reported by the Court to the Local Government.

9. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie from any order made or sentence passed under this Regulation.

V of 1898.

10. Where the Court is of opinion that a person charged with an offence punishable under section 2 is not so punishable, but has committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, the accused person shall be dealt with in manner provided in such case by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

XLV of 1860.

V of 1898.

11. The Local Government shall have, with respect to the confinement of any person charged with, or suspected of, an intention to commit, or abet the commission of, an offence punishable under section 2, the powers vested in the Governor General in Council by any law for the time being in force regarding the confinement of persons charged with, or suspected of, State offences; and the provisions of any such law shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable in every case in which the Local Government proceeds under the authority of this section.

12. Any Magistrate of the first class may cause any person against whom there are, in his opinion, grounds for proceeding under section 11, to be arrested, and may, after such inquiry as he may think necessary, detain such person in safe custody until he has received the orders of the Local Government, to which he shall in every such case, without unnecessary delay, report his proceedings.

13. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, that he is a person who intends to commit, or abet the commission of, an offence punishable under section 2, or who habitually protects or harbours fanatics committing such offences, or who orally or in writing counsels, or by approval encourages, the commission of such offences.

(2) Any such person as aforesaid shall be deemed, within the meaning of clause (f) of section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, and the provisions of Chapter VIII and of sections 406, 514 and 515 of the said Code shall apply to him, except in so far as is otherwise provided in this Regulation.

(3) Where a Magistrate makes in respect of such person as aforesaid an order in writing as prescribed by section 118 of the said Code, he may direct such person, during the whole or part of the period of the bond,—

(a) to reside beyond the limits of the territories to which this Regulation extends, or at such place within the said limits as may be specified in the order; and,

(b) if he is so directed to reside within the said limits, to notify his residence and every change of residence to such authority as may be specified in the order.

(4) Whoever, being bound over to be of good behaviour under this section, commits a breach of any direction under sub-section (3), shall be deemed to have forfeited his bond, and shall, in addition to any term of rigorous imprisonment to which he may be liable for breach of the conditions of his bond, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(5) Every order made under this section shall be at once reported to the Local Government, and the Local Government may revise any such order.

14. (1) Where a fanatic has committed an offence punishable under section 2, the Court may, on the recommendation of a Council of Elders or after such inquiry as it may think necessary, take any of the following measures against any community, section

Further preventive and punitive measures.

of a community or individual with whom such an act is or has been associated in circumstances which satisfy the Court that, by reasonable prudence or diligence on the part of such community, section of a community or individual, the commission or attempted commission of such offence might have been prevented, namely :

- (a) it may impose a fine on such community, section of a community or individual and recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue ; or
- (b) it may direct that such community, section of a community or individual shall forfeit, in whole or in part and for a term or in perpetuity, any assignment or remission of land-revenue or allowance payable out of public funds of which it or he may be in enjoyment.

(2) No order made under this section shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of the Local Government with respect to the grant, continuance or forfeiture, in whole or in part, of any assignment or remission of land-revenue or of any allowance payable out of public funds.

Explanation.—In sub-section (1), the expression " Council of Elders " means a Council of three or more persons convened according to the Pathan, Biluch or other usage, as the Court may in each case direct.

15. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make and issue circular orders for the guidance of officers in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Regulation; and every circular order so made and issued shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

16. Act XXIII of 1867 (*an Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain Districts of the Punjab*), Act IX of 1877 (*an Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867*), and so much of the Repealing Act, 1874, of the Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, and of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, as relates to the said Act XXIII of 1867, are hereby repealed in the territories to which this Regulation extends.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 27.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States ;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into considera-

tion, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd day of October, 1901 ;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :

REGULATION No. V of 1901.

A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

III of 1889.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Short title and commencement. Upper Burma Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1901 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In section 6, sub-section (1), of the Amendment of sec- Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, as amended by subsequent enactments and hereinafter referred to as " the said Regulation ", after the words " such officers shall " the words " subject to the control of the Local Government " shall be inserted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section after the word " Subject " the words " as afore said to the control of the Local Government and " shall be inserted.

3. In section 15, sub-section (4), of the said Amendment of sec- Regulation, for the words " Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 ", the words and figures " Chapter VI of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, " shall be substituted.

4. (1) In section 22, sub-section (1), of the said Amendment of sec- said Regulation, for the words " The thathameda-tax " the words " Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the thathameda-tax " shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section, after the word " circumstances " the words " and the rates of land-revenue payable " shall be inserted.

5. (1) In section 24, sub-section (2), of the Amendment of, and said Regulation, for the addition to, section 24, words " rent-free or at a favourable rent or rate of rent " the words " free of land-revenue or at a favourable rate of land-revenue, " shall be substituted.

(2) To the said section the following sub-section shall be added, namely :

" (4) A declaration made by the Collector under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn by him at any time before the passing of an order on any claim preferred under sub-section (2) to the ownership or possession of the land to which the declaration relates ; and a declaration so withdrawn shall be deemed not to have been made, and no presumption of the nature specified in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have arisen."

6. In section 25 of the said Regulation, clause (b) is hereby repealed, and Amendment of sec- for the word "rent", in tion 25, Regulation III, 1889. both places in which it occurs in clauses (c) and (d), the words "land-revenue" shall be substituted.

7. For section 27 of the said Regulation the following section shall be Substitution of new section for section 27, Regulation III, 1889. substituted, namely :

"27. (1) All lands, to whatever purpose they Liability to payment may be applied and of land-revenue. wherever they may be situate, shall, subject to the other provisions of this section, be liable to the payment of land-revenue to the Government.

(2) The land-revenue payable under sub-section (1) shall be at such rates in kind or money and for such period as the Revenue-officer appointed in this behalf may, in accordance with rules to be made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix. The rates so fixed may be on classes of soil or on classes of crop throughout any district or part of a district.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct that in any district or part of a district an abatement from the rates fixed under sub-section (2) shall be made before they are applied to the assessment of land other than State land, and in every such direction shall specify the amount of such abatement. When in any district or part of a district such an abatement has been granted, the abatement shall not be withdrawn nor decreased in any future revision of the assessment except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(4) All land, which was subject to the payment of land-revenue immediately before the commencement of this Regulation, shall, whether it has or has not been declared under section 24, sub-section (1), to be State land, continue to be so subject, and the land-revenue payable in respect thereof shall, until the land is assessed under the provisions of this Regulation and the rules thereunder, be levied in such manner and at such rates as have heretofore been customary.

(5) No refund of land-revenue shall be claimable in the event of any land assessed under sub-section (4) being afterwards declared to be other than State land.

(6) Nothing in sub-section (1) with respect to the liability of State land to the payment of land-revenue shall be deemed to apply to any of the following classes of land, namely :

(a) land belonging, at the commencement of this Regulation, to the site and curtilage of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purpose of such monastery, pagoda, building or school ;

(b) land exempted from liability to the payment of land-revenue by the express

terms of any grant made or continued by or on behalf of the British Government."

8. After section 28 of the said Regulation the following section shall be added, namely :
Addition of new section after section 28, Regulation III, 1889.

"28A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, Enhancement when no enhancement made in to take effect. any rate of land-revenue, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment next following that in the course of which the enhancement is made.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, fix the year which shall be deemed to be the year of assessment in respect of such rate, tax or fee."

9. In section 37, sub-section (1), clause (b), Partial repeal of section 37, Regulation III, 1889. of the said Regulation, the words "rent and" are hereby repealed.

10. (1) In section 53, clause (2), sub-clause (ii), of the said Regulation, Amendment of section 53, Regulation III, 1889. for the words "rent-free or at a favourable rent or rate of rent" the words "free of land-revenue or at a favourable rate of land-revenue" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-clause (vii) of the said clause, for the word "rent" the words "land-revenue", and for the words "State land, or the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any other land" the words "State or other land" shall be substituted.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 28.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to, among other districts, the district of Hazara, under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab;

And whereas the said Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 25th day of October, 1901 ;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :

REGULATION No. VI of 1901.

A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation,

1872, and of the Hazára Settlement Rules; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Hazára Settlement Rules
Short title, extent and commencement. Repeal Regulation, 1901.

(2) It extends to the Hazára District; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. So much of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, as has not been repealed, and the Hazára Settlement Rules Amendment Regulation, are hereby repealed.
Repeal of Regulations I, 1872, and II, 1874.

3. In any suit instituted in any Civil or Revenue Court or in any claim preferred before any Revenue-officer after the commencement of this Regulation, no entry made in the record-of-rights of the first regular settlement of the Hazára District shall have, or be deemed to have, any greater or other force than that which attaches, under section 44 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, to an entry duly made in a record-of-rights in accordance with law.

Provision as to entries in record-of-rights of first Hazára settlement.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 5780.

Simla, the 25th October, 1901.

WHEREAS the following territories, that is to say, the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara (as altered by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 994, dated the 17th October, 1901), the Bannu and Marwat Tahsils of the district of Bannu, and the Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tahsils of the district of Dera Ismail Khan (as altered by the Notifications of the Punjab Government, Nos. 992 and 993, dated the 17th October, 1901), are part of the dominions of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said territories, which are now under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, should be formed into a separate Province and constituted a Chief Commissionership under the administration of a Chief Commissioner:

KNOW ALL MEN, AND IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED, that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., c. 77), and with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased hereby to take the said territories under his immediate authority and management on and with effect from the ninth day of November, 1901, and further to direct that, on and with effect from the said ninth day of November, 1901, the said territories shall be formed into a separate Province and constituted a Chief Commissionership, to be called the Chief Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province and to be administered by a Chief Commissioner.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and
 Governor General of India in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1901.

No. 878.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th November 1901:

Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer.

Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury.

Mr. A. H. Grant.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 882.—The services of Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 16th September 1901.

MEDICAL.*The 25th October, 1901.*

No. 1519.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:

Captain J. Davidson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain T. A. Granger, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain A. N. Fleming, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).

No. 1526.—The services of Lieutenant H. B. D. Baird, 12th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.*Plague.**The 25th October, 1901.*

No. 1956.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Banda District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Dip Malka fair which will be held there on the 10th November 1901:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Manikpur and Banda (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 2nd to the 18th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Dip Malka fair at Chitrakot.

No. 1968.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Karthigai festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Polur, Agaram Sibbandi, Tiruvannamalai, Tandurai and Tirukkoyilur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 9th to the 25th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other persons intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Karthigai festival at Tiruvannamalai.

No. 1975.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 20th October 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Four cases of plague, one fatal. Medical visit imposed in Ottoman ports against Constantinople.

No. 1977.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :

(F. & H. 14261.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, September 27, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated 26th instant, from His Majesty's Representative at Rome:—

"Owing to suspected cases of plague at Naples Sanitary Ordinance yesterday imposes medical inspection of vessels leaving port. Export of articles mentioned in Ordinance of May 8, 1897, forbidden. Rigorous measures adopted—disinfection of ship, destruction of rats, isolation of suspected cases, etc."

(F. & H. 14397.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, reporting that plague has broken out at Rio. City has been declared to be infected and port suspected.

(F. & H. 14398.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Constantinople :—" Five days' quarantine on arrivals from Gulf of Naples. Flour and food pastes prohibited. Medical inspection in Adriatic ports against Brindisi."

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 617.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :

Mr. F. E. Tuson, 1st Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as Deputy Superintendent, to be permanent Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Man.

Mr. H. G. Tayler, 2nd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 1st Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 1st Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 3rd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Tayler.

Mr. W. Jessop, 4th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. D'Oyly.

Mr. A. Brown, 5th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 4th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Jessop.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 6th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lewis, 7th Assistant Superintendent (on leave), to be 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

Mr. P. Vaux, 8th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Lewis, and to continue to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent during the absence, on furlough, of the latter officer.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, Head-Quarters Inspector, Port Blair, Military Police, and Officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Vaux, and to continue to officiate in the place of the latter officer as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

POLICE.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 760.—The services of Captain H. L. Fleming, 36th Sikhs, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 22nd October 1901.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 476.—The Reverend S. S. Scott, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties at Kamptee.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1901.

No. 3799—60-5.—With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. J. Mellison, M. R. A. C., Deputy Director, Bombay Agricultural Department, is appointed to be Inspector General of Agriculture in India, with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

FAMINE.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 3809—45-13.—Whereas a joint application has been made to the Governor General in Council, under clause 13 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, as subsequently amended, by His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-dhiraj

Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, and by the Board of Management constituted under clause 3 of the said rules that Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, whereof the said Maharaja of Jaipur is the donor, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund of the Indian People's Famine Trust and as part of the same endowment ;

Now under and by virtue of section 4, sub-section (1), and of section 7, sub-section (1), of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, be and they hereby are, vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said endowment and upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 2967—45-22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all salt quarries, being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (d), throughout the Kohat District in the Province of the Punjab.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1901.

No. 1699-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is posted as Resident at Baroda.

The 23rd October, 1901.

No. 1709-G.—The privilege leave granted in notification No. 1488-G., dated the 4th September, 1901, to Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Resident at Indore, is extended by nine days.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 2874-F.—With reference to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5780 (Public) of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, to be, on and with effect from the 9th November, 1901, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2875-F.—The following appointments in the North-West Frontier Province are ordered on and with effect from the 9th November, 1901,

or the subsequent date on which the officer named may assume charge of their offices:

Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. A. H. Grant, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

Mr. R. J. R. Glancy, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

Lieutenant H. B. St. John, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

No. 1737-G.—Mr. L. W. Dane, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I.

No. 1734-G.—Captain J. N. Macleod, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, held the appointment of Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, from the 22nd May to the 27th September, 1901, both days inclusive.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
LIFE ASSURANCE AND LIFE ANNUITIES.*Simla, the 17th October, 1901.*

No. 5408-P.—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowance Schemes during the year 1900-1901, are published for general information :

No. 182-L. S., dated Simla, the 28th September, 1901.

From—A U. FANSHAWE, Esq., C.S.I., Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund for the year 1900-1901.

2. During the year, 867 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of **₹ 14,85,400** as compared with 918 issued in the previous year, for sums amounting in all to **₹ 14,41,000**. Of these 867 policies 178 of the aggregate value of **₹ 2,82,650** were Life Insurance policies, while 689 of the aggregate value of **₹ 12,02,750** were policies of Endowment Assurance. As in the two previous years, the number of Endowment Assurance policies issued in the year 1900-1901 largely exceeds the number of Life Insurance policies.

3. The distribution among the different departments of Government of the 867 policies issued during the year is shown in Appendix I-A. Of the 867 persons holding these policies, 744 were pure Asiatics by race. For the first time, a policy was issued, during the year under report, in favour of a woman employed under Government.

4. Eight applications for Life Insurance and eight for Endowment Assurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants.

5. The total sum realised on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to **₹ 3,52,292** as compared with **₹ 2,93,344** in the previous year. Claims to the extent of **₹ 1,22,742** were discharged as compared with payments amounting to **₹ 76,192** during the preceding year; and 33 Life Insurance policies representing a gross assurance of **₹ 52,200**, together with 20 Endowment Assurance policies representing **₹ 28,800**, as compared with 43 Life Insurance policies representing **₹ 65,250** and 14 Endowment Assurance policies representing **₹ 21,200** in 1899-1900, either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below:

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.	Up to 31st March 1900.	Up to 31st March 1901.
Number of lives insured	5,354	6,221
	₹	₹
Amount received in premia	13,94,855	17,47,147
Amount of insurance	82,73,950	97,59,350
Amount of claims met	4,18,317	5,41,059

6. The active policies existing on 31st March 1901 were 5,403 in number representing an aggregate insurance of ₹ 86,32,450 as detailed below :

R

1	Life Insurance policy for .	3,000	effected by single payment of premium.
761	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of .	11,58,850	effected by payment of monthly premium up to the age of 50.
1,031	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of .	14,51,750	effected by payment of monthly premium up to the age of 55.
1,033	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of .	15,35,000	effected by payment of monthly premium for life.
2,577	Endowment Assurance policies for the aggregate sum of	44,83,850	effected by payment of monthly premium up to ages varying from 45 to 55.
<hr/> 5,403 <hr/>		<hr/> 86,32,450 <hr/>	

7. Of the 867 policies issued during the year, 763 policies, representing a total insurance of ₹ 13,17,350, are subject to the payment of premium during a fixed period, while 104 policies, representing a total insurance of ₹ 1,68,050, are subject to the payment of premium during life.

8. Seventeen new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year under report, as compared with 16 in the previous year. There were at the end of the year 60 contracts for monthly allowances in existence, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being ₹ 650-13-1.

9. The financial results of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year under report are exhibited in Appendix VII.

10. The statement in Appendix VIII gives the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, and that in Appendix IX shows the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year under report. The first statement has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892, and the second statement contains information of a similar character relating to monthly allowance contracts.

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the Fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3·6 in 1887-88 to rather over 9 per cent. in 1897-98; but owing to the introduction in February 1898 of the new system of Endowment Assurances, the percentage was reduced in 1898-99 to about 6·3 per cent., and in 1899-1900 still further to about 6 per cent. For the year under report the percentage has been found, on a calculation made in my office, to be 6·3.

12. During the year under review, thirteen Life Annuities of the total value of ₹ 155-3-8 were purchased, with the sanction of the Punjab Government, under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations.

13. The usual appendices are attached to this report. Moreover, three new appendices as shown on the margin,* have been introduced containing information which appeared in the body of last year's report, and Appendix 1-A has been extended so as to show separately the total number of lives, and the amount, insured under the Life Insurance scheme and thus to do away with the necessity for the table which appeared in paragraph 3 of last year's report. These changes have been made in accordance with instructions issued by Government in pursuance of the policy of curtailing the length of Annual Reports.

* Appendix VII.—Showing the financial result of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund.

Appendix VIII.—Showing the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed, or were discharged by payment.

Appendix IX.—Showing the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed, or discharged by payment.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the operation of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances during the year 1900 1901, compared with 1899-1900.

A—Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.

LIFE INSURANCE.																			
BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA IN ONE SUM.						BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA DURING A FIXED PERIOD.						BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA DURING LIFE.						TOTAL.	
Number of lives insured.		Amount insured.		Amount received in premium, including fines and medical fees.		Amount of claims met.		Number of lives insured.		Amount insured.		Amount received in premium, including fines and medical fees.		Amount of claims met.		Number of lives insured.		Amount insured.	
R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
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(a) 1900-1901 1899-1900

Asiatic. Non-Asiatic.

(b) 1900-1901 1899-1900

Asiatic. Non-Asiatic.

(c) 1900-1901 1899-1900

Asiatic. Non-Asiatic.

STATEMENT I—continued.

B—Monthly Allowances.

	IMMEDIATE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SECURED BY PAYMENT OF SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.					DEFERRED MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SECURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.					TOTAL.			
	Number of sub-scribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	R a. p.	Amount of sub-scription received.	R a. p.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	R a. p.	Number of sub-scribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	R a. p.	Amount of sub-scriptions received.	R a. p.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
Postal Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,903 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	1	30 0 0	...	...	...	39 0 0	...	...	...	...	516 2 4	...	30 0 0	...
Local Fund	15	167 3 8	11,368 0 4	...	...	1,189 4 7	...	...	...	...	46 14 0	...	167 3 8	...
Other Civil Departments	...	...	...	...	...	186 3 8	1	...	...	...	919 10 4	...	10 0 0	...
Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 1 6	...	...	...
TOTAL	(a) 16	197 3 8	11,368 0 4	...	...	3,318 8 3	(b) 1	...	10 0 0	...	1,516 4 2	...	207 3 8	...
TOTAL OF 1899-1900	13	84 1 4	7,359 0 0	...	...	2,448 7 11	3	...	66 0 0	...	1,201 7 5	...	150 1 4	...
Increase	3	113 2 4	4,009 0 4	...	...	870 0 4	...	...	...	...	314 12 9	...	57 2 4	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	56 0 0	...	...	...	...	...

(a)

1900-1901
1899-1900

Asiatic.
: : 15
: : 12

Non-Asiatic.
: : 1

(b)

1900-1901
1899-1900

Asiatic.
: : 1
: : 2

Non-Asiatic.
: : 1

STATEMENT II.

Abstract of Life Insurance policies, Endowment Assurance policies, and contracts issued, discharged, lapsed, and surrendered during the year 1900-1901.

	LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.		ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.		MONTHLY ALLOWANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Balance of 1899-1900	2,738	R 40,14,700 0 0	1,918	R 33,24,900 0 0	46	R a. p. 502 8 3
Issued during the year	178	2,82,650 0 0	629	12,02,750 0 0	17	207 3 8
TOTAL	2,916	42,97,350 0 0	2,607	45,27,650 0 0	63	709 11 11
Deduct—Discharged during the year	57	96,550 0 0	10	15,000 0 0	2	28 14 10
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled (vide details below)	33	52,200 0 0	20	28,800 0 0	1	30 0 0
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1901	2,826	41,48,600 0 0	2,577	44,83,850 0 0	60	650 13 1

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies and Monthly Allowance contracts.

	SURRENDERED.				LAPSED.				CANCELLED.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurance.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Fostal Department	10	R 12,650	1	300	9	9,000	3	3,000	1	1,000	...	R 500	20	22,650	5	3,800
Telegraph	9	25,500	...	...	1	1,000	1	4,000	1	1,000	...	1,000	10	26,500	2	5,000
Public Works "	...	...	...	...	1	500	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	500	1	500
Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Civil Departments	1	1,000	...	...	1	1,550	6	7,500	5	10,000	...	...	2	2,550	11	17,500
Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
TOTAL	20	39,150	1	300	12	12,650	11	15,000	8	13,500	1	30	33	52,200	20	28,800

A.—Life Insurance.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1901, of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in a lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1901.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of pre-via paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	UNTIL THE AGE OF 50.				UNTIL THE AGE OF 55.			
				Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
21	21	...	.....	.....	21	1	1 2 8	700 0 0
22	22	...	.....	.....	22	3	9 11 0	5,000 0 0
23	23	...	.....	.....	23	4	9 2 8	5,000 0 0
24	24	4	8 12 0	4,000 0 0	24	6	17 7 4	9,600 0 0
25	25	3	5 11 8	2,500 0 0	25	10	33 8 5	17,950 0 0
26	26	6	13 14 10	8,600 0 0	26	8	22 11 4	11,500 0 0
27	27	17	63 2 0	28,350 0 0	27	8	19 12 8	10,150 0 0
28	28	21	77 7 5	30,100 0 0	28	21	70 15 5	36,750 0 0
29	29	23	86 5 8	36,250 0 0	29	25	63 10 0	32,500 0 0
30	30	24	83 2 4	29,200 0 0	30	33	107 12 6	51,550 0 0
31	31	25	103 14 2	41,750 0 0	31	26	70 11 4	22,500 0 0
32	32	19	43 11 0	25,900 0 0	32	23	76 9 0	34,950 0 0
33	33	43	170 5 11	65,650 0 0	33	29	100 11 10	43,000 0 0
34	34	29	137 3 9	52,750 0 0	34	35	120 11 8	50,500 0 0
35	35	40	167 5 0	61,700 0 0	35	48	162 7 6	67,800 0 0
36	36	56	266 2 2	93,950 0 0	36	38	119 4 4	48,350 0 0
37	37	56	329 1 4	1,08,500 0 0	37	41	157 6 4	61,500 0 0
38	38	39	203 2 4	67,450 0 0	38	51	171 11 0	61,700 0 0
39	39	45	220 9 2	71,650 0 0	39	46	161 10 10	61,150 0 0

[illegible]

Table showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1901 of persons to whom Endowment Assurance policies have been issued, (2) number of insured persons of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premium payable for stated periods, and (4) the amount assured during the periods from February 1898 to March 1901.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE EFFECTED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.

UNTIL THE AGE OF 45.	UNTIL THE AGE OF 46.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 47.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 48.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 49.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 50.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 51.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 52.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 53.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 54.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 55.		
Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.	Number of Insured.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Amount assured lumped to-gether.
11 6 6	21	4,000	R	22 12 2	500	R	23 12 2	500	R	24 12 2	500	R	25 12 2	500	R	26 12 2	500	R	27 12 2	500	R	28 12 2	500	R	29 12 2	500	R	30 12 2	500	R
20 8 7	22	7,000	R	23 12 2	1,000	R	24 12 2	1,000	R	25 12 2	1,000	R	26 12 2	1,000	R	27 12 2	1,000	R	28 12 2	1,000	R	29 12 2	1,000	R	30 12 2	1,000	R	31 12 2	1,000	R
29 10 6	23	21,500	R	24 12 2	2,000	R	25 12 2	2,000	R	26 12 2	2,000	R	27 12 2	2,000	R	28 12 2	2,000	R	29 12 2	2,000	R	30 12 2	2,000	R	31 12 2	2,000	R	32 12 2	2,000	R
38 12 10	24	64,500	R	25 12 2	3,000	R	26 12 2	3,000	R	27 12 2	3,000	R	28 12 2	3,000	R	29 12 2	3,000	R	30 12 2	3,000	R	31 12 2	3,000	R	32 12 2	3,000	R	33 12 2	3,000	R
47 12 10	25	40,500	R	26 12 2	4,000	R	27 12 2	4,000	R	28 12 2	4,000	R	29 12 2	4,000	R	30 12 2	4,000	R	31 12 2	4,000	R	32 12 2	4,000	R	33 12 2	4,000	R	34 12 2	4,000	R
56 12 10	26	74,000	R	27 12 2	5,000	R	28 12 2	5,000	R	29 12 2	5,000	R	30 12 2	5,000	R	31 12 2	5,000	R	32 12 2	5,000	R	33 12 2	5,000	R	34 12 2	5,000	R	35 12 2	5,000	R
65 12 10	27	60,500	R	28 12 2	6,000	R	29 12 2	6,000	R	30 12 2	6,000	R	31 12 2	6,000	R	32 12 2	6,000	R	33 12 2	6,000	R	34 12 2	6,000	R	35 12 2	6,000	R	36 12 2	6,000	R
74 12 10	28	31,800	R	29 12 2	7,000	R	30 12 2	7,000	R	31 12 2	7,000	R	32 12 2	7,000	R	33 12 2	7,000	R	34 12 2	7,000	R	35 12 2	7,000	R	36 12 2	7,000	R	37 12 2	7,000	R
83 12 10	29	41,500	R	30 12 2	8,000	R	31 12 2	8,000	R	32 12 2	8,000	R	33 12 2	8,000	R	34 12 2	8,000	R	35 12 2	8,000	R	36 12 2	8,000	R	37 12 2	8,000	R	38 12 2	8,000	R
92 12 10	30	53,750	R	31 12 2	9,000	R	32 12 2	9,000	R	33 12 2	9,000	R	34 12 2	9,000	R	35 12 2	9,000	R	36 12 2	9,000	R	37 12 2	9,000	R	38 12 2	9,000	R	39 12 2	9,000	R
101 12 10	31	68,000	R	32 12 2	10,000	R	33 12 2	10,000	R	34 12 2	10,000	R	35 12 2	10,000	R	36 12 2	10,000	R	37 12 2	10,000	R	38 12 2	10,000	R	39 12 2	10,000	R	40 12 2	10,000	R
110 12 10	32	85,000	R	33 12 2	11,000	R	34 12 2	11,000	R	35 12 2	11,000	R	36 12 2	11,000	R	37 12 2	11,000	R	38 12 2	11,000	R	39 12 2	11,000	R	40 12 2	11,000	R	41 12 2	11,000	R
119 12 10	33	105,000	R	34 12 2	12,000	R	35 12 2	12,000	R	36 12 2	12,000	R	37 12 2	12,000	R	38 12 2	12,000	R	39 12 2	12,000	R	40 12 2	12,000	R	41 12 2	12,000	R	42 12 2	12,000	R
128 12 10	34	128,000	R	35 12 2	13,000	R	36 12 2	13,000	R	37 12 2	13,000	R	38 12 2	13,000	R	39 12 2	13,000	R	40 12 2	13,000	R	41 12 2	13,000	R	42 12 2	13,000	R	43 12 2	13,000	R
137 12 10	35	153,000	R	36 12 2	14,000	R	37 12 2	14,000	R	38 12 2	14,000	R	39 12 2	14,000	R	40 12 2	14,000	R	41 12 2	14,000	R	42 12 2	14,000	R	43 12 2	14,000	R	44 12 2	14,000	R
146 12 10	36	180,000	R	37 12 2	15,000	R	38 12 2	15,000	R	39 12 2	15,000	R	40 12 2	15,000	R	41 12 2	15,000	R	42 12 2	15,000	R	43 12 2	15,000	R	44 12 2	15,000	R	45 12 2	15,000	R
155 12 10	37	209,000	R	38 12 2	16,000	R	39 12 2	16,000	R	40 12 2	16,000	R	41 12 2	16,000	R	42 12 2	16,000	R	43 12 2	16,000	R	44 12 2	16,000	R	45 12 2	16,000	R	46 12 2	16,000	R
164 12 10	38	240,000	R	39 12 2	17,000	R	40 12 2	17,000	R	41 12 2	17,000	R	42 12 2	17,000	R	43 12 2	17,000	R	44 12 2	17,000	R	45 12 2	17,000	R	46 12 2	17,000	R	47 12 2	17,000	R
173 12 10	39	273,000	R	40 12 2	18,000	R	41 12 2	18,000	R	42 12 2	18,000	R	43 12 2	18,000	R	44 12 2	18,000	R	45 12 2	18,000	R	46 12 2	18,000	R	47 12 2	18,000	R	48 12 2	18,000	R
182 12 10	40	308,000	R	41 12 2	19,000	R	42 12 2	19,000	R	43 12 2	19,000	R	44 12 2	19,000	R	45 12 2	19,000	R	46 12 2	19,000	R	47 12 2	19,000	R	48 12 2	19,000	R	49 12 2	19,000	R
191 12 10	41	345,000	R	42 12 2	20,000	R	43 12 2	20,000	R	44 12 2	20,000	R	45 12 2	20,000	R	46 12 2	20,000	R	47 12 2	20,000	R	48 12 2	20,000	R	49 12 2	20,000	R	50 12 2	20,000	R
200 12 10	42	384,000	R	43 12 2	21,000	R	44 12 2	21,000	R	45 12 2	21,000	R	46 12 2	21,000	R	47 12 2	21,000	R	48 12 2	21,000	R	49 12 2	21,000	R	50 12 2	21,000	R	51 12 2	21,000	R
209 12 10	43	425,000	R	44 12 2	22,000	R	45 12 2	22,000	R	46 12 2	22,000	R	47 12 2	22,000	R	48 12 2	22,000	R	49 12 2	22,000	R	50 12 2	22,000	R	51 12 2	22,000	R	52 12 2	22,000	R
218 12 10	44	468,000	R	45 12 2	23,000	R	46 12 2	23,000	R	47 12 2	23,000	R	48 12 2	23,000	R	49 12 2	23,000	R	50 12 2	23,000	R	51 12 2	23,000	R	52 12 2	23,000	R	53 12 2	23,000	R
227 12 10	45	513,000	R	46 12 2	24,000	R	47 12 2	24,000	R	48 12 2	24,000	R	49 12 2	24,000	R	50 12 2	24,000	R	51 12 2	24,000	R	52 12 2	24,000	R	53 12 2	24,000	R	54 12 2	24,000	R
236 12 10	46	560,000	R	47 12 2	25,000	R	48 12 2	25,000	R	49 12 2	25,000	R	50 12 2	25,000	R	51 12 2	25,000	R	52 12 2	25,000	R	53 12 2	25,000	R	54 12 2	25,000	R	55 12 2	25,000	R
245 12 10	47	609,000	R	48 12 2	26,000	R	49 12 2	26,000	R	50 12 2	26,000	R	51 12 2	26,000	R	52 12 2	26,000	R	53 12 2	26,000	R	54 12 2	26,000	R	55 12 2	26,000	R	56 12 2	26,000	R
254 12 10	48	660,000	R	49 12 2	27,000	R	50 12 2	27,000	R	51 12 2	27,000	R	52 12 2	27,000	R	53 12 2	27,000	R	54 12 2	27,000	R	55 12 2	27,000	R	56 12 2	27,000	R	57 12 2	27,000	R
263 12 10	49	713,000	R	50 12 2	28,000	R	51 12 2	28,000	R	52 12 2	28,000	R	53 12 2	28,000	R	54 12 2	28,000	R	55 12 2	28,000	R	56 12 2	28,000	R	57 12 2	28,000	R	58 12 2	28,000	R
272 12 10	50	768,000	R	51 12 2	29,000	R	52 12 2	29,000	R	53 12 2	29,000	R	54 12 2	29,000	R	55 12 2	29,000	R	56 12 2	29,000	R	57 12 2	29,000	R	58 12 2	29,000	R	59 12 2	29,000	R
281 12 10	51	825,000	R	52 12 2	30,000	R	53 12 2	30,000	R	54 12 2	30,000	R	55 12 2	30,000	R	56 12 2	30,000	R	57 12 2	30,000	R	58 12 2	30,000	R	59 12 2	30,000	R	60 12 2	30,000	R
290 12 10	52	884,000	R	53 12 2	31,000	R	54 12 2	31,000	R	55 12 2	31,000	R	56 12 2	31,000	R	57 12 2	31,000	R	58 12 2	31,000	R	59 12 2	31,000	R	60 12 2	31,000	R	61 12 2	31,000	R
300 12 10	53	945,000	R	54 12 2	32,000	R	55 12 2	32,000	R	56 12 2	32,000	R	57 12 2	32,000	R	58 12 2	32,000	R	59 12 2	32,000	R	60 12								

policies issued and race of insureds.

Department	For \$50.				For \$100.				For \$150-200.				For \$250-300.				For \$350-400.				For \$450-500.				For \$550-600.				For \$650-700.				For \$750-800.				For \$850-900.				For \$950-1,000.				For \$1,050-1,100.				For \$1,150-1,200.				For \$1,250-1,300.				For \$1,350-1,400.				For \$1,450-1,500.				For \$1,550-1,600.				For \$1,650-1,700.				For \$1,750-1,800.				For \$1,850-1,900.				For \$1,950-2,000.				For \$2,050-2,100.				For \$2,150-2,200.				For \$2,250-2,300.				For \$2,350-2,400.				For \$2,450-2,500.				For \$2,550-2,600.				For \$2,650-2,700.				For \$2,750-2,800.				For \$2,850-2,900.				For \$2,950-3,000.				For \$3,050-3,100.				For \$3,150-3,200.				For \$3,250-3,300.				For \$3,350-3,400.				For \$3,450-3,500.				For \$3,550-3,600.				For \$3,650-3,700.				For \$3,750-3,800.				For \$3,850-3,900.				For \$3,950-4,000.				For \$4,050-4,100.				For \$4,150-4,200.				For \$4,250-4,300.				For \$4,350-4,400.				For \$4,450-4,500.				For \$4,550-4,600.				For \$4,650-4,700.				For \$4,750-4,800.				For \$4,850-4,900.				For \$4,950-5,000.				For \$5,050-5,100.				For \$5,150-5,200.				For \$5,250-5,300.				For \$5,350-5,400.				For \$5,450-5,500.				For \$5,550-5,600.				For \$5,650-5,700.				For \$5,750-5,800.				For \$5,850-5,900.				For \$5,950-6,000.				For \$6,050-6,100.				For \$6,150-6,200.				For \$6,250-6,300.				For \$6,350-6,400.				For \$6,450-6,500.				For \$6,550-6,600.				For \$6,650-6,700.				For \$6,750-6,800.				For \$6,850-6,900.				For \$6,950-7,000.				For \$7,050-7,100.				For \$7,150-7,200.				For \$7,250-7,300.				For \$7,350-7,400.				For \$7,450-7,500.				For \$7,550-7,600.				For \$7,650-7,700.				For \$7,750-7,800.				For \$7,850-7,900.				For \$7,950-8,000.				For \$8,050-8,100.				For \$8,150-8,200.				For \$8,250-8,300.				For \$8,350-8,400.				For \$8,450-8,500.				For \$8,550-8,600.				For \$8,650-8,700.				For \$8,750-8,800.				For \$8,850-8,900.				For \$8,950-9,000.				For \$9,050-9,100.				For \$9,150-9,200.				For \$9,250-9,300.				For \$9,350-9,400.				For \$9,450-9,500.				For \$9,550-9,600.				For \$9,650-9,700.				For \$9,750-9,800.				For \$9,850-9,900.				For \$9,950-10,000.				For \$10,050-10,100.				For \$10,150-10,200.				For \$10,250-10,300.				For \$10,350-10,400.				For \$10,450-10,500.				For \$10,550-10,600.				For \$10,650-10,700.				For \$10,750-10,800.				For \$10,850-10,900.				For \$10,950-11,000.				For \$11,050-11,100.				For \$11,150-11,200.				For \$11,250-11,300.				For \$11,350-11,400.				For \$11,450-11,500.				For \$11,550-11,600.				For \$11,650-11,700.				For \$11,750-11,800.				For \$11,850-11,900.				For \$11,950-12,000.				For \$12,050-12,100.				For \$12,150-12,200.				For \$12,250-12,300.				For \$12,350-12,400.				For \$12,450-12,500.				For \$12,550-12,600.				For \$12,650-12,700.				For \$12,750-12,800.				For \$12,850-12,900.				For \$12,950-13,000.				For \$13,050-13,100.				For \$13,150-13,200.				For \$13,250-13,300.				For \$13,350-13,400.				For \$13,450-13,500.				For \$13,550-13,600.				For \$13,650-13,700.				For \$13,750-13,800.				For \$13,850-13,900.				For \$13,950-14,000.				For \$14,050-14,100.				For \$14,150-14,200.				For \$14,250-14,300.				For \$14,350-14,400.				For \$14,450-14,500.				For \$14,550-14,600.				For \$14,650-14,700.				For \$14,750-14,800.				For \$14,850-14,900.				For \$14,950-15,000.				For \$15,050-15,100.				For \$15,150-15,200.				For \$15,250-15,300.				For \$15,350-15,400.				For \$15,450-15,500.				For \$15,550-15,600.				For \$15,650-15,700.				For \$15,750-15,800.				For \$15,850-15,900.				For \$15,950-16,000.				For \$16,050-16,100.				For \$16,150-16,200.				For \$16,250-16,300.				For \$16,350-16,400.				For \$16,450-16,500.				For \$16,550-16,600.				For \$16,650-16,700.				For \$16,750-16,800.				For \$16,850-16,900.				For \$16,950-17,000.				For \$17,050-17,100.				For \$17,150-17,200.				For \$17,250-17,300.				For \$17,350-17,400.				For \$17,450-17,500.				For \$17,550-17,600.				For \$17,650-17,700.				For \$17,750-17,800.				For \$17,850-17,900.				For \$17,950-18,000.				For \$18,050-18,100.				For \$18,150-18,200.				For \$18,250-18,300.				For \$18,350-18,400.				For \$18,450-18,500.				For \$18,550-18,600.				For \$18,650-18,700.				For \$18,750-18,800.				For \$18,850-18,900.				For \$18,950-19,000.				For \$19,050-19,100.				For \$19,150-19,200.				For \$19,250-19,300.				For \$19,350-19,400.				For \$19,450-19,500.				For \$19,550-19,600.				For \$19,650-19,700.				For \$19,750-19,800.				For \$19,850-19,900.				For \$19,950-20,000.				For \$20,050-20,100.				For \$20,150-20,200.				For \$20,250-20,300.				For \$20,350-20,400.				For \$20,450-20,500.				For \$20,550-20,600.				For \$20,650-20,700.				For \$20,750-20,800.				For \$20,850-20,900.				For \$20,950-21,000.				For \$21,050-21,100.				For \$21,150-21,200.				For \$21,250-21,300.				For \$21,350-21,400.				For \$21,450-21,500.				For \$21,550-21,600.				For \$21,650-21,700.				For \$21,750-21,800.				For \$21,850-21,900.				For \$21,950-22,000.				For \$22,050-22,100.				For \$22,150-22,200.				For \$22,250-22,300.				For \$22,350-22,400.				For \$22,450-22,500.				For \$22,550-22,600.				For \$22,650-22,700.				For \$22,750-22,800.				For \$22,850-22,900.				For \$22,950-23,000.				For \$23,050-23,100.				For \$23,150-23,200.				For \$23,250-23,300.				For \$23,350-23,400.				For \$23,450-23,500.				For \$23,550-23,600.				For \$23,650-23,700.				For \$23,750-23,800.				For \$23,850-23,900.				For \$23,950-24,000.				For \$24,050-24,100.				For \$24,150-24,200.				For \$24,250-24,300.				For \$24,350-24,400.				For \$24,450-24,500.				For \$24,550-24,600.				For \$24,650-24,700.				For \$24,750-24,800.				For \$24,850-24,900.				For \$24,950-25,000.				For \$25,050-25,100.				For \$25,150-25,200.				For \$25,250-25,300.				For \$25,350-25,400.				For \$25,450-25,500.				For \$25,550-25,600.				For \$25,650-25,700.				For \$25,750-25,800.				For \$25,850-25,900.				For \$25,950-26,000.				For \$26,050-26,100.				For \$26,150-26,200.				For \$26,250-26,300.				For \$26,350-26,400.				For \$26,450-26,500.				For \$26,550-26,600.				For \$26,650-26,700.				For \$26,750-26,800.				For \$26,850-26,900.				For \$26,950-27,000.				For \$27,050-27,100.				For \$27,150-27,200.				For \$27,250-27,300.				For \$27,350-27,400.				For \$27,450-27,500.				For \$27,550-27,600.				For \$27,650-27,700.				For \$27,750-27,800.				For \$27,850-27,900.				For \$27,950-28,000.				For \$28,050-28,100.				For \$28,150-28,200.				For \$28,250-28,300.				For \$28,350-28,400.				For \$28,450-28,500.				For \$28,550-28,600.				For \$28,650-28,700.				For \$28,750-28,800.				For \$28,850-28,900.				For \$28,950-29,000.				For \$29,050-29,100.				For \$29,150-29,200.				For \$29,250-29,300.				For \$29,350-29,400.				For \$29,450-29,500.				For \$29,550-29,600.				For \$29,650-29,700.				For \$29,750-29,800.				For \$29,850-29,900.				For \$29,950-30,000.				For \$30,050-30,100.				For \$30,150-30,200.				For \$30,250-30,300.				For \$30,350-30,400.				For \$30,450-30,500.				For \$30,550-30,600.				For \$30,650-30,700.				For \$30,750-30,800.				For \$30,850-30,900.				For \$30,950-31,000.				For \$31,050-31,100.				For \$31,150-31,200.				For \$31,250-31,300.				For \$31,350-31,400.				For \$31,450-31,500.				For \$31,550-31,600.				For \$31,650-31,700.				For \$31,750-31,800.				For \$31,850-31,900.				For \$31,950-32,000.				For \$32,050-32,100.				For \$32,150-32,200.				For \$32,250-32,300.				For \$32,350-32,400.				For \$32,450-32,500.				For \$32,550-32,600.				For \$32,650-32,700.				For \$32,750-32,800.				For \$32,850-32,900.				For \$32,950-33,000.				For \$33,050-33,100.				For \$33,150-33,200.				For \$33,250-33,300.				For \$33,350-33,400.				For \$33,450-33,500.				For \$33,550-33,600.				For \$33,650-33,700.				For \$33,750-33,800.				For \$33,850-33,900.				For \$33,950-34,000.				For \$34,050-34,100.				For \$34,150-34,200.				For \$34,250-34,300.				For \$34,350-34,400.				For \$34,450-34,500.				For \$34,550-34,600.				For \$34,650-34,700.				For \$34,750-34,800.				For \$34,850-34,900.				For \$34,950-35,000.				For \$35,050-35,100.				For \$35,150-35,200.				For \$35,250-35,300.				For \$35,350-35,400.				For \$35,450-35,500.				For \$35,550-35,600.				For \$35,650-35,700.				For \$35,750-35,800.				For \$35,850-35,900.				For \$35,950-36,000.				For \$36,050-36,100.				For \$36,150-36,200.				For \$36,250-36,300.				For \$36,350-36,400.				For \$36,450-36,500.				For \$36,550-36,600.				For \$36,650-36,700.				For \$36,750-36,800.				For \$36,850-36,900.				For \$36,950-37,000.				For \$37,050-37,100.				For \$37,150-37,200.				For \$37,250-37,300.				For \$37,350-37,400.				For \$37,450-37,500.				For \$37,550-37,600.				For \$37,650-37,700.				For \$37,750-37,800.				For \$37,850-37,900.				For \$37,950-38,000.				For \$38,050-38,100.				For \$38,150-38,200.				For \$38,250-38,300.				For \$38,350-38,400.				For \$38,450-38,500.				For \$38,550-38,600.				For \$38,650-38,700.				For \$38,750-38,800.				For \$38,850-38,900.				For \$38,950-39,000.				For \$39,050-39,100.				For \$39,150-39,200.				For \$39,250-39,300.				For \$39,350-39,400.				For \$39,450-39,500.				For \$39,550-39,600.				For \$39,650-39,700.				For \$39,750-39,800.				For \$39,850-39,900.				For \$39,950-40,000.				For \$40,050-40,100.				For \$40,150-40,200.				For \$40,250-40,300.				For \$40,350-40,400.				For \$40,450-40,500.				For \$40,550-40,600.				For \$40,650-40,700.				For \$40,750-40,800.				For \$40,850-40,900.				For \$40,950-41,000.				For \$41,050-41,100.				For \$41,150-41,200.				For \$41,250-41,300.				For \$41,350-41,400.				For \$41,450-41,500.				For \$41,550-41,600.				For \$41,650-41,700.				For \$41,750-41,800.				For \$41,850-41,900.				For \$41,950-42,000.				For \$42,050-42,100.				For \$42,150-42,200.				For \$42,250-42,300.				For \$42,350-42,400.				For \$42,450-42,500.				For \$42,550-42,600.				For \$42,650-42,700.				For \$42,750-42,800.				For \$42,850-42,900.				For \$42,950-43,000.				For \$43,050-43,100.				For \$43,150-43,200.				For \$43,250-43,300.				For \$43,350-43,400.				For \$43,450-43,500.				For \$43,550-43,600.				For \$43,650-43,700.				For \$43,750-43,800.				For \$43,850-43,900.				For \$43,950-44,000.				For \$44,050-44,100.				For \$44,150-44,200.				For \$44,250-44,300.				For \$44,350-44,400.				For \$44,450-44,500.				For \$44,550-44,600.				For \$44,650-44,700.				For \$44,750-44,800.				For \$44,850-44,900.				For \$44,950-45,000.				For \$45,050-45,100.				For \$45,150-45,200.				For \$45,250-45,300.				For \$45,350-45,400.				For \$45,450-45,500.				For \$45,550-45,600.				For \$45,650-45,700.				For \$45,750-45,800.				For \$45,850-45,900.				For \$45,950-46,000.				For \$46,050-46,100.				For \$46,150-46,200.				For \$46,250-46,300.				For \$46,350-46,400.				For \$46,450-46,500.				For \$46,550-46,600.				For \$46,650-46,700.				For \$46,750-46,800.				For \$46,850-46,900.				For \$46,950-47,000.				For \$47,050-47,100.				For \$47,150-47,200.				For \$47,250-47,300.				For \$47,350-47,400.				For \$47,450-47,500.				For \$47,550-47,600.				For \$47,650-47,700.				For \$47,750-47,800.				For \$47,850-47,900.				For \$47,950-48,000.				For \$48,050-48,100.				For \$48,150-48,200.				For \$48,250-48,300.				For \$48,350-48,400.				For \$48,450-48,500.				For \$48,550-48,600.				For \$48,650-48,700.				For \$48,750-48,800.				For \$48,850-48,900.				For \$48,950-49,000.				For \$49,050-49,100.				For \$49,150-49,200.				For \$49,250-49,300.				For \$49,350-49,400.				For \$49,450-49,500.				For \$49,550-49,600.				For \$49,650-49,700.				For \$49,750-49,800.				For \$49,850-49,900.				For \$49,950-50,000.				For \$50,050-50,100.				For \$50,150-50,200.				For \$50,250-50,300.				For \$50,350-50,400.				For \$50,450-50,500.				For \$50,550-50,600.				For \$50,650-50,700.				For \$50,750-50,800.				For \$50,850-50,900.				For \$50,950-51,000.				For \$51,050-51,100.				For \$51,150-51,200.				For \$51,250-51,300.				For \$51,350-51,400.				For \$51,450-51,500.				For \$51,550-51,600.				For \$51,650-51,700.				For \$51,750-51,800.				For \$51,850-51,900.				For \$51,950-52,000.				For \$52,050-52,100.				For \$52,150-52,200.				For \$52,250-52,300.				For \$52,350-52,400.				For \$52,450-52,500.				For \$52,550-52,600.				For \$52,650-52,700.				For \$52,750-52,800.				For \$52,850-52,900.				For \$52,950-53,000.				For \$53,050-53,100.				For \$53,150-53,200.				For \$53,250-53,300.				For \$53,350-53,400.				For \$53,450-53,500.				For \$53,550-53,600.				For \$53,650-53,700.				For \$53,750-53,800.				For \$53,850-53,900.				For \$53,950-54,000.				For \$54,050-54,100.				For \$54,150-54,200.				For \$54,250-54,300.				For \$54,350-54,400.				For \$54,450-54,500.				For \$54,550-54,600.				For \$54,650-54,700.				For \$54,750-54,80			
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Statement of the number of active Policies existing on 31st March 1901, showing the ages of the insureds at the time the policies were generally taken out and a classification according to amounts.

	R 50.		R 100.		R 150-200.		R 250-500.		R 550-1,000.		R 1,050-2,000.		R 2,050-3,000.		R 3,050-4,000.		TOTAL OF BALANCE.	
	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.
21-25.																		
At close of 1899-1900	2	...	4	3	6	2	114	64	233	99	101	88	17	8	43	55	520	319
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	67	7	30	1	11	3	20	36	154
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	2	2	...	1	...	16	7
Balance	2	...	4	3	6	2	118	88	247	163	102	116	16	19	45	75	540	466
26-30.																		
At close of 1899-1900	1	...	15	2	10	5	144	98	380	280	176	92	34	30	77	64	837	571
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	29	16	114	13	75	5	18	5	29	46	265
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1900-1901	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	9	4	1	1	2	...	6	1	25	7
Balance	1	...	16	2	10	5	143	126	387	300	188	166	37	48	76	92	858	829
31-35.																		
At close of 1899-1900	12	1	4	2	9	5	151	53	250	224	150	112	34	32	67	73	677	502
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	12	63	8	49	3	9	1	26	28	168
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1900-1901	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	7	4	4	2	1	2	7	1	29	10
Balance	10	1	3	2	8	6	149	72	255	283	154	159	36	39	61	98	676	660
36-40.																		
At close of 1899-1900	4	2	6	2	10	4	80	30	138	115	90	87	31	27	53	70	412	337
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	8	26	10	14	1	1	3	20	31	68
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1900-1901	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	7	3
Balance	4	2	5	2	10	4	86	36	146	140	99	101	32	28	54	89	436	402
41-45.																		
At close of 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	2	1	42	13	70	42	48	38	12	4	37	45	215	143
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	7	7	4	10	...	3	5	7	21	28
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	9	3
Balance	...	...	4	...	3	1	43	13	75	48	50	47	10	7	42	52	227	168
46-50.																		
At close of 1899-1900	...	...	1	5	...	...	13	9	21	9	27	10	2	3	13	10	77	46
Add—Issued during 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	3	6	1	1	1	4	1	16	6
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Balance	...	...	1	5	2	...	12	9	23	12	33	11	3	4	15	11	89	52
TOTAL OF BALANCE	17	3	33	14	39	18	551	344	1,133	1,036	626	600	134	145	293	417	2,826	2,577

Statement showing the number of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies issued during 1900-1901 classified according to race of the insured persons and salary drawn by them at the time of insurance and according to the Departments in which they serve.

Salary drawn at the time of insurance.	POSTAL.				TELEGRAPH.				PUBLIC WORKS.				LOCAL FUND.				OTHER CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.				MILITARY.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
																									Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
R50	3	25,350	135	140,850	2	3,000	11	16,000	9	17,000	38	54,850	2	3,500	1	8,000	50	48,800	212	2,74,550	6	10,500	17	1,27,000	2	108,150	419	5,21,150
R51 to R100	1	5,500	11	28,000	6	13,500	6	34,500	4	8,000	22	57,000	2	...	8	15,000	8	15,000	65	1,67,000	3	8,000	4	6,000	2	50,000	108	2,91,500
R101 to R150	2	3,000	3	13,000	6	18,500	115	46,000	4	9,500	5	29,500	...	...	...	...	8	30,000	19	80,000	1	1,000	1	4,000	9	62,000	29	1,72,500
R151 to R200	...	...	1	2,000	3	6,000	17	18,500	...	...	2	8,000	...	...	...	...	3	9,000	11	39,500	1	2,000	...	...	5	17,000	12	68,000
R201 to R300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	2	16,000	...	...	2	4,000	5	23,000	11	51,000	...	...	2	6,000	2	23,000	14	81,000
R301 to R500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8,000	...	...	1	8,000	3	13,000	5	36,000	...	...	...	...	3	33,000	4	44,000
R501 to R700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8,000	...	...	2	8,000	2	5,500	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	2	5,500	2	14,500
R701 to R1,000	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	1	5,000	
R1,001 to R1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	
R1,501 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	40	33,850	190	1,85,850	810	41,000	1034	1,19,000	17	34,500	70	1,84,350	2	3,500	7	12,000	77	1,48,300	322	6,58,350	10	21,500	22	3,43,000	24	2,80,650	590	12,07,750

Statement showing the financial result of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year 1900-1901.

Life Insurance.			Endowment Assurance.			Monthly Allowances.		
RECEIPTS—	R	a. p.	RECEIPTS—	R	a. p.	RECEIPTS—	R	a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1900	9,54,113	8 2	Balance on 1st April 1900	2,07,853	13 5	Balance on 1st April 1900	30,424	15 11
Premium realised on Life Insurance policies during 1900-1901.	1,51,947	3 5	Premium realised on Endowment Assurance policies during 1900-1901.	2,00,225	0 5	Subscriptions realised during 1900-1901.	1,514	12 2
Fines realised during 1900-1901	25	8 0	Fines realised during 1900-1901	13	5 2	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowance.	11,368	0 4
Medical fees realised during 1900-1901.	32	0 0	Medical fees realised during 1900-1901.	48	0 0	Fines realised during 1900-1901	1	8 0
TOTAL			TOTAL			TOTAL		
		11,06,119	3 7		4,08,140	3 0		43,309 4 5
DEBITS—			PAYMENTS—			PAYMENTS—		
Life Insurance policies paid	86,771	15 8	Endowment Assurance policies paid.	23,971	8 0	Allowances paid	4,180	11 3
Surrender values paid	2,991	7 8	Surrender values paid	.....		Surrender values paid	.....
Medical fees paid	1,138	0 0	Medical fees paid	2,278	0 0	Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance branch of the Comptroller's Office.	66	13 0
Refunds	147	3 11	Refunds	291	1 6	TOTAL		4,247 8 3
Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance branch of the Comptroller's Office.	2,697	5 6	Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance branch of the Comptroller's Office.	2,455	13 6	Interest on balance	1,249	12 1
TOTAL			TOTAL			Balance on 31st March 1901	.....
		93,746 0 9			28,996 7 0			
Interest on balance	34,626	6 11	Interest on balance	10,678	7 7			
Balance on 31st March 1901		10,46,999 9 9	Balance on 31st March 1901		3,89,822 3 7			40,311 8 3

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd October, 1901.

No. 5504-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

for 1901.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN SEPTEMBER.		TO END OF SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	Actuals, Prelim., 1900-1901.
For explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,03	1,05	10,75	9,54	28,39	27,45
" " " " " " "	63	70	3,72	3,79	6,82	7,65
" " " " " " "	63	60	4,46	4,33	8,91	8,05
" " " " " " "	40	39	2,79	2,60	5,02	5,01
" " " " " " "	52	53	2,96	2,8	5,95	5,90
Local Rates	19	18	1,77	1,52	4,08	3,82
" " " " " " "	41	36	2,64	2,21	4,78	5,06
" " " " " " "	22	21	88	84	1,84	1,84
" " " " " " "	4	4	22	24	48	51
" " " " " " "	5	4	20	20	45	47
" " " " " " "	2	1	25	19	96	84
Civil Revenue	22	47	2,55	2,47	4,12	8,53
PAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	4,36	4,58	33,28	30,90	71,78	76,03
Civil Expenditure.						
on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation	— 11	— 4	— 2,04	— 2,02	— 4,02	— 3,90
" " " " " " "	— 32	— 30	— 2,20	— 2,45	— 2,65	— 2,67
Relief	— 3	— 50	— 23	— 2,31	— 72	— 2,86
Civil Expenditure	— 2,00	— 2,24	— 13,33	— 12,93	— 29,32	— 27,24
CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	— 2,46	— 3,08	— 17,80	— 19,71	— 36,71	— 36,67
into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
ice (Net : + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 5	— 3	+ 37	+ 29	+ 64	+ 43
Marine (Net as above)	— 4	—	— 38	— 43	+ 13	— 36
Receipts	+ 3	+ 4	+ 28	+ 27	+ 60	+ 67
Issues	— 1,37	— 1,62	— 8,16	— 8,74	— 17,76	— 17,82
Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Binary Branches	+ 17	+ 25	+ 1,55	+ 1,64	+ 27,42	+ 3,37
e Railways	+ 1,47	+ 1,38	+ 10,57	+ 8,59		+ 25,20
Indian Railway	+ 44	+ 36	+ 3,23	+ 2,71	+ 1,73	+ 2,29
guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 0	+ 4	+ 86	+ 1,37		+ 82
graph	+ 6	+ 8	+ 37	+ 37	+ 84	
TOTAL	+ 2,20	+ 2,11	+ 16,58	+ 14,68	+ 29,99	+ 31,68
Issues.						
Binary Branches	— 59	— 83	— 4,15	— 6,56	— 23,78	— 11,17
e Railways	— 1,05	— 1,07	— 6,83	— 6,24		— 15,85
Indian Railway	— 36	— 39	— 1,53	— 1,53	— 19	— 27
payment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	— 14	— 1	— 21	— 1		— 75
graph	— 6	— 7	— 35	— 35	— 85	
TOTAL	— 2,20	— 2,37	— 13,07	— 14,69	— 24,82	— 28,04
NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,33	— 1,87	— 4,38	— 8,62	— 11,16	— 13,44
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
ent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, receipts less, than Payments)	+ 35	+ 4	+ 98	+ 2,91	+ 1,86	+ 2,86
Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	+ 48	+ 85	+ 43	+ 1,25	— 39
y Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—	—	—	—
ge on Remittance Accounts	—	+ 6	—	+ 4	+ 8	— 1
Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	— 1,20	— 89	— 10,54	— 6,71	— 25,25	— 19,23
Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 2	— 72	— 2,11	— 2,11	— 2,33	— 5,89
TAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 83	— 1,03	— 10,82	— 5,44	— 24,39	— 22,66
AND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 26	— 1,40	+ 28	— 2,87	— 48	+ 3,26
g Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,44	11,17	15,90	12,64	16,23	12,64
Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,18	9,77	16,18	9,77	15,75	15,90

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

*Lights and Light Dues.**The 24th October, 1901.*

No. 5533-S.R.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to coast lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Burma Coast Lights during the year ending the 31st March 1902 :

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Gross receipts	3,66,551 13 0	Alguada Island	15,812 0 0
Refunds	2,119 6 6	Oyster Island	16,798 0 0
		Table Island (Cocos)	10,227 0 0
		Eastern Grove	4,900 0 0
		China Bucker	6,289 0 0
		Reef Island	3,213 0 0
		Double Island	6,478 0 0
		Savage Island	7,677 0 0
		Amherst Point	4,000 0 0
		L. V. Kalagank	31,199 0 0
		L. V. Martaban	5,360 0 0
		L. V. Danidaw	21,639 0 0
		L. V. Kemendine	8,203 0 0
		Light House Tender Schooner Ruby	1,320 0 0
		General allowance to Inspector, Medical Officers and Chief Engineer	1,836 0 0
		Relief Establishment	7,154 0 0
Not receipts	3,64,432 6 6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,52,115 0 0

NOTE.—The sums stated above are exclusive of capital expenditure during the year and of interest on the capital expenditure up to date, namely :

	Rs.
(1) Capital expenditure in 1900-1901	75,014
(2) Total capital expenditure to end of 1900-1901	37,01,576
(3) Interest at 4 per cent. on (2)	1,48,972

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th October, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 946.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) W. J. Vousden, C.B., V.C., Indian Staff Corps, officiating in command of the Punjab Frontier District, to be temporary Inspector General of Cavalry in India, *vice* Major-General E. L. Elliot, C.B., V.S.O.,

on fieldservice, South Africa. Dated 18th October 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 947.—Captain H. M. M. Brooke, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 20th October 1901.

No. 948.—Lieutenant I. M. C. Poole, Indian Staff Corps, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 5th July 1901. [Joined his appointment on the 27th September 1901.]

No. 949.—Captain G. H. Badcock, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Bengal Lancers, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 31st August 1901.

[Joined his appointment on the 13th September 1901]

No. 950.—Mr. H. J. Paterson to officiate as Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, with effect from the 18th September 1901, *vice* Mr. J. M. Puttock, on leave.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 951.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining :

31st Punjab Infantry.

Dasaurdha Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Thakur Chaud and Muhammad Zammurad Khan to be Jemadars, on probation, to fill existing vacancies.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 952.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for sub-section (1) of section 33 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely :

Re-appropriation. "33 (1). The cantonment authority may —

(a) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the budget estimate to another :

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than twenty per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government also ; or

(b) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub head of the budget estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head, or from one major head to another :

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command also."

COMMANDS.

No. 953.—Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to command the Forces in the Punjab, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General while so employed, *vice* General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated 15th October 1901.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 954.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 651 of 1901, the following appointment is made to the staff of the force remaining in China :

Captain C. S. Stack, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, to be an additional special service officer (graded as Staff Captain) for Intelligence.

No. 955.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 851 of 1901, Captain D. C. Young, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General O'M. Creagh, V.C., Commanding British Contingent, China Field Force, *vice* Captain W. H. Norman, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, who has vacated.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 956.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 27th September 1901, pages 6275, 6276, 6303, 6324, 6325 and 6328.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 27th September, 1901.

* * * * *

STAFF.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the King and to have the brevet rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, promoted. Dated 23th September 1901.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel J. T. Cummins, C.B., D.S.O. (now unemployed supernumerary list, Indian Staff Corps); on relinquishing the local rank of Major-General and the command of a Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, is granted the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 21st June 1901.

* * * * *

WAR OFFICE ;

27th September 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (additional)—the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (additional), and the Distinguished Service Order ;—for the following promotions in the Army ;—and for the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field to the undermentioned officers and soldiers, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa. The whole to bear date 29th November 1900, except where otherwise stated.

The names are shown regimentally for the purpose of more ready reference.

* * * * *

• To be Brevet-Majors.

• • • • •
 Captain G. R. de H. Smith, Indian Staff Corps.
 • • • • •

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel George John Younghusband.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Captain and Brevet-Major Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore.

Captain Henry Hercules Cobbe.

Lieutenant Harry Townsend Fulton.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Major G. A. Cookson, as notified in the *London Gazette* of 23rd April 1901, to be antedated to 29th November 1900.

To be Brevet-Majors.

Captain W. C. Knight.

Captain E. Peach.

Captain F. J. Moberly, D.S.O.

Captain W. R. Birdwood (in lieu of noting for Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy as notified in Gazette of 19th April 1901).

Captain H. McN. Paterson.

Captain J. P. C. Hennessy.

Captain P. Holland-Pryor.

Captain R. E. Cheyne.

To be noted for consideration for the brevet rank of Major on promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant A. H. Bridges.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain (supernumerary to the establishment).

Assistant-Commissary Honorary Lieutenant A. F. Wickham.

• • • • •

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

To be Brevet-Majors.

Captain N. C. Taylor, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain J. H. B. Beresford, Indian Staff Corps.

• • • • •

To have the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Company-Sergeant-Major C. M. C. Marsham.

Corporal Percy Jones.

Trooper P. C. Preston.

Trooper H. N. Betts.

Trooper W. B. Dexter.

• • • • •

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No 957.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Captain to be Major.

20th October 1901.

Henry Churnside Beaumont Dann.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

19th October 1901.

Alured DeLaune Faunce.

James Muscroft.

Albert Gardiner Ames.

Charles Forster Connell.

Reginald Edwin Bond.

Thomas Kershaw Gaskell.

23rd October 1901.

William John Phœlim Preston.

25th October 1901.

John Deane Reece.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 958.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th September 1901 :

Reginald William Pettigrew.

William Joseph Whitehead O'Brian.

Charles Henry Twells.

George William Dodsworth (since deceased).

No. 959.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeon having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 15th September 1901 :

Frederick William Barker.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

No. 960.—The undermentioned Civil Hospital Assistant qualified himself while doing temporary military duty for promotion to the next higher grade, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 15th April 1901, under articles 279 and 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI :

No. 404, third grade, Civil Hospital Assistant Narain Singh of the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 961.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistant having qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 30th August 1901 :

No. 181, James Benjamin.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 962.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

9th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Venkatanarayanamsami to be Subadar and Havildar Saminathan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maduramuttu, deceased, with effect from the 22nd September 1901.

26th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Munisami to be Subadar and Havildar Tirumalai Nayudu to be Jemadar, *vice* Nagalingam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 963.—The date of the promotion of Havildar Surjan to Jemadar should be the 7th August 1900 and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 411 of 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 964.—Colonel Henry Vere Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, unemployed supernumerary list, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th September 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 965.—The undermentioned man of the native army of the Punjab Command is granted a medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1902, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 2321, Sepoy Ghariba, 24th Punjab Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 966.—*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, Naval Division—*

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Graves MacIver resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th September 1901.

No. 967.—*Allahabad Light Horse—*

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Hay Stewart Reid resigns his commission.

No. 968.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Charles Edward Baldwin Seal, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1901, *vice* Sproull, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 969.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—*

Lieutenant Frank Gleadow resigns his commission.

No. 970.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant William Falkiner Harnett to be Captain, with effect from the 22nd August 1901, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

No. 971.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—*

Duncan Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 972.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain Alexander Drummond Campbell, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 973.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Arthur Lionel Vibert, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Cross, resigned.

No. 974.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers—*

So much of G. G. O. No. 646 of 1901, as relates to the appointment of Mr. Antoine René de Chazal as Second-Lieutenant, is hereby cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for one day.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

E. DEBRATH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1901.

No. 420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Vizagapatam Municipality, a water and drainage tax under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), in respect of the buildings and lands in the railway colony at Waltair situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

The 21st October, 1901.

No. 422.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 343, dated the 2nd September 1901, Mr. F. V. Tayler, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and officiating Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class 1, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Manager on that line on the forenoon of the 15th September 1901.

No. 423.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 422, dated the 21st October 1901, Rai Saheb Bishan Das, officiating Assistant Manager, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Personal Assistant to the Manager of that Railway on the forenoon of the 15th September 1901.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 424.—Lieutenant G. R. Hearn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

No. 425.—Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is, on relief of his duties, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Nushki Railway Survey.

No. 426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased, under clause (1) of the said section, to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Ambur and Kappamu Unions under the Vellore Taluk Board in the North Arcot District, a house tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

No. 429.—His Excellency the Governor General, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for Light Feeder Lines to the North Western Railway in the country in Lower Sind lying between the Indus river and the Runn of Kutch which may eventually form part of the proposed through Bombay-Sind Connection Railway *via* Lakhpat, Bhuj and Malia, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

The project will be known as the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

No. 430.—Rai Saheb Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Manager on that line, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th September 1901, during the absence of Mr. F. V. Tayler, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 431.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1901.

No. 421.—The services of Mr. W. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

T. HIGHAM, •

• Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 427.—Mr. W. Ward-Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st October 1901, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 428.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. H. Mayston . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade, <i>officiating</i> .	13th July 1901.
Mr. H. Mayston * . *	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	21st July 1901, and further orders.

The 25th October, 1901.

No. 432.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 19th September 1901: •

Name.	From	To
Mr. I. C. Thomas . . .	Superintendent, 2nd Grade . .	Superintendent, 1st Grade.
Mr. N. U. K. Leslie . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th October, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XI OF 1901.

An Act to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act, which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901;
* Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Each of the enactments specified in the first three columns of the first schedule may, without prejudice, to any other

mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

3. (1) The enactments specified in the second schedule shall be modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

(2) The enactments specified in the third schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
CITATION OF ENACTMENTS.
(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
<i>Part I.—Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802	III	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognisable in the Courts of Adalat established in the several Zilas immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.
"	XIX	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, lending money to Zamindars, independent Taluqdars or other actual Proprietors of land, or dependent Taluqdars or Farmers of land, holding farms immediately of Government; or the Underfarmers or Raiyats of the several descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of land above-mentioned, or their respective sureties.	The Indian Civil Service (Madras) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1802.
"	XXV	A Regulation for declaring the proprietary right of lands to be vested in individual persons, and for defining the rights of such persons under the permanent assessment of the Land-revenue in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802.
"	XXVI	A Regulation for governing the sale and sub-division of malguzari lands in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Land Registration Regulation, 1802.
"	XXIX	A Regulation for establishing the office of Karnam, and defining the duties of the said office, in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Karnams Regulation, 1802.
1803	I	A Regulation for defining the duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the extent of the powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	The Madras Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803.
"	II	A Regulation for describing and determining the conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	The Madras Collectors Regulation, 1803.
1804	V	A Regulation for constituting a Court of Wards, for declaring the powers vested in the said Court, and for defining the rules under which those powers are to be exercised.	The Madras Court of Wards Regulation, 1804.
1808	VII	A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State, by the sentence of Courts-martial.	The Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.
1816	I	A Regulation for declaring the contributions hitherto paid in the Province of Tanjore on account of the Kavali Police, appropriable to the support of the new Police established, or to be established, in that Province, and for regulating the collection and assessment of those contributions.	The Tanjore Police Regulation, 1816.
"	V	A Regulation for authorising Village Munsifs to assemble Village Pancháyats for the adjudication of civil suits for sums of money or other personal property, without limitation as to amount or value, within their respective jurisdictions, and for defining the powers and authority to be vested in such Village Pancháyats.	The Madras Village-pancháyats Regulation, 1816.
"	XI	A Regulation for the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	The Madras Village-police Regulation, 1816.
"	XII	A Regulation for authorising Collectors to refer claims regarding lands or crops, the validity of which claims may depend on the determination of a disputed boundary, as also certain disputes respecting the occupying, cultivating and irrigating of land to be tried and determined by Village and District Pancháyats, and for prescribing the Rules under which the trial of such disputes shall be conducted and the decisions of the Pancháyats carried into execution.	The Madras Village-lands Disputes Regulation, 1816.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
<i>Part I.—Madras Regulations—concl'd.</i>			
1817	VII	A Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples and colleges or other public purposes, for the maintenance and repair of bridges, choultries or chattrams and other public buildings, and for the custody and disposal of escheats.	The Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817.
"	VIII	A Regulation for expediting the trial of civil suits in which the Native officers and soldiers attached to regular Corps in the Madras Command may be parties, and for giving to them certain facilities in the maintenance and recovery of their rights, claims and interests.	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Military Proprietors) Regulation, 1817.
1819	II	A Regulation for the confinement of State Prisoners . . .	The Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819.
1821	IV	A Regulation for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in the provinces subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Village-police Regulation, 1821.
1822	IV	A Regulation declaring the true intent and meaning of Regulation XXV of 1808 so far as it relates to the rights of the actual Cultivators of the soil.	The Madras Permanent Settlement (Interpretation) Regulation, 1822.
"	VII	A Regulation for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native Public Servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, see fit to issue.	The Madras Native Public Officers Regulation, 1822.
"	IX	A Regulation for empowering Collectors to take primary cognizance of cases of malversation in Revenue affairs, for prescribing the rules to be observed in such investigations and in the recovery of money embezzled or corruptly received by Public Servants and others amenable to the Collector's jurisdiction, and for providing for the admission and trial of Appeals from the summary decisions of Collectors in such cases.	The Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.
1823	III	A Regulation for declaring the powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors in the execution of the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1823.
1828	VII	A Regulation for declaring the powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors in charge of particular divisions of districts and for facilitating proceedings under Regulation IX of 1822.	The Madras Subordinate Collectors and Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1828.
1829	V	A Regulation for modifying section 16, Regulation III, 1802, and for declaring the legal force of Wills left by Hindus within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George to be dependent on their conformity to the Hindu Law according to the Authorities prevalent in the respective Provinces under this Government.	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.
1830	I	A Regulation for declaring the practice of Sati or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindus illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The Madras Sati Regulation, 1830.
1831	V	A Regulation to modify and amend the provisions in force for the recovery of the penalties prescribed for certain breaches of the stamp laws.	The Madras Stamp Penalties Regulation, 1831.
"	VI	A Regulation to prevent the misappropriation of the emoluments annexed by the State to hereditary village and other offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, and to maintain the due efficiency of those offices.	The Madras Hereditary Offices Regulation, 1831.
"	X	A Regulation to prohibit the sale of estates belonging to Minors not under the charge of the Court of Wards, and to extend the provisions of section 20, Regulation V, 1814, to property of every description not subject to the jurisdiction of that Court.	The Madras Sale of Minors' Estates Regulation, 1831.
1832	III	A Regulation for limiting the period within which plaints or appeals preferred under section 16, Regulation IX, 1822, shall be admissible in the Courts of Adalat.	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1832.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
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Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

1837	XXXVI	An Act to extend the application of Madras Regulations IX of 1822 and VII of 1828.	The Madras Public Property Malversation Act, 1837.
1839	VII	An Act to invest Tahsildars within the Presidency of Fort St. George with certain powers in respect of property distrained for arrears of rent or revenue.	The Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1839.
"	XXIV	An Act for the administration of justice and collection of the Revenue in certain parts of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	The Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839.
1840	VIII	An Act concerning the signing of awards by the members of Panchayats.	The Madras Panchayats Act, 1840.
1844	VI	An Act for the levy of inland customs duties within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	The Madras Inland Customs Act, 1844.
1849	X	An Act for appointing a Commissioner of Revenue at Madras.	The Madras Revenue Commissioner Act, 1849.
1851	XII	An Act for securing the land-revenue of Madras	The Madras City Land-revenue Act, 1851.
1854	XXIV	An Act to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in Malabar.	The Malabar War-knives Act, 1854.
1855	XXI	An Act for making better provision for the education of male Minors and the marriage of male and female Minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Minors Act, 1855.
1857	VII	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857.
"	XXVII	An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Madras	The Madras University Act, 1857.
1858	I	An Act to make lawful compulsory labour for the prevention of mischief by inundation, and to provide for the enforcement of customary labour on certain works of irrigation in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.
1859	XX	An Act for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Moplah Outrages Act, 1859.
"	XXIV	An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras District Police Act, 1859.
1865	XXX	An Act to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorised to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of irrigation.	The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company Act, 1865.
1877	XIX	An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers and for other purposes.	The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1877.
1882	XXI	An Act to remove doubts regarding the Madras Forest Act, 1882.	The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882.
1884	II	An Act to give effect to certain unregistered instruments of partition relating to immoveable property in the Madras Presidency, and to remove doubts as to the titles conferred thereby.	The Madras Partition-deeds (Validation) Act, 1884.
1889	V	An Act to abolish the office of Coroner of Madras	The Coroners (Madras) Act, 1889.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—contd.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
<i>Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.</i>			
1862	IV	An Act to exempt enfranchised inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831 and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838.	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.
1864	II	An Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of Arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864.
1865	I	An Act to provide for the alteration of the limits of Districts or Zilas in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras District Limits Act, 1865.
"	V	An Act to amend Act XXIV of 1859	The Madras District Police (Amendment) Act, 1865.
"	VI	An Act to enable the Governor in Council to direct and prescribe what official seals Collectors, Magistrates and other public officers shall have and use.	The Madras Official Seals Act, 1865.
"	VII	An Act to enable the Government to levy a separate cess for the use of water supplied for irrigation purposes in certain cases.	The Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.
"	VIII	An Act to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent.	The Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.
1866	II	An Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among Cattle in the Madras Presidency.	The Madras Cattle-disease Act, 1866.
"	IV	An Act to exempt enfranchised Village or other Service Inams, whether Revenue or Police, from the operation of Regulation VI of 1851.	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1866.
"	V	An Act to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants, within any of the districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras.	The Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866.
1867	VI	An Act to amend Act XII of 1851 (<i>an Act for securing the Land-revenue of Madras</i>).	The Madras City Land-revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867.
1869	III	An Act to empower Revenue-officers to summon persons to attend at their Kachahris for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue-administration.	The Madras Revenue Summonses Act, 1869.
"	VIII	An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866.	The Madras Inams Act, 1869.
1871	II	An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, section 11 of Madras Act VIII of 1865.	The Madras Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1871.
"	VII	An Act to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (<i>an Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same, and to provide for its extension to other piers</i>).	The Madras Pier (Amendment) Act, 1871.
1873	I	An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild Elephants.	The Madras Wild Elephants' Preservation Act, 1873.
1876	I	An Act to make better provision for the separate assessment of alienated portions of permanently settled estates.	The Madras Land-revenue Assessment Act, 1876.
1878	VII	An Act to provide for the payment from Municipal Funds of a portion of the cost of the Police Force employed in the City of Madras and in all Municipal Towns within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Madras Municipal Police Act, 1878.
1879	I	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1866 (the Cattle-disease Prevention Act).	The Madras Cattle-disease (Amendment) Act, 1879.
1884	III	The Madras Revenue Recovery Act Amendment Act . . .	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1884.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—concl'd.

1884	VII	An Act to amend Act I of 1884 (the City of Madras Municipal Act).	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1884.
1885	II	An Act to amend the Madras Rivers Conservancy Act, 1884.	The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1885.
1886	III	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1886.
1890	III	An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	The Madras Local Boards and Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1890.
1892	I	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (the Madras Harbour Trust Act).	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1892.
"	II	An Act to amend Acts I and VII of 1884 (Madras) . . .	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1892.
1893	II	An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act, VI of 1844.	The Madras Inland Customs (Amendment) Act, 1893.
"	V	An Act for facilitating enquiries into matters connected with the administration of the Revenue and into the conduct of Public Servants.	The Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893.
1894	I	An Act to provide further for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue.	The Madras Board of Revenue Act, 1894.
1895	II	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1890	The Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1895.
1896	I	An Act to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act, VIII of 1865.	The Madras Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1896.
"	II	An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act I of 1891.	The Madras General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1896.
1897	I	An Act to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act No. III of 1895 (the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895).	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1897.
1898	I	An Act to amend the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896 . . .	The Malabar Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1898.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (the Madras Harbour Trust Act).	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1898.
"	III	An Act to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 . . .	The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1898.
1899	I	An Act to amend Madras Act IV of 1884	The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1899.
"	II	An Act to amend Madras Act I of 1884	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1899.
"	IV	An Act to amend Madras Regulation V of 1884 . . .	The Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1899.
1900	III	An Act to amend the Madras Harbour Trust Act, 1885 .	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1900.
"	IV	An Act to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897.	The Madras Proprietary Estates and Survey (Amendment) Act, 1900.
"	V	An Act to amend Madras Act VII of 1865	The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1900.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

[See section 3, sub-section (1).]

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
Part I.—Madras Regulations.			
1802	XXVI	The Madras Land Registration Regulation, 1802.	In the title, <i>for the words</i> sale and subdivision of Málguazár land's <i>substitute</i> registration of landed estates paying revenue to the Government. In the preamble, <i>omit the words from</i> Whereas it is necessary to such lands; and; <i>and for the words</i> such lands <i>substitute</i> landed estates paying revenue to the Government.
1817	VIII	The Madras Revenue Recovery (Military Proprietors) Regulation, 1817.	For the title, as amended by the Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894, <i>substitute the following</i> : A Regulation for regulating the procedure where the estate of a native officer or soldier in the Madras Command becomes liable to sale for an arrear of revenue.
1822	IV	The Madras Permanent Settlement (Interpretation) Regulation, 1822.	In the title, <i>for the words and figures</i> Regulations XXV, XXVIII and XXX of 1802, so far as they relate, <i>read</i> Regulation XXV of 1802, so far as it relates. In section 2, <i>for the words and figures</i> Regulations XXV, XXVIII and XXX of 1802, <i>read</i> Regulation XXV of 1802.
1823	III	The Madras Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1823.	For the title, <i>substitute the following</i> : A Regulation to supplement the provisions of the Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.
1829	V	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.	In the preamble, <i>for the words</i> clause second of the said section, <i>read</i> clause second of section 16 of the Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.
Part II.—Act of the Governor General in Council.			
1899	XIII	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.	To section 2, sub-section (1), <i>add</i> either generally or in respect of any local area.
Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.			
1862	IV	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.	For the title, <i>substitute the following</i> : An Act to declare what shall be proof of the enfranchisement of inams.
1866	V	The Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866.	To section 21 <i>add</i> But nothing in this Act shall apply to the emigration of labourers to any of the labour-districts in the Province of Assam from any local area to which the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, for the time being apply.
1884	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	In section 3, clause (xiv), as substituted by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900, <i>for the figures</i> 1882, <i>substitute</i> 1898.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

[See section 3, sub-section (2).]

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.
<i>Part I.—Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802	III	The Madras Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802.	In the second clause of section 16, <i>the words</i> taking the opinion of their law officers <i>to the words</i> points of law that may occur <i>and the words</i> as expounded by his law officers <i>to the end of the clause.</i> In the seventh clause of section 16, <i>the words</i> or if the deceased were an European, in the Madras Gazette.
"	V	A Regulation for constituting a Sadr Adalat, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature, for trying appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	So much as is unrepealed.
"	XIII	A Regulation for preserving complete the records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, and for enabling the Sadr Adalat to judge of the progress made by the Zila and Provincial Courts in the determination of causes.	So much as is unrepealed.
"	XIX	The Indian Civil Service (Madras) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1802.	The title <i>from the words</i> and for prohibiting Europeans, <i>to sanction of Government.</i>
1804	V	The Madras Court of Wards Regulation, 1804.	In the third clause of section 7, <i>the words</i> Courts of Appeal or to the, <i>the words</i> as it shall seem fit <i>and the word</i> respectively.
1816	IV	A Regulation for declaring the head inhabitants of villages to be Munsifs in their respective villages, to hear and decide civil suits for sums of money, or other personal property, to a limited amount, and for defining their jurisdiction.	So much as is unrepealed.
1822	IX	The Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation, 1822.	In the preamble, <i>the words</i> and whereas it is necessary to declare the powers to be exercised by criminal judges and Courts of Circuit in the punishment of the offences of bribery and corruption, and the other offences specified in this Regulation; and whereas the provisions of Regulation XXXIII of 1802 have been found inefficient for the purpose for which they were intended, and it is therefore deemed proper to rescind that Regulation.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—contd.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.

Part I.—Madras Regulations—contd.

1829	V	The Madras Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829.	In the preamble, <i>the words from clause first to Provinces of this Government, yet, the word last, and the words above-quoted.</i>
1831	VII	A Regulation for rescinding the existing Regulation of the 31st of December, 1817, relating to the conduct of the trade between the British possessions in India and the countries and States in amity with His Majesty, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.	So much as is unrepealed.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

1855	X	An Act to amend the law relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.	So much as is unrepealed.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulations V and XIII of 1802. So much of the second and third schedules as relates to Act X of 1855 (<i>Recusant Witnesses</i>).
1879	XVI	The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.	Section I, <i>the words</i> and it shall come into force at once.
1893	XVII	The Marriages Validation (Bangalore) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.
1899	VIII	The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	In section 5, sub-section (1), <i>the words</i> granted as next herein-after provided.
"	XV	The Marriages Validation (Pudukkottai and Travancore) Act, 1899.	The whole Act.
1901	II	The Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

1862	IV	The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862.	The preamble <i>to the word</i> and where it occurs after the word Government. Section I.
1865	I	The Madras District Limits Act, 1865.	In the title <i>the words</i> Stations of Zila Courts and.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued*.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of Repeal.
<i>Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—contd.</i>			
1876	I	The Madras Land-revenue Assessment Act, 1876.	Section 9.
1878	VII	The Madras Municipal Police Act, 1878.	Section 2.
1879	III	The Madras Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 2.
1881	I	The Madras Ports Police Act, 1881.	Section 15.
1884	I	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884.	Section 2.
"	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	In section 87, sub-section (3), as amended by the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900, the words troops, military stores and baggage, military and ; and the words military or
1888	I	The Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1888.	In section 1, the words and shall come into force upon the passing thereof.
"	II	The Places of Public Resort Act, 1888.	Sub-section (2) of section 1.
"	III	The Madras City Police Act, 1888.	Sub-section (3) of section 1, section 2 and Schedule.
1889	I	The Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.	Section 2 and Schedule.
"	III	The Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.	Section 2 and Schedule.
"	IV	The Madras Salt Act, 1889.	Section 2 and Schedule.
1890	II	The Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890.	Section 2.
1892	I	The Madras Harbour Trust (Amendment) Act, 1892.	Section 1.
"	II	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1892.	Section 2.
1893	I	An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments.	The whole Act.
"	IV	The Madras Village-cess Act, 1893.	Section 3.
1894	I	The Madras Board of Revenue Act, 1894.	Section 1.
1895	I	An Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1890.	The whole Act.
"	III	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895.	In section 2, sub-section (1), the words and figures Madras Regulations II of 1806 and VI of 1831 are hereby repealed : and.
1896	V	An Act to repeal Madras Act III of 1882, etc.	The whole Act.
1898	IV	An Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1880.	The whole Act.
1900	I	The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899.	Section 2.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 25th October,
1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDMOND ELLES made the following Statement as to the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill :—

" My Lord, I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a statement regarding the course which we intend to pursue in dealing with the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

" This Bill, the object of which is to grapple with the great and ever increasing difficulty experienced by officers in securing suitable accommodation in houses built within the limits of cantonments, was, after the most prolonged consideration dating back to the year 1887, if not earlier, introduced in the Legislative Council by my predecessor Sir Edwin Collen on the 4th November, 1898. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Bill were duly published in the Gazette of India and circulated for criticism, and the result was the receipt, during the year 1899, of a large number of representations, official and non-official, regarding the measure. To all of these the most anxious consideration has been given by the Governor General in Council, and, looking at the history of this legislative project as disclosed by these facts, I think we may safely claim that there has been in this case no undue haste or want of deliberation.

" As was only to be expected, the Bill has not been favourably received by the majority of the house-owners in cantonments, the objections put forward being most pronounced in the case of the very cantonments in which the want of accommodation for officers has been most acutely felt. On the other hand, the measure has met with approval in many quarters, and in some cases even the house-owners themselves have admitted the necessity for such a Bill and the equity of its provisions.

" Now, I desire to make it very plain at the outset that the Government of India are unable to admit that cantonment areas can be regarded in the same light as the other parts of the country. On the contrary, the circumstances in them are altogether special and totally different from the circumstances anywhere else; and I have no hesitation in asserting that this fact is well known and thoroughly felt and appreciated by every resident of any of the permanent military stations, which here in India we call 'cantonments.' The term has for over a century been applied in this country to well defined areas, always primarily, and in some instances almost exclusively, set apart for the occupation of troops and their followers. The necessity for maintaining special laws in such places surely goes without saying, and this has indeed been recognised in actual practice and throughout all our legislation affecting cantonments. When, therefore, I find the common law of England cited and vague denunciations directed against the measure on the ground that it encroaches upon private rights which ought to be held sacred and inviolable, my answer is that the subject is approached from the wrong standpoint and that I fail to perceive the force of arguments which beg the question and have, in fact, no application to the case.

" And this brings me at once to the most important part of the Bill and of the opposition which it has excited. I allude to clause 3, sub-clause (5), in which it is laid down that all land in a cantonment to which the provisions of the proposed Act are, after due inquiry, applied, shall be presumed to be held under a grant from His Majesty, unless and until the person in possession proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he held the land by a lawful title acquired prior to the formation of the cantonment. This provision, of course, shifts the burden of proof from the Government on to the shoulders of the cantonment house-owner, and it has, perhaps not unnaturally, been objected to as involving a serious interference with the rights of property. It has been urged that the presumption laid down by it is directly opposed to the ordinary legal principle which recognises possession as good *prima facie* evidence of title, and that it is unfair to remove the *onus probandi* from the Government, on whom it ought to rest, to the house-owner. From what I have already said it will be anticipated that I cannot admit that this objection should be allowed to prevail. Cantonments are military stations, in which military considerations always have been,

and always must be, regarded as paramount, and can never have been intentionally put on one side. The position of the Government with regard to them has been clear; for, throughout all the various orders which have been issued, the principle has constantly been affirmed that land in cantonments is held subject to the requirements of the military authorities. Proceeding on the presumption which I have alluded to above, and which I maintain is a fair presumption, all that the Bill does is to reproduce and render enforceable conditions the imposition of which on persons permitted to build houses in cantonments has been consistently aimed at ever since cantonments were formed in India, and has, as I shall endeavour to show, been insisted upon by a series of executive orders issued in Army Regulations for the guidance of cantonment authorities. As the orders in the three presidencies were distinct, it will be necessary to notice each separately.

"In Bengal the first order was issued in April, 1801, and by it the Governor General in Council directed that 'if individuals, not officers, shall purchase, they must remove the materials, as the ground within the cantonment is to be kept appropriated exclusively to the use of troops.' This order was republished on the 28th September, 1807. Again, in 1836, regulations were laid down for the occupation of land and the disposal of buildings in cantonments. Four conditions were attached—first, that the Government should retain the power of resumption on one month's notice; second, that the ground, being in every case the property of the Government, could not be sold by the grantee; third, that the buildings erected on the land should not be sold to any civilian without the consent of the Officer Commanding the station; and fourth, that the transfer of any house of over 5,000 rupees in value to a native of India should be subject to the sanction of the Government. The attention of all Officers Commanding stations was drawn to these orders by the Commander-in-Chief on the 20th April, 1853, and the General Regulations of the Bengal Army of 1855 practically reproduced them. In 1858 they were incorporated in the Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, and they were again and again reproduced in the Regulations issued in 1873, 1880 and 1887. In the Punjab, it may be added, the Bengal Regulations were followed.

"In Bombay a general order of the 6th January, 1807, pointed out that any permission which officers might receive to erect houses on ground within military cantonments, conferred on them no rights of property in the land, as that continued to be the property of the State. Another general order, dated the 30th October, 1832, asserted that 'no private landed property was to be included within the limits of a cantonment, in which the whole of the ground belongs to Government.' It at the same time provided for the removal from cantonments of any person, not being an officer or a soldier, and in such cases permitted the taking away of the materials of any buildings belonging to any such person. In 1835 another Government order laid down rules for the occupation of land in cantonments, and pointed out that 'permission to occupy ground within the limits of a cantonment conferred no proprietary right on the occupant.' This was affirmed by an order which was issued in May, 1838, and included a clause for resumption on one month's notice. In 1851 these orders were affirmed, and in 1852 a Government resolution was issued re-stating the principles already laid down. The Regulations for the Bombay Presidency of 1875 and the Army Regulations, India, of 1887 followed on the same lines:

"In Madras the earliest order on the subject appears to have been issued on the 8th May, 1812, and in it the Governor in Council laid it down that 'no officer or other person should be permitted to erect any building on ground belonging to the company within the walls of a fort or within the limits of any cantonment, but on condition of immediate surrender to the Government', and that 'no grant in perpetuity of any piece of ground within the precincts of a fort or cantonment should be thereby accorded to any individual.' Leases renewable at the pleasure of the Government were to be given. These orders were republished as a Code of Regulations under the authority of the Governor in Council on the 1st October, 1813. Revised codes embodying the same conditions were republished on the 12th September, 1820, and again on the 10th December, 1826. Similar orders were issued on the 4th December, 1829, and on the 17th April, 1849, revised rules framed on the same

principles were published. These appear again in the Madras Army Regulations of 1869 and 1876, and in the Army Regulations, India, of 1887.

"From the above it is, I submit, evident that the Government have consistently and continuously affirmed their rights as regards building-sites in cantonments. Moreover, in regard to the right of the Government to regulate the purchase and letting of houses for the accommodation of military officers, I would point out that the right was recognised by the Cantonments Acts of 1864 and 1880. By section 19 of Act XXII of 1864 it was provided that rules might be made,—

first, for regulating any cases in which the land within the limits of a cantonment was the property of the Government, but the occupation and use of which by private persons was permissive, and for imposing terms on which such occupation and use should be allowed, and conditions under which the Government might resume possession on giving compensation ;

secondly, for maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within cantonment-limits and for providing for the registration of transfers of such property ; and,

thirdly, for regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of cantonments should be claimable for purchase or hire for the accommodation, when necessary, of military officers.

"These three headings were reproduced in section 27 of Act III of 1880 ; and it appears to me that, if house-owners urge that they purchased property in ignorance of the conditions imposed by the Government, they have only themselves to blame for not having made ordinary inquiries as to the circumstances in which land in cantonments has in fact always been, and must, of necessity, always be, held.

"I now come to deal with the present position, which appears to be this. In some cases the Government would undoubtedly be able to prove that conditions such as those which I have just described, were expressly imposed and as expressly accepted. In most cases it could prove that the existence of the orders on the subject above referred to was so much a matter of common knowledge that the imposition and the acceptance of the conditions laid down in them must be implied. But in others it might be able to prove nothing except that the particular cantonment concerned had existed as such for so many years, and that some sort of control over the building of houses in it had always been exercised. It may be that the orders laid down by the higher military authorities and the Government have not always been observed, and that express and unconditional grants of building-sites, or express agreements permitting the building of houses and imposing no conditions whatsoever, have been made. In such cases there is—see clause 4 of the Bill, which I shall be prepared to amend in order to make the point perfectly clear—no intention to interfere. But in a certain number of cases—and it is to meet these that this measure is proposed—neither the Government nor the house-owner, if put to the proof, could show either how the land was originally included in the cantonment or under what circumstances the building on it came to be erected. I maintain that in such cases it is but right to give to the Government the benefit of whatever doubt and uncertainty there may be, and to presume, in the absence of title-deeds on either side, that the land is the Government's and that it was all along understood by every one concerned that in cantonments military considerations must be insisted upon as paramount. The very existence of houses in most cantonments depends primarily on the presence of His Majesty's troops ; the value of house-property would, as a rule, be much diminished if the troops were withdrawn ; and in these circumstances it is surely not too much to assume that houses in cantonments were in fact built for the accommodation of military men, and that appropriation for their use, in suitable repair and at reasonable rents, is perfectly reasonable, just and proper.

"By the earlier part of clause 3 of the Bill the application of the measure is to be left to the Local Governments and is to depend on the result of a careful inquiry regarding the precise circumstances of each cantonment. If the occupant of any building-site can show to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

judicial proof, be it noticed, is not required—that he holds the land by a lawful title acquired prior to the formation of the cantonment, then the land will be excluded from the operation of the proposed Act. And, subject to the burden of proof referred to above, instead of there being anything to prevent a resort to the Civil Courts by any one aggrieved in the matter, the obnoxious clause under consideration expressly directs that, 'if, pending the inquiry or at any time thereafter, any land is proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction to be held under such a lawful title, it shall be excluded from the area of the notification' bringing the measure into operation.

"I have already recognized the existence of a feeling in some quarters against the measure. On the other hand, favourable opinions have also been received. Thus, it is reported that the leading house-owners in Benares, while taking exception to one clause—clause 23—'cordially approved' all the other provisions of the Bill. In Sitapur the agent of a leading landlord appeared to think that the Bill (in the form in which it was introduced) would put house-owners in cantonments in a better position than formerly. A number of persons describing themselves as house-owners of Muttra observed that 'the Bill, though primarily intended to secure better accommodation for cantonment residents, had not neglected the rights of house-owners'. At Jhansi a representative letter was received from the landlords interested stating that, in their opinion, the Act was reasonable and fair, and not injurious to their interests. At Darjeeling the necessity for the Bill seems to have been admitted by the principal house-owners and the opinion was expressed that their interests were sufficiently safeguarded by it.

"On a question of this kind the utmost deference should, no doubt, be paid to the views of judicial authorities, and this has, indeed, been done. The result is so far satisfactory in that I find that, while the Calcutta High Court stands almost alone in condemning the provisions of the Bill, the learned Judges have merely referred to a letter written under their instructions in 1883 regarding the provisions of another Bill then under consideration. Turning to the other judicial authorities consulted—and I believe we have consulted them all—I am glad to find that one learned Judge of the Bombay High Court thinks the proposed legislation 'very desirable' and the rights of private property safeguarded by the provisions of Chapter II', while his colleagues have offered no comments. A Judge of the Allahabad High Court considers the provisions of the Bill 'highly desirable'; the Madras High Court has no remarks to offer; and two of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab express approval.

"Again, the attitude of the Courts is a factor which ought obviously to be taken into consideration in connection with legislation of this kind, and I have taken pains to ascertain how far the Regulations in question have come before the Judges and how they have fared. The Regulations have been by no means a dead letter; and, if this be borne in mind, it is very much in their favour that they have but seldom been brought before the Courts, and that, in all the cases appearing in the Law Reports or otherwise brought to the notice of the Government, the Courts have recognised them as legally enforceable. Even in the Barrackpore case most strenuously relied upon by some of the opponents of this Bill—that of *Robinson v. Carey*, which was decided in 1866*—the binding effect of such Regulations was expressly admitted by Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Morgan of the Calcutta High Court, although it was found that, in point of fact, the Government had, in the case before the Judges, allowed rights irrespective of those Regulations.

"In these circumstances, my Lord, the Government of India propose to proceed with the Bill and to adhere to the principle laid down in clause 3, sub-clause (5). At the same time, it is fully recognised that some of the objections put forward regarding certain of its provisions are very reasonable, and I shall be prepared to propose in Select Committee several important modifications, which will all be in favour of the house-owners and will, I hope, considerably weaken, if not entirely remove, their opposition.

"In the first place, exception has been taken to the extension of the measure to civil officers, and that with good reason. There is no doubt that cantonments

* 1 Indian Jurist, N. S., 8.

were originally intended solely for military officers and not for civilians, and this is indicated by the fact that in a large number of stations the civil lines are entirely distinct from the cantonment area. In the older Cantonments Acts of 1864 and 1880 it was, as has already been noticed, provided that rules might be made to regulate the manner in which houses should be claimable for purchase or hire for the accommodation of military officers; but no mention was made of civil officers. And so it is throughout. I propose, therefore, to omit paragraph 3 of the preamble to the Bill and so much of its provisions as relates to civilians. By their exclusion a distinct advantage will accrue to house-owners; for a perfectly disinterested agency, through which to administer the provisions of the proposed Act regarding reference to arbitration, will thereby be provided, and this will remove some of the strongest objections which have been brought forward. On the other hand, it will be necessary to afford a certain amount of protection in the case of civil officers in actual occupation, and I will propose that such an officer shall not be required to vacate his house except with the sanction of the Local Government and upon such terms and conditions as the Local Government may think fit to impose. I am also ready to admit that some provision should be made to safeguard house-owners against loss where a tenant under a long lease is required to vacate in favour of a military officer whose tenancy is to be from month to month. I will, therefore, propose to provide that a tenant holding under a lease for any term exceeding a year or from year to year shall not be required to vacate without reference to the Officer Commanding the District, and that, if a house is held under a lease exceeding one year, the Secretary of State shall be liable for the rent for one year or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Similarly, if a house is held from year to year or under a lease reserving a yearly rent, the Government should be liable for the rent up to, say, six months.

" Clause 16 of the Bill I propose to amend so as to make a tenant liable for half a month's rent even where he is unfortunate enough to be compelled to depart at a moment's notice on duty or on a medical certificate.

" In clause 22 I propose to provide for the execution of necessary repairs by the Public or Military Works Department, and not by the tenant himself.

" The stringency of clause 23, restricting transfers, has been reasonably objected to as an unnecessary interference with the rights of property. I shall be ready, therefore, to limit the right of veto exercisable by the General Officer Commanding, with the concurrence of the Local Government, to cases in which the house-owner is a bad landlord against whom there has been frequent occasion to enforce the provisions relating to the execution of proper repairs.

" Under clause 26, as it stands, a Commanding Officer might refuse a house-owner's application for a reference to arbitration. I shall be prepared to propose an amendment making it obligatory to accede to such an application.

" It may be desirable to provide for the nomination by the parties of some one—other than the District Magistrate—whom they mutually regard as fit to be chairman of the Committee of Arbitration convened to settle the difference between them; and I will ask the Select Committee to consider whether clauses 28 and 31 might not with advantage be amended so as to admit of such an arrangement.

" Under clause 33 it would be fair to take into consideration, in fixing the rent, the probable expenditure which a house-owner will have to incur in order to maintain his house in repair, and I will propose an amendment with that object.

" With reference to clause 34, we have fully considered the question of allowing an appeal from the decision of a Committee of Arbitration. I cannot think that it would be desirable to do so. By the exclusion of civil officers we shall have an unbiassed agency in the person of a Civil Magistrate as chairman of a Committee or, possibly, of a chairman selected by the parties themselves. And I think it is most desirable on all grounds that the award of the arbitrators should be final and conclusive.

" To meet the criticism that some of the matters referred to in clause 39 should be provided for by the Act, and not be left to rules, I will propose the

addition of clauses prescribing the mode of serving notices, and empowering Committees of Arbitration to receive evidence, compel attendance and administer oaths.

"From the penal clause (40) I shall be prepared to exclude the reference to imprisonment.

"Finally, I shall be prepared to meet the suggestion that facilities should be provided for the recovery of rent by landlords in cantonments, and I will propose the addition of a clause providing for the registration of rents by the cantonment authority, and enacting that, if the rent is not paid by the middle of any month in respect of the previous month, the grantee may apply to the military authorities, by whom the amount may be deducted from the salary and allowances of the officer concerned, wherever he may be. My clause will further provide for the eviction (where necessary) of the military tenant, if this mode of recovery is infructuous within a certain period.

"These are the main alterations which the Government are disposed to agree to in order to meet the objections raised and criticisms offered. There are also some minor amendments which will be proposed, but none of them are in the direction of rendering the Bill more stringent.

"To summarise: the principal concessions which we are prepared to make are, first, the exclusion of civil officers; second, the provision of facilities for recovering rent; and, third, the withdrawal of the power to veto the transfer of house-property except in extreme cases. These will, I think, be very valuable to house-owners, and I trust that they will go far to meet the objections to the measure. Further I am not prepared to advise the Government of India to go.

"The next step to be taken, my Lord, is to move for leave to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. This, however, I propose to defer doing until the Council reassembles in Calcutta and any vacancies in it have been filled up. I have, therefore, no formal motion to put before the Council now, but have merely taken this opportunity to let the public know how we propose to proceed with a measure which, from the military point of view at all events, is regarded as being one of considerable and pressing importance."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

SIMLA ;
The 25th October, 1901. }

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on
Thursday, the 24th October 1901, based on the India Daily
Weather Reports of the period.**

There has been no general rain during the past week and the rainfall shown in the following table has been due to more or less local showers.

The cyclonic storm which was traced across the Peninsula last week disappeared over the Arabian Sea during the 18th. It left the weather slightly disturbed over parts of Western and North-Western India, and on the 18th and 19th showers more or less directly related to the storm were reported from Neemuch (0·14"), Mount Abu (0·26"), Ajmer (0·60"), Jaipur (0·91"), Kotah (0·26"), Saugor (0·36"), Surat (0·15"), Bhuj (0·32") and Deesa (0·31"). In addition, on these two days, there were some local showers in the North-Western Provinces, the south-west of the Peninsula, Burma, Assam and North Bengal. Of these the only heavy showers were in Burma. On the 20th the weather was quiet generally, with a few scattered showers over the west of the Peninsula, Burma and North-East India. On the 21st a fresh depression was making its appearance over the east of the Bay and rain was reported over the Burma Coast district, the heaviest fall having been 1·14" at Moulmein and 2·63" at Bassein. This depression has continued over the Bay till the close of the week and has given daily rain to the Burma Coast division and has occasioned scattered showers over the interior of Burma and along the Ganjam Coast. The fall in Burma was generally light, but at Moulmein and Toungoo on the 23rd and at Rangoon and Minbu on the 24th about an inch of rain was measured. On the 21st at the same time that the depression was appearing over the Bay moderate showers commenced over South India, the Deccan and part of the Satpuras and over the

two former divisions have continued until the close of the week. The largest amounts in twenty-four hours were: on the 21st, 0·85" at Wellington and 0·72" at Bijapur; on the 22nd, 1·89" at Mysore, 0·83" at Raichur and 0·60" at Poona; on the 23rd, 1·04" at Belgaum and 0·92" at Poona; and on the 24th, 1·20" at Coimbatore, 0·70" at Poona and 0·53" at Belgaum.

The concluding table shows that rain fell during the week over the following divisions and sub-divisions, *vis.*, the Burma divisions, the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra valley, the Waltair sub-division, the Jubbulpore sub-division, the Central India division, the Calicut sub-division, the Gujarāt division, the Deccan division, South India division and the East Coast (South) division. The average actual rainfall ranged from over 2" in the Burma Coast and Burma dry divisions and over 1" in the Bijapur and Mysore sub-divisions to 0·10" in the Ahmedabad sub-division. Over the whole of the remainder of the country, which included nearly the whole of Northern India, the Bombay Coast and the west of the Central Provinces, the rainfall of the week has been absolutely or practically *nil*. The week's rainfall has been more or less in excess of the normal in the Burma and Assam divisions and the Jaipur, Bijapur and Mysore sub-divisions, but elsewhere the rainfall has been in defect. The deficiency has been considerable along the East Coast and in the Madura sub-division where rain from the north-east monsoon is anticipated at this time.

The seasonal percentages in these areas consequently show an increasing deficiency, but in other parts of the country the light rainfall of the present time has no appreciable effect on the seasonal excess or defect.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 24TH OCTOBER 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 24TH OCTOBER 1901.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . . .	...	2'52	2'12	+0'40	132'60	128'83	+ 3'77	+ 3	+ 5
Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . . .	...	1'39	0'91	+0'48	47'98	52'10	- 4'12	- 8	- 9
Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . . .	...	2'11	0'72	+1'39	28'03	23'67	+ 4'36	+18	+13
Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj .	0'26	0'90	-0'64	77'68	68'04	+ 9'64	+14	+15
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0'01	0'91	-0'90	50'14	50'60	- 0'46	- 1	+ 1
	...	0'94	0'83	+0'11	63'00	67'96	- 4'96	- 7	- 8
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	{ Dinaipur .	0'07	0'76	-0'69	67'42	81'11	-13'69	-17	-16
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'50	-0'50	36'29	45'82	- 9'53	-21	-20
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'18	-0'18	35'55	41'13	- 5'58	-14	-13
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'53	-0'53	34'60	42'92	- 8'32	-19	-18
	{ Patna .	0'01	0'50	-0'49	28'52	39'40	-10'88	-28	-27
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	{ Simla .	0	0'21	-0'21	43'16	47'38	- 4'22	- 9	- 9
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'05	-0'05	30'27	36'62	- 6'35	-17	-17
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'08	0'09	-0'01	23'51	31'39	- 7'88	-25	-25
	{ Lahore .	0	0'02	-0'02	15'66	21'67	- 6'01	-28	-28
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0'01	0'01	0	3'97	7'71	- 3'74	-49	-49
Baluchistan (Quetta) . . . .	...	0	0'03	-0'03	0'12	1'39	- 1'27	-91	-91
East Coast, North	{ Waltair .	0'20	2'06	-1'86	26'33	32'39	- 6'06	-19	-14
	{ Cuttack .	0	1'33	-1'33	36'56	53'26	-16'70	-31	-30
East Satpuras	{ Ranchi .	0'03	0'30	-0'36	42'90	50'75	- 7'85	-15	-15
	{ Raipur .	0'01	0'51	-0'50	46'93	50'87	- 3'94	- 8	- 7
	{ Jubbulpore .	0'44	0'56	-0'12	54'73	59'85	- 5'12	- 9	- 8
Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi .	0'12	0'19	-0'07	39'27	42'00	- 2'73	- 7	- 6
	{ Jaipur .	0'47	0'08	+0'39	13'95	22'41	- 8'46	-38	-40
	{ Indore .	0'16	0'18	-0'02	17'30	42'58	-25'28	-59	-60
West Coast	{ Calicut .	0'60	2'68	-2'08	67'58	77'86	-10'28	-13	-11
	{ Bombay .	0'07	1'42	-1'35	94'73	97'19	- 2'46	- 3	- 1
Gujarāt	{ Ahmedabad .	0'10	0'31	-0'21	17'68	41'36	-23'68	-57	-57
West Satpuras (Akola)	{ Rajkot .	0'14	0'18	-0'04	7'89	21'67	-13'78	-64	-64
	...	0'02	0'79	-0'77	22'30	33'83	-11'53	-34	-33
Deccan	{ Bellary .	0'22	0'94	-0'72	15'65	23'21	- 7'56	-33	-31
	{ Bijapur .	1'16	1'09	+0'07	23'92	25'36	- 1'44	- 6	- 6
	{ Hyderabad .	0'55	0'92	-0'37	23'07	25'90	- 2'83	-11	-10
South India	{ Mysore .	1'55	0'99	+0'56	19'68	19'43	+ 0'25	+ 1	+ 2
East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	{ Madura .	0'69	1'86	-1'17	17'00	17'36	- 0'36	- 2	+ 5
	...	0'24	2'78	-2'54	14'57	20'28	- 5'71	-28	-18

SIMLA;

The 24th October, 1901.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 19th October 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Vizagapatam, the Littoral and Godavari; good in the rest of the Circars; fair in Kurnool; and light elsewhere. Water-supplies generally are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of Kistna, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Salem and South Canara. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The state of standing crops for the most part is good, but some dry crops need rain in parts of Kistna and Bellary and have been damaged by insects in parts of Cuddapah. Early harvests are in progress with fair outturn generally. Pasture is procurable, except in parts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, and fodder generally is sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or slightly easier. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 76; women, 217; children, 346; total, 639: North Arcot—men, 35; women, 68; children, 98; total, 201: Anantapur—men, 19; women, 42; children, 50; total, 111. Chingleput—kitchens closed. Total gratuitously relieved, 951. Test-workers—Cuddapah—men, 807; women, 823; children, 87; total, 1,717. Grand total, 2,668.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Broach. There was a moderate fall in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Kolaba and a slight fall in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kanara, Rajkot and Baroda. Crops have been benefited in Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik. More rain is urgently wanted in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Bijapur, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda; are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda; and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Konkan, Rajkot and Wadhwan. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach, Khandesh and the Karnatak. Preparations for the spring crops are in progress in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Surat and Khandesh, and sowing is nearly completed in Sholapur and Satara and continues in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient for cultivation. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Belgaum, 32; Kaira, 36; Sholapur, 33 $\frac{1}{10}$; Ahmednagar, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$; Poona, 27 $\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$; Satara, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Bijapur, 20 $\frac{3}{10}$. Slight cholera occurred in parts of Bijapur. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal in the localities of greatest distress.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 89,236; dependants, 16,177; total on works, 105,413. In poor-houses, 5,650; on village relief, 50,463; total on gratuitous relief, 56,113. Figures for Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Belgaum are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 11,897; dependants, 2,940; total on works, 14,837. In poor-houses, 2,796; on village relief, 1,190; total on gratuitous relief, 3,986. Figures for Rewa Kantha, Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total, 180,349.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week almost in every district, but it was for the most part scanty and scattered. The winter rice in the districts of Bihar is suffering for want of rain. Several other districts are in need of more rain. The sowing of spring crops has been commenced. Prospects are fair. There is no want of fodder, except at Rampurhat in the district of Birbhum. Water is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in fourteen and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather was unsettled in a part of the Provinces during the week and rain fell in the Central Doab, North, Central and in some of the South Oudh, Upper and Lower Doab and Bundelkhand districts. In Aligarh and Hardoi the falls averaged over an inch. Elsewhere they were between 2 and 95 cents. Rain is much needed in the south-eastern districts, where the crops are suffering from drought. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues and sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are generally favourable. Markets are well stocked and fodder is ample. Prices are practically stationary, but show a tendency to fall in several districts.

Punjab.—There was no rain. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar and Gujrat. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops continue throughout the Province, but rain is badly needed. The condition and prospects of irrigated standing crops are good to average and the outturn is also expected to be average or below average. Crops on unirrigated land are very poor and quite withered up in some districts. Field rats are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Ferozepore, where it is decreasing. The prices of food-grains are generally unchanged. A rise in the price of wheat and gram is reported from Mooltan. A slight fall in the price of wheat has occurred in Amritsar, Gujrat and Peshawar. There is also a slight fluctuation in the price of other food staples.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA: Reaping of paddy in two districts, last reported, continues. Standing crops are in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of paddy has been completed in Myingyan and parts of Lower Chindwin and sowing in parts of Sagaing. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has been finished in the Myitkyina sub-division of Myitkyina, and of hill side paddy commenced in the Southern Shan States and is progressing in the northern districts. Cultivation of late wet weather crops continues and sowing of late sesamum has been completed in a portion of Lower Chindwin. Plucking of cotton has been commenced in Meiktila. Much land remains uncultivated in Shwebo Island. Crops in Pakokku are under water and believed to be destroyed owing to the recent rise of the river, and those along the river in Myingyan have been slightly damaged from the same cause. Floods have seriously destroyed crops in low-lying places in Upper Chindwin and in four villages of Bhamo. The condition of crops, however, on the whole continues fair. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Tharrawaddy, risen in four districts and is stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Scattered local showers have fallen in all districts, except Damoh, Narsinghpur, Balaghat and the Chhattisgarh Country. The rainfall was good in parts of Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Wardha and Chanda. General rain is still needed everywhere for the standing autumn crops which are deteriorating in places and for winter sowings which are being delayed in some districts. The prospects of standing crops are bad in the Simga tahsil of the Raipur district, in the north-west of the Saugor district and in the light soil tracts of the north and west of the Jubbulpore district, where unfortunately no rain fell. In the other parts of this district prospects are better, and in the open tract the early sown winter crops have germinated well, but sowing in unembanked fields is being delayed. *Juar* is suffering in the Nagpur Country. In the rest of the Provinces the condition of the crops is generally good. The harvesting of

early millets and of coarse rice continues. Insects are disappearing in Nimar, but are still doing damage in Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat and Raipur. Prices show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram $17\frac{1}{2}$, rice 14 and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$, gram 10, rice 8 and *juar* $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. There are 31 persons receiving gratuitous relief in Balaghat.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts, except in Kamrup and Darrang. Plucking of tea is in progress and its prospects have much improved in Darrang, are good in Lakhimpur, poor in Kamrup and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice still continues in Darrang: its outturn is good, except in Cachar and Kamrup. Transplanting of late rice is finished. Sowing of pulse continues. Sugarcane generally is thriving. In parts of Nowgong pulse, late rice and sugarcane have been partly damaged by floods. Cutting of jute is nearly finished; its outturn is normal. Fodder is scarce in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar 12, Nowgong $10\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Dhubri, Tezpur and Sibsagar 10, Gauhati $9\frac{1}{2}$ and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military station. The rainfall was good in Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur. The state of standing crops is poor in parts of Kadur and good in Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Shimoga and in parts of Kolar. Horse gram and paddy are being sown in parts, and in other parts *ragi* is being harvested. Prospects are favourable in Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga, encouraging in Kolar and improving in Hassan and Chitaldrug. Prices are steady in Mysore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur, have slightly fallen in Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and in parts of Kolar and have slightly risen in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan and Shimoga. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in Hassan.

COORG : The rainfall was 1 inch 38 cents. Picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The rain during the week amounted to 2 inches 11 cents. Crops are in fair condition. Slight damage by rats and insects is reported from four districts. Preparation of land for winter crops is in progress. Sowings continue. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 83 cents. The total from first January is 20 inches 40 cents. The week's rainfall has benefited crops in the Bidar, Indur, Warangal and Elgandal districts, but rain is badly needed for standing crops in other districts. Autumn rice crops are under harvest. Spring sowing continues. Grain prices are steady. Return of persons employed on relief works will be shown in next week's report. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall at Bharatpur and Karauli was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at Tonk, Bundi and Sojat in Marwar nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at Jaipur 91 cents, at Dholpur 74, at Kherwara 64 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and less at Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara, Alwar, Shahpura and Kotah, a few cents at Abu, Jodhpur and Deoli and none at Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Udaipur and Jhallawar. Autumn harvesting progresses, except in Bikaner, Marwar and Kherwara. Autumn crops on *barani* land are almost lost. Crops in Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura have been improved by recent rain, also cotton in Kishengarh. Operations for the spring crops continue in places. In Ajmer-Merwara conditions are unchanged. Damage by locusts and rats continues in Merwara and seven States. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in four States, falling in four and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest food-grain is $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers for the rupee. There are 100 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer.

Central India.—There was no rain in any of the Agencies, except Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and Malwa and bad in Bhopawar.

Crops have been damaged for want of rain in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Rats and insects have also damaged the crops in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, high in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand and rising in Malwa and Bhopawar. Average prices—Gwalior, 12-8 to 25, Bundelkhand, 17½ to 22; Malwa, 14½; and Bhopawar, 14 to 15½ seers the rupee. Flights of locusts visited Sathkharo in the Bhopawar district of Indore on the 30th ultimo, Narayangarh in the Rampura district on the 1st instant and Pan in the Khargore district on the 6th instant. They all came from a northerly direction and passed on to the south. No damage was caused, except in Narayangarh, where the *juar*, *makka*, *til* and cotton crops were injured. Report from Indore not received. Numbers gratuitously relieved—Jaora 71 and Rutlam 46. Total 117.

Baroda.—There was no rain during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition, but are withering for want of rain. *Rabi* sowing has been commenced in some parts. Crops have been damaged by rats, caterpillars and locusts in parts of Baroda and the Kadi division. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajra*, 26; wheat, 22; rice superior, 13; inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—workers—17,665; gratuitous relief, 9,252. Total 26,917.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 21 seers the rupee. **JAMMU PROVINCE:** There was no rain. The condition of standing crops is good. Prices generally are normal. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize from 27 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain. The weather was bright and warmer than is usual at this time of the year. Low-land rice is in good condition. The price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Madras	391	1,736	2,127	1,717	951	2,668	+ 541
Bombay	140,929	61,496	202,425	105,413	56,113	161,526	— 40,899
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	31	31	...	31	31	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	141,320	63,263	204,583	107,130	57,095	164,225	— 40,358
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States . . . . .	...	100	100	...	100	100	...
Central India States . . . . .	...	778	778	...	117	117	— 661
Hyderabad	322	170	501	Not reported.			— 501
Baroda	17,894	9,075	26,969	17,665	9,252	26,917	— 59
Bombay Native States	18,396	4,126	22,522	14,837	3,986	18,823	— 3,699
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	36,612	14,254	50,870	32,502	13,455	45,957	— 4,913
GRAND TOTAL .	177,932	77,517	255,453	139,632	70,550	210,182	— 45,271

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH OCTOBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH OCTOBER 1901.			
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras.															
1	Cuddapah .	1,291,903	...	1,419	1,419	...	1,319	1,319	418	1,043	1,461	391	909	1,300	
2	Chingleput .	1,312,732	...	190	190	...	236	236	...	158	158	...	139	139	
3	North Arcot .	2,208,391	...	604	604	...	975	975	...	846	846	...	442	442	
4	Anantapur .	788,896	...	...	...	...	207	207	...	240	240	...	246	246
TOTAL MADRAS		5,601,912	..	2,213	2,213	...	2,737	2,737	418	2,287	2,705	391	1,736	2,127	
Bombay.															
1	Ahmedabad .	795,094	929	6,551	7,480	786	5,196	5,982	507	2,974	3,481	191	2,819	3,010	
2	Kaira .	715,725	...	298	298	...	231	231	...	234	234	...	258	258	
3	Panch Mahals .	261,870	5,270	3,237	8,507	4,280	2,379	6,659	2,451	412	2,863	1,796	73	1,869	
4	Broach .	291,428	...	38	38	...	34	34	...	31	31	...	10	10	
5	Sholapur .	720,978	46,361	16,484	62,845	43,391	15,937	59,328	38,056	14,781	52,837	29,813	13,111	42,924	
6	Ahmednagar .	837,774	93,589	23,637	117,226	85,698	23,838	109,536	70,392	22,626	93,018	52,170	21,353	73,523	
7	Poona .	995,074	19,427	4,946	24,373	17,182	5,098	22,280	12,220	4,007	16,227	7,509	3,703	11,272	
8	Nasik .	819,575	5,899	2,347	8,246	5,874	2,704	8,578	4,899	1,839	6,738	3,769	440	4,209	
9	Satara .	1,146,521	10,518	8,988	19,506	8,863	6,666	15,529	7,117	5,217	12,334	6,362	3,818	10,180	
10	Bijapur .	735,041	43,285	8,840	52,125	33,661	8,181	42,842	28,988	9,142	38,130	25,964	9,076	35,039	
11	Belgaum .	994,209	17,946	5,427	23,413	16,018	6,341	22,359	15,534	5,992	21,526	13,355	6,755	20,110	
12	Dharwar .	1,113,426	197	8	205	...	19	19	...	16	16	...	21	21	
TOTAL BOMBAY		9,426,715	243,461	80,801	324,262	215,753	77,624	293,377	180,164	67,271	247,435	140,929	61,496	202,425	
Central Provinces.															
1	Balaghat .	383,331	...	46	46	...	45	45	...	25	25	...	31	31	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.		383,331	...	46	46	...	45	45	...	25	25	...	31	31	
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.		15,411,958	243,461	83,060	326,521	215,753	80,406	296,159	180,582	69,583	250,165	141,320	63,263	204,583	
Central India States.															
1	Indore .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	
2	Jaora .	84,000	...	194	194	...	208	208	...	72	72	...	70	70	
3	Ratlam .	83,000	...	160	160	...	145	145	...	47	47	...	44	44	
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.		1,266,000	...	1,018	1,018	...	1,017	1,017	...	783	783	...	778	778	
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	3,377	1,344	4,721	2,839	1,077	3,716	1,887	318	2,205	322	179	501	
1	Baroda .	2,415,896	19,694	8,856	28,550	19,536	9,023	28,559	17,260	8,963	26,223	17,894	9,075	26,969	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 21st September 1901.			For the week ending the 28th September 1901.			For the week ending the 5th October 1901.			For the week ending the 12th October 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	<i>Bombay Native States.</i>													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	3,032	1,271	4,303	2,841	1,282	4,123	2,795	1,311	4,106	2,454	1,350	3,804
2	Palanpur .	645,526	...	163	163	...	166	166	...	176	176	...	196	196
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	501	106	607	460	107	567	433	106	539	103	103	206
4	Akalkot .	75,774	179	193	372	150	194	344	138	167	305	129	133	262
5	Aundh .	65,146	65	26	91	62	26	88	63	27	90	2	26	28
6	Phaltan .	66,383	183	14	197	240	12	252	240	12	252	112	1	113
7	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,577	406	3,983	3,927	401	4,328	3,916	392	3,408	2,588	382	2,970
8	Jath .	71,443	8,444	1,125	9,569	6,732	961	7,693	5,211	552	5,763	3,784	498	4,282
9	Daphlapur .	8,343	492	111	603	466	113	579	361	96	457	234	62	296
10	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	862	17	879	623	17	640	531	17	548	135	6	141
11	Sangli .	238,945	9,892	119	10,011	8,641	...	8,641	8,036	59	8,095	7,031	249	7,280
12	Kolhapur .	705,251	127	...	127	127	...	127	127	...	127	...	...	...
13	Mudhol .	61,815	2,204	1,157	3,361	2,178	1,162	3,340	1,559	1,142	2,701	1,783	1,120	2,903
14	Ramdurg .	36,181	646	...	646	310	...	310	218	...	218	41	...	41
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	5,598,366	30,204	4,708	34,912	26,757	4,441	31,198	22,728	4,057	26,785	18,396	4,126	22,522
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES.	20,816,802	53,275	15,926	69,201	48,932	15,558	64,490	41,875	14,121	55,996	36,612	14,158	50,770
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	36,228,760	296,736	98,986	395,722	264,685	95,964	360,649	222,457	83,704	306,161	177,932	77,421	255,353

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures in these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.

(c) From 20th April to 13th October 1900.

(b) From 10th April to 12th October 1901.

SIMLA, the 25th October 1901.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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